Government
Publications
copy 2

Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Sessional papers

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

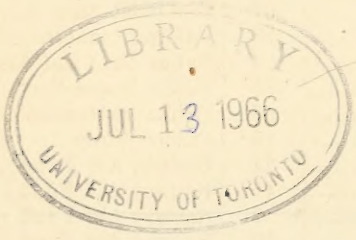
VOLUME V.—PART II.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1873.



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HUNTER, ROSE & CO.
PRINTERS, TORONTO.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. V., SESSION 1873.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

	No.		No.
Agriculture	1	Northern Extension Railway Co.	21
Agricultural College	32	Ontario M. F. I. Co	71
Arbitration	27	Ottawa Orphans' Home	16
Asylums	2	Peterborough and Marmora Ry. Co.	51
Berlin E. M. F. I. Co.	69	Port Dover and L. H. Ry. Co.	55
Births, Deaths and Marriages	4	Port Hope and Rice Lake G. R. Co.	81
Bonds and Securities of Office.	9	Port Whitby and P. P. Railway Co.	52
Boundary Ont. and N. W. Ty.	44	Prince Edward C. M. F. I Co.	6
Canada Car Co.	23	Prince Edward Co. Ry. Co.	57
Canada Central Railway Co.	43	Proton Outrage	41
Ceremonies	67	Proton Outrage	49
Commons, Elections for House of.	28	Public Accounts	3
Constables, &c., Fees of.	29	Public Debt and Assets.	37
Credit Valley Railway Co.	65	Public Instruction	42
Criminal Justice.	66	Public Instruction	72
Crown Lands.	14	Public Works.	58
Division Courts	24	Railway Aid Fund	19
Drainage.	46	Railway Aid Fund	25
Dredging Lake Ontario	7	Railway Aid Fund	56
Easthope, South, M. F. I. Co.	70	Railway Aid Fund	79
Education.	5	Railway Aid Fund	83
Elgin Association	61	Real Estate	78
Elgin Association.	63	Registrars.	36
Employees	40	Schools, Scholars at.	13
Estimates	10	Schools, Normal	30
Free Grants.	84	Schools, Normal	31
Gore District M. F. I. Co.	35	Schools, Normal	34
Hagarty, &c., Townships of	62	Schools, Teachers.	33
Hastings M. F. I. Co.	68	Scott, Thomas	38
Immigration.	12	Sheriffs, &c., Fees of.	80
Immigration Agents.	18	Streetsville Plank Road Co.	59
Indian Land.	15	Tavern and Shop Licenses.	54
Insurances.	47	Technology, College of	8
Land Valuators	74	Tilbury, Township of.	82
Law and Equity	26	Timber, Lake Huron, &c.	11
Law Reform Act.	64	Timber, Muskoka, &c	75
Law Stamps.	48	Timber, North Shore, Lake Superior	76
Legislature, Acts of.	77	Toronto University	39
London, H. and B. Railway Co.	53	University College	60
Members, Lands Sold to.	45	Waterloo M. F. I. Co.	73
Midland Railway Co.	20	Wellington G. and B. Ry. Co.	22
Municipal Loan Fund.	17	Windham, Township of.	50

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART No. 1.

No. 1 ..... Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, on Agriculture and Arts, for the year 1872.

No. 2 ..... Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, for the year 1872.

CONTENTS OF PART No. 2.

No. 3 ..... Public Accounts of the Province of *Ontario* for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

No. 4 ..... Report of the Registrar-General of the Province of *Ontario*, for the year 1871.

No. 5 ..... Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of *Ontario*, for the year 1871, by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

No. 6 ..... Return of the *Prince Edward* County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year ended thirty-first of May, 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 7 ..... Preliminary Report on Dredging in Lake *Ontario*.

No. 8 ..... Report of the Principal of the School of Technology.

No. 9 ..... Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly.

No. 10 .... Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1873, accompanied by a Statement showing the amount required to complete the service of 1872; also, Supplementary Estimates for 1873.

No. 11 .... Documents in connection with the sale of Timber Berths on Lake *Huron*.

No. 12 .... Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of *Ontario*, on Immigration, for the year 1872.

No. 13 .... Return of the number of children attending the Public and High Schools of *Ontario*, from the thirtieth of June, 1871, to the thirtieth of June, 1872; and of those attending Private Schools, in so far as the same can be ascertained from the annual School Returns; and of the number of children of school age in *Ontario*, as reported in the Annual Returns of 1871.

No. 14 .... Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of *Ontario*, for the year 1872.

No. 15 .... Copies of all correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Government of the Dominion respecting the Indian Lands.

No. 16 .... Annual Return of the Orphans' Home of the City of *Ottawa*. (*Not printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART No. 3.

No. 17 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the different Municipalities indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund; also, Supplementary Returns (2).

No. 18 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return of the names and residences of all persons appointed as Immigration Agents since December the 21st, 1871; the dates of their several appointments, the fees to be paid for their services, the names of the places to which they have been instructed to go, together with a copy of all instructions to such agents; also, all correspondence with the Dominion Government relating to Immigration, together with all Orders and Minutes in Council in respect to the same.

No 19 .... Copies of all Orders in Council appropriating the Railway Fund subsequent to the second of February, 1872.

No. 20 .... Copies of Correspondence and Orders in Council respecting the Midland Railway Company subsequent to the first of February, 1872; also, Supplementary Return.

No. 21 .... Copies of Correspondence and Orders in Council respecting the Northern Extension Railway Company subsequent to the nineteenth of February, 1872; also, Supplementary Return.

No. 22 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence since February, 1872, relating to the payment of a subsidy to the Southern Extension of the *Wellington, Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company, and the *Toronto, Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company, with copies of all Orders in Council respecting said Railways: also, Supplementary Return.

No. 23 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the *Canada* Car Company, and a copy of the contracts said to have been made between the Government and said Company, regarding the labour of convicts who may be confined in the Central Prison in course of erection at the City of *Toronto*; also, Supplementary Return.

No. 24 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenent-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all reports from the Inspectors of Division Courts, touching the working and general condition of the officers of said Courts.

No. 25 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return of all sums paid by the Treasury Department to Railways, as Bonuses, within the last twelve months, specifying the Railways to which sums were paid, and the dates of such payments.

No. 26 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Orders in Council, relating to the Law and Equity Commission; also, copies of all instructions to said Commission, and a memorandum of the costs and expenses attending such Commission.

No. 27 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence in reference to the Arbitration between *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

No. 28 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence (if any) in respect to the candidature, or intended, or supposed candidature, for a seat in the House of Commons of *Canada*, at the recent general election of members to serve in said House of Commons, of the Sheriff of the County of *Halton*.

No. 29 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a statement of the tariff of fees now paid to Constables, High Constables and Special Constables, for all and every service, both civil and criminal, which they are required to perform.

No. 30 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return stating concisely:—

1. The date of the establishment of the Normal and Model Schools in this Province.
2. The total outlay on capital account in respect of the said Schools, including the purchase of lands and every expenditure strictly chargeable to capital account.
3. The annual outlay since the establishing of the said Schools, including staff of teachers, superintendence, maintenance and every expenditure not charged in capital account.
4. The names of the persons in each year, with their places of residence, who have received instruction at the Normal School, with the view of fitting themselves for teaching in this Province, and the average number of them who have made and are still making teaching their profession and how many of such teachers are now teaching in the Province, and in what counties they are now teaching.
5. The average cost to the country, including interest at six per cent., in the said capital outlay for the training of each teacher who has made teaching in this Province a permanent occupation.

No 31 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return stating the number of scholars attending the Normal School for the purpose of qualifying as School Teachers for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, respectively; also, the largest number of pupils the present Normal School is capable of accommodating throughout a session thereof.

No. 32 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Minutes and Orders in Council relating to the Agricultural College; the names of all persons appointed to inspect the several proposed sites for said College; the instructions given such persons, together with a memorandum of the expenses of such persons; also, a copy of the instructions given to Professor *Miles*, and of his report to the Government.

No. 33 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return of the number of first, second and third class certificates granted to School Teachers during the year 1872; also, the number of persons who have made application for certificates and have been unable to obtain them during the same year.

No. 34 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Orders in Council (if any), and correspondence (if any in reference to the establishment in *Ontario* of any additional Normal Schools.

No. 35 .... Statement of the affairs of the *Gore* District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 36 .... Returns, forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary, of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of *Ontario*, for the year 1872, madein accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of *Ontario*, 31 *Vic.*, c. 20, s. 74.

No. 37 .... Copies of all correspondence, not already brought down, between His Excellency and the Canadian Government; and between the Governments of *Ontario* and *Canada* touching any addresses of this House, or touching Immigration, or touching the Public Debt and Assets (in so far as the Public Debt and Assets are concerned).

No. 38 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Orders in Council, and any correspondence, telegraphic and otherwise, upon the subject of or in reference to the arresting or delivering to justice of the murderer or murderers of the late *Thomas Scott*, of the Province of *Manitoba*, and in relation to the reward of $5,000 offered by the Government of *Ontario*, during the past year for his or their apprehension.

No. 39 .... Report of the Senate of the University of *Toronto* for the year 1871-2. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return giving the names, places of residences, and emoluments of all Employees, permanent and temporary, appointed since 1st January, 1872, in the following offices: —Crown Lands Department, Public Works Department, Provincial Secretary's, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Legislative Assembly.

No. 41 .... Statement of the expenses incurred in connection with the *Proton* outrage investigation, showing the names of the witnesses and the sum paid to each, the names of the reporters and the sums paid to each, and all other expenses incurred in consequence of the appointment of the *Proton* Outrage Committee; also, the authority under which the several payments were made.

No. 42 .... Copy of the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, and other instructions relating to the admission of pupils to the High Schools or Collegiate institutes.

2. A copy of the Order in Council suspending or disallowing these regulations, and a copy of any instructions issued by the Government to boards of trustees on this subject.
3. The number of pupils admitted to each High School and Collegiate Institute since the suspension of these regulations; the names of the schools and institutes, and of the examiners, and the subject on which the candidates were examined, the extent of the examination in the subjects, and the number of marks obtained by these pupils.
4. Copies of any reports to the Department, or to the Government in regard to the examinations and admissions from inspectors, trustees or other parties, and copies of any correspondence, or reports thr wing light upon the operation of the law since the date of the suspension of the regulations on the subject.

No. 43 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, or any officer or agent thereof, relating to the claim of the said Company upon the Province of *Ontario*, for 12,000 acres per mile of the Railway of that Company constructed from *Carleton Place* to *Ottawa*, a distance of twenty-eight and-a-half miles, making in all 342,000 acres; with copies of the pleadings and judgments of the Court in the suit of the *Canada* Central Railway Company against the Queen, to compel the Crown to set apart and grant the said land to the said Company; also, Supplementary Returns (2).

No. 44 .... Copy of correspondence regarding the Boundary Line between the Province of *Ontario* and the North West Territory.

No. 45 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return of all lands sold or leased by the Government between the first day of December, 1871, and the present time, to Members of the House, or to any firm, or company in which any Member of the House was a partner; including mineral locations, and licenses to cut timber on the lands of the Crown; and also, all renewals of such licenses; also, Supplementary Return.

No. 46 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return of all correspondence between the Government and the Municipalities, or officers of the Municipalities interested in the Drainage Act, and all communications received by the Department of Agriculture, relating to the working of the present Drainage Act.

No. 47 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Orders in Council, and all correspondence in reference to the Insurance with the Isolated Risk Insurance Company, or any other Insurance Company, of any of the Public Buildings of this Province.

No. 48 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a statement from the Registrar of the Court of Chancery shewing the average sum paid in Law Stamps in each suit, and on the average what percentage of such bills is disbursements; also, a like statement from the Clerk of the Crown in the Queen's Bench, and from the Clerk of the Crown in the Common Pleas; also, a return from the Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the County Courts, stating the amount each has received from County Court fees and services, Surrogate Court fees and services, filing and searches, &c., *in re* chattel mortgages, and as salary, and for other services as Deputy Clerks of the Crown, and Clerks of Assize; and the number of writs of mesne process and other writs, including subpœnas in the Superior Courts of Law; and the number of records entered for trial, and the number of judgments entered for the year ending 31st December, 1872, without details, except as aforesaid.

No. 49 .... Report and Evidence of the Select Committee appointed in the session of 1871-2, to enquire into the conduct of J. W. Lewis at *Proton*, during the election for *South Grey*.

No. 50 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a

return showing the valuation of lot twenty-two in the tenth concession of the Township of *Windham*, in the County of *Norfolk*; the state of the lot as to clearing and improvements at the time of the valuation; the amount of reduction of principal and interest, if any made; the name of the person to whom the reduction was granted, and the manner in which he claimed the land; the name of the original locatee, and the original price of the land; the name of the valuator or inspector; the date of the valuation; copy of the Order in Council, or other authority (except the Act under which the reduction was made).

No. 51 .... Copies of correspondence and papers relating to the *Peterborough and Marmora* Railway and Mining Company.

No. 52 .... Copies of correspondence and papers relating to the *Port Whitby* and *Port Perry* Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.

No. 53 .... Copies of correspondence and papers relating to the *London, Huron*, and *Bruce* Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.

No. 54 ... Return to an Address presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a Return giving the number of Tavern and Shop Licenses issued during 1872, together with the name of the Township, Town and City wherein such licenses were issued, with the number of Licenses issued in each Township, Town, or City respectively within the Province, and the amount actually received by the Government in respect thereof.

No. 55 .... Copies of correspondence and papers relating to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway.

No. 56 .... Copies of Orders in Council appropriating the Railway Fund, subsequent to 27th January, 1873.

No. 57 .... Copies of papers respecting the *Prince Edward* County Railway's application for aid.

No. 58 .... Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of *Ontario*, on Public Works, for the year 1872.

No. 59 .... Statement of the affairs of the *Streetsville* Plank Road Company, for the year 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 60 .... Report of the Council of University College, for the year ended 31st December, 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 61 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a statement showing:—

1. The number and concession of the several lots granted to the *Elgin* Association, in the Township of *Raleigh*, County of *Kent*.
2. The price originally agreed to be paid for each lot.
3. The amount actually paid and the times of payment.
4. The amount of principal and interest remitted to the said association.
5. Copies of all petitions, letters and papers to the Government asking for a reduction on the original price of said land.
6. Copies of all Orders in Council relating to the same.

No. 62 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House:—

1. Return of the names of all the persons to whom patents have been issued in the Townships of *Hagarty*, *Jones*, *Sherwood*, *Richards* and *Burns*, with the dates of the said respective patents.
2. The names of all persons to whom sales of lots in the said Townships have been made by the Crown, with the dates of said sales. (*Not printed.*)

No. 63 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a statement, under oath, to be furnished forthwith, under section eighteen of 13 and 14 *Victoria*, chap. 144, relating to the *Elgin* Association.

No. 64 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return from the Clerk of each County Court, shewing how many Civil Causes have, since the passage of the Law Reform Act of 1868, been tried in each year in this Province, at the various sittings of Assize and Nisi Prius, and at the various sittings of the County Court, for trials and assessments; distinguishing in such return between causes which have been tried by juries and those which have been tried by a judge; also showing how many causes have been tried before the Judges of the several County Courts, sitting to try causes without juries. (*Not printed.*)

No. 65 .... Copies of correspondence and papers relating to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

No. 66 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a statement shewing:—

1. The whole amount expended in each County for the administration of Criminal Justice, distinguishing the amount paid in connection with the common gaol from the rest of such expenses.
2. The whole amount received from the Government in each County, distinguishing the amount paid for the support of the gaol from the amount paid for other purposes
3. The amount paid to Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace and Constables respectively, by Government; also, the amount paid by the County.
4. The number of lock-up houses in each County, and the amount paid for the erection thereof.
5. The amount paid for the maintenance of the several lock-up houses in the respective Counties, including the salaries of the several keepers thereof.

No. 67 .... Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering a copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Forces, in reference to the Ceremonies to be observed in the different Provinces of the Dominion at the opening and closing of the Legislature, and on other State occasions.

No. 68 .... Statement of the receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities of the *Hastings* Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year ending 28th February, 1871. (*Not printed.*)

No. 69 .... Statement of the affairs of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company of *Berlin*, for the year 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 70 .... Statement of the affairs of the *South Easthope* Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 71 .... Return of the *Ontario* Mutual Life Assurance Company for the year ending December the 1st, 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 72 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence between any member of the Executive Council of this Province and the Council of Public Instruction, the Chief Superintendent of Education, or other Member of the Council, since the passing of the Act, 35 *Victoria*, chap. 30, making temporary provision as to the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, and since the date of the last return from the Education Department. (*Not printed.*)

No. 73 .... Statement of the affairs of the *Waterloo* County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year ending 12th November, 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 74 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return of the names and residences of all persons appointed by the Government since December 21st, 1871, as Land Valuators; the date of their several appointments, and the fees and emoluments paid or to be paid such Valuators for their services.

No. 75 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return of the amount realized from Lumber Dues, Sales of Timber Limits, and Licenses, and all other charges or revenue arising from Timber and Lumber in the *Muskoka*, *Parry Sound*, and *Algoma* Districts, respectively, collected and carried to the Revenue Account of the Province (*Canada* and *Ontario*), from the 1st of January, 1863, to 31st December, 1871; and designating the amounts collected from the several Townships therein respectively.

No. 76 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House,

1. A copy of the Order in Council passed on the 29th day of June, 1872, authorizing the sale of Timber on lands on the North Shore of Lake Superior at fifty cents per acre.
2. A copy of the advertisement, or notice to the public of such Order in Council.
3. A statement shewing when said notice was first published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and the names of any other newspapers in which the same was published; together with the date of the first publication in each paper.
4. A copy of each application made to the Crown Land Department to purchase land, or timber on lands affected by said Order in Council, together with the plan or description attached to or accompanying such application; the names of the applicants, the date of purchase, the amount paid, and the date of carrying out the sale.
5. The report of the Surveyor employed to lay out the Townships of *Blake*, *Crooks* and *Pardee*. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 77 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Dominion Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of *Ontario*, respecting the disallowance of any Acts of the Legislature of this Province, or the repeal of any Acts of this Legislature, on the ground that these Acts were unconstitutional.

No. 78 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return from the

Clerk of each County Court shewing,

1. The number of petitions filed in each such Court for the partition and sale of Real Estate under the Consolidated Act of *Upper Canada*, chapter 86, and the Statute of *Ontario* 32 *Victoria*, chapter 33, and the number of cases in which sales have been made.
2. The number of suits in which the interest of infants, absent, and lunatic parties, in such real estate were sold.
3. The securities taken, and amounts paid into Court, or invested in what securities under each of the said Acts, or any statements, or explanations, regarding the non-payment into court, or non-investment of such securities.
4. Statement of moneys, bonds, mortgages or investments, published pursuant to the 39th section of the Consolidated Statutes, and the 42nd section of the said *Ontario* Statute. (*Not Printed*).

No. 79 .... Copies of Orders in Council relating to the Railway Aid Fund.

No. 80 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return, in tabular form, of the fees received by all the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and County Crown Attorneys in this Province, for the year 1871; shewing and specifying,

1. The nature of each class of services performed;
2. The number of each particular class performed during the year;
3. The rate charged for each description of service so performed;
4. The authority under which the charge is made for each service;
5. The whole amount of fees received or receivable by each, for, or in respect of his official services; and
6. How much thereof received from the Government, how much from the County, and how much from parties respectively. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 81 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a return shewing the amount for which the *Port Hope* and *Rice Lake* Gravel Road was sold by the Government of the late Province of *Canada* to the Town of *Cobourg*, the condition of sale, the amount paid on account, and the balance due; also, a statement of the revenue derived by the Town of *Cobourg* from the said Road since the date of purchase. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 82 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House,

1. Copies of all Contracts of Sale;
2. Of all Orders made by any Commissioner of Crown Lands;
3. Of all Petitions and Reports,
4. Of all Assignments of Contract;
5. Of all Orders in Council;
6. Of all letters from *Rufus Stephenson*, or any other persons, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting lots 14 and 16 in the ninth concession of the Township of *Tilbury East*.

No. 83 .... Copies of Orders in Council relative to the Railway Aid.

No. 84 .... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Orders in Council since January 1st, 1871, relating to the Free Grant Territory; also, the number of lots located, and the number of settlers who have settled in the several Townships of said territory. (*Not Printed.*)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1872.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command.

FEBRUARY, 1873.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING ST., WEST.
1873.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, *Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Respectfully submitted.

ADAM CROOKS,

Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,

Toronto, February 6th, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :—

Court of Chancery—Salaries 38
Do of Queen's Bench do 39
Do of Common Pleas do 39
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas—Salaries 45
Law Reform Commission 44
Criminal Justice, Criminal Prosecutions 40
Do. Administration of 41
Do. Special Services 43
Miscellaneous Justice 45
Seals and other Contingencies 48
Repairs, Osgoode Hall 48

ARBITRATION 74

ASYLUM MAINTENANCE :—

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 63
Details of 100
London Asylum 64
Details of 102
Deaf and Dumb Institution 64
Details of 104
Blind Institute 64
Details of 106

AGRICULTURE :—

Electoral Division Societies, grants to ... 64
Mechanics' Institutes 66
Mechanics' Institutes Inspection 68
Agricultural Association 67
Fruit Growers' Association 67
Entomological Society 67
Canadian Poultry Chronicle 67
Dairyman's Association 67

ALGOMA TAXES :—

Statement of monies received 21

BALANCES :—

Balance Sheet, 1872 10
Unexpended 146
Overexpended 146
Open accounts on 31st December, 1872 . 14

CIVIL GOVERNMENT :—

Government House 26
Lieutenant Governor's Office—Salaries .. 27
Executive Council Office do ... 27
Attorney-General's Office do ... 27
Treasury Department do ... 27
Secretary and Registrar's Office do ... 28
Agriculture and Public Works Department—Salaries 29
Crown Lands Department—Salaries . 30

PAGE.

CONTINGENCIES :—

Lieutenant-Governor's Office 88
Executive Council do 88
Attorney-General's do 88
Treasury Department 89
Secretary and Registrar's Office 90
Agriculture and Public Works Department 91
Auditor's Office 90
Queen's Printer 93
Crown Lands Department 91
Education Office 97
Normal and Model Schools 95
Depository 96
Court of Chancery 94
Do Queen's Bench 95
Do Common Pleas 95
Legislation 93

CROWN LANDS' EXPENDITURE :—

Salaries and Expenditure of Travelling Agents 75
Surveys 75
Refunds 77
Inspections 83
Board of Examiners, Land Surveyors. 75
Agents' Salaries, Commission and Disbursements 76
Surveys 75

COLONIZATION ROADS :—

Expenditure 84

CHARGES ON REVENUE :—

Statement of account on 31st December, 1872 72

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND :—

Statement of account on 31st December, 1872 13

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY :—

Maintenance 74

EXPENDITURE :—

Statement of 10

EDUCATION :—

Education office—Salaries 69
Do Contingencies 84

PAGE.

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

Normal and Model School—Salaries ... 70
Do do Contingencies ... 95
Depository—Salaries ... 71
Contingencies ... 96
Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes—Details of Expenditure ... 132
High School Inspection ... 71
Collegiate Institute ... 72
Journals of Education ... 71
Examiners ... 71
Public School Inspection ... 71
Public and Separate Schools ... 72
Do do Details ... 119
Poor Schools ... 72
Do Details ... 126
High Schools ... 72
Do Details ... 118
Superannuated Teachers ... 72
Do do Details ... 127
Museum and Library ... 72
Do Details ... 134

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES :—

Aid to ... 68

IMMIGRATION ... 61

INVESTMENTS ... 24

Interest on ... 17

JUDGES :—

Of Superior Courts—Salaries ... 40

LAW STAMPS :—

Statement of Moneys received ... 22

LICENSES :—

Statement of ... 18

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS :—

Grants to ... 69

LEGISLATION :—

Salaries ... 32
Repair to Buildings ... 32
Indemnity to Members ... 38
Sessional Messengers, Writers and Pages ... 33
Postages and cost of House Post Office ... 35
Stationery, including Printing Paper &c ... 35
Printing, Binding, and Circulating the Statutes ... 38
Expenses of Elections ... 37
Contested Elections ... 37
Parliamentary Library ... 37
Committee of Enquiry ... 38
Contingencies ... 93

LAW STAMPS :—

Account—Statement of ... 143
LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND ... 136
Do do Details ... 157

MISCELLANEOUS ... 72
Agriculture ... 74
Inspection of Asylums and Prisons ... 31
Queen's Printer ... 31
Cost of *Official Gazette* ... 32
Inspection of Registry Offices ... 31
Gratuities ... 31

MUNICIPALITIES FUND ... 110
Do do Details ... 111

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND :—

Receipts ... 14

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES :—

Grants to ... 66
Inspection of ... 66

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—

Deaf and Dumb Institution ... 50
Toronto Lunatic Asylum ... 52
Asylum for the Blind ... 51
Reformatory ... 53
Lunatic Asylum, London ... 49
Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie ... 58
Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River ... 55
Cut, Lakes Joseph and Rosseau ... 55
Washago and Gravenhurst Road ... 56
Miscellaneous ... 59
Lock on Rosseau River ... 54
Lock at Young's Point ... 55
Navigation, Balsam and Cameron Lakes ... 55
Survey and Drainage of Crown Lands ... 57
Agricultural College and Farm ... 53
School of Technology ... 58
Central Prison ... 48
Asylum for Adult Idiots ... 50
Normal Schools ... 54
Departmental Buildings ... 57
Pigeon River Works ... 56
Sydenham River Works ... 56
Nottawasaga River Works ... 56
Kaministiquia River Works ... 55
Roads in Ryerson ... 57
Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound ... 59
Do do Thunder Bay ... 58
Settlers' Homestead Fund ... 59
Surveys, Inspections, &c ... 60
Lock Masters ... 60

RAILWAY AID FUND ... 110

REFORMATORY PRISON ... 52
Do do Details ... 108

REVENUE :—

Casual Revenue ... 19
Fines and Forfeitures ... 19
Lunatic Asylums ... 10
Reformatory ... 10
Education ... 10
Dominion of Canada ... 11
Crown and Clergy Lands ... 10

REVENUE—*Continued.* PAGE.

Licenses..... 10
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund . . 10
Algoma Taxes..... 10
Interest on Investments..... 10
Law Stamps..... 10

STATIONERY :—

Account—Statement of..... 75
Supplied the different Departments and Offices..... 142

STATEMENT :—

Balance Sheet—Receipts and Payments during the year..... 10
Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st December, 1872..... 13
Balances of Open Accounts on 31st December, 1872..... 14
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Receipts..... 16
Interest on Investments..... 17

STATEMENT—*Continued.* PAGE.

Licenses..... 18
Casual Revenue..... 19
Algoma Taxes..... 21
Law Stamps..... 22
Education Office..... 23
Investments..... 24
Expenditure..... 26
Contingencies..... 88
East Wing, Repairs..... 98
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto..... 100
Deaf and Dumb Institution..... 104
Institution for the Blind..... 106
Lunatic Asylum, London..... 102
Reformatory Prison..... 108
Municipalities Fund Account..... 110
Do do Distribution..... 111
Educational Expenditure, details..... 118
Stationery supplied various Departments..... 142
Law Society..... 143
Balances of Appropriations..... 146
Unforseen and Unprovided..... 144
Comparative Statement..... 150

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1872.

No. 1.

BALANCE SHEET, showing the Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1872, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.

	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Jan. 1.	Cash Balance, as per Statement No. 1 of 1871			172,385 81	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND. (*As per Statement No. 12.*)			
	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				For Civil Government	142,218 85		
	From Grammar School Lands Sales	12,336 03			For Colonization Roads	75,799 19		
	From Crown Lands Sales	193,168 93			For Legislation	99,559 12		
	From Woods and Forests	903,952 19			For Administration of Justice	191,647 66		
	From Mines, casual fees, &c.	69,287 41			For Lunatic and other Asylums maintenance	186,857 34		
	From Suitors' Account	35,730 [illegible]			For Reformatory, Penetanguishene, maintenance	23,824 58		
	From Municipal Loan Fund, per Statement No. 4	50,179 16			For Immigration	57,750 19		
	From Interest on Investments, per Statement No. 5	221,757 95			For Agriculture and Mechanics' Institutes	79,762 10		
	From Licenses, per Statement No. 6	77,355 96			For Hospitals and Charities	42,100 00		
	From Casual Revenue, per Statement No. 7	26,776 99			For Literary and Scientific Institutions	1,850 00		
	From Algoma Taxes, per Statement No. 8	7,685 97			For Education	121,703 53		
	From Law Stamps, per Statement No. 9	87,165 88			For Charges on Revenue	128,746 50		
	From Education Department, per Statement No. 10	53,797 88			For Miscellaneous	24,836 21		
	From Reformatory, Penetanguishene, per Statement No. 19	2,636 28			For College of Technology, maintenance	4,285 97		
	From Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, per Statement No. 15	11,139 [illegible]					1,480,911 84	
	From Lunatic Asylum, London, per Statement No. 16	5,29[illegible] 45			OPEN ACCOUNTS.			
	From Lunatic Asylum, Rockwood,	1,187 43			For Government House, Toronto, capital account	1,500 00		
					For Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, capital account	5,338 52		
					For Lunatic Asylum, London, capital account	21,357 67		
					For Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, capital account	17,793 12		
					For Asylum for the Blind, Brantford, capital account	33,085 82		

From Deaf and Dumb Institution, per Statement No. 17	3,215 89		
From Institution for the Blind, per Statement No. 18	549 46		
			1,762,559 64
To amount withdrawn from Special Deposit Account			1,500,000 00
OPEN ACCOUNTS.			
From Dominion of Canada	1,075,361 00		
From Municipalities Fund	141,859 86		
From Common School Lands	80,967 47		
			1,298,188 33
Brought forward			4,733,733 81

For Reformatory, Penetanguishene, capital account	1,416 84		
For Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste Marie, capital account	178 68		
For Lock on Rosseau River, capital account	2,403 49		
For Lock at Young's Point, capital account	857 65		
For Lock at Balsam and Cameron Lakes, capital account	5,319 50		
For Navigation Seugog River, capital account	5,221 25		
For Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, capital account	233 95		
For Washago and Gravenhurst Road, capital account	1,396 61		
For Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands, capital account	31,148 19		
For Navigation Kaministiquia River, capital account	11 00		
For Navigation Sydenham River, capital account	624 00		
For College of Technology, capital account	13,398 12		
For Agricultural College and Farm, capital account	3,711 12		
For Normal and Model Schools, capital account	10,745 73		
For Asylum for Adult Idiots, capital account	11,898 98		
For Central Prison, capital account	80,657 95		
For Navigation, Pigeon River, capi- account	1,623 25		
For Navigation, Nottawasaga River, capital account	3,249 81		
For Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound, capital account	722 39		
For Registry Office and Lock-up, Thunder Bay, capital account	3,380 07		
For Parliament and Departmental Buildings, capital account	2,886 82		
For Public Works, miscellaneous	5,535 46		
For Roads in Ryerson	3,068 96		
			266,764 95
For Arbitration	1,193 40		
For Stationery, office supplies for general service	3,187 50		
For Railway Fund, as per Statement No 27	372,786 00		
Carried forward	377,166 90		1,747,676 79

No. 1.—Balance Sheet, shewing the Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1872, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.—*Concluded.*

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Carried forward			4,733,733 81	*Brought forward*	377,166 90	1,747,676 79	
				Open Accounts.—*Continued.*			
				For Municipalities Fund, as per Statement No. 20	71,703 25		
				For Land Improvement Fund, as per Statement No. 23	24,195 63		
						473,065 78	
							2,220,742 57
				For Investments, Special Deposits, as per Statement No. 11			2,160,000 00
				Bank of Montreal, balance of cash account	29,663 74		
				Bank of Commerce	78,861 71		
				Ontario Bank	43,922 01		
				Royal Canadian Bank	61,175 68		
				Bank of British North America	42,389 94		
				Quebec Bank	96,978 16		
							352,991 24
			4,733,733 81				4,733,733 81

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto December 31st 1872.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, including the items transferred to it, to 31st December, 1872.

1872		$ cts.	$ cts.	1872		$ cts.	$ cts.
Dec. 31.	To Expenditure as per Statement No. 1		1,480,911 84	Jan. 1	By balance as per Statement No. 2, 1871		4,390,893 21
					" receipts " No. 1, 1872		1,762,559 64
	To Dominion of Canada :						
	For half-year's interest on Ontario's excess of debt, January 1	145,833 33			*By Dominion of Canada :*		
					By half-year's interest on Special Funds to January 1	74,847 13	
	For half-year's interest on Ontario's excess of debt, July 1	145,833 33			By half year's interest on Special Funds to July 1	74,847 14	
			291,666 66				149,694 27
	To Law Society of U. C.				*By Municipalities Fund :*		
	For allowance as an equivalent for fees		14,500 00		For 20 per cent on amount collected during the year for cost of management		24,262 61
	To Land Improvement Fund		24,195 63		By Refunds of 1872		1,253 88
	To Railway Subsidy Fund		1,900,000 00				
	To Railway Aid Fund		100,000 00				
	To Balance carried down		3,758,198 16		*By Dominion of Canada :*		
					Half-year's subsidy and special payments to January 1	598,436 40	
					Half-year's subsidy and special payments to July 1	598,436 40	
							1,196,872 80
					By receipts from Marriage Licenses		35,361 00
					" Law Stamps		100 00
					By Land Improvement Fund To close account of 1871		8,474 88
			7,569,472 29				7,569,472 29
				1873 Jan. 1	By balance brought down	3,758,198 16	

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872

No 3.

STATEMENT of the Balances of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1872.

	$ cts.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	78,861 71
Ontario Bank	43,922 01
Royal Canadian Bank	61,175 68
Quebec Bank	96,978 16
Bank of Montreal	29,663 74
Bank of B. N. America	42,389 94
Toronto General Hospital	4,000 00
Special Deposits, Bank of Commerce	400,000 00
Do Ontario Bank	400,000 00
Do Dominion Bank	160,000 00
Do Royal Canadian Bank	440,174 31
Do Bank of Toronto	150,000 00
Investment Account	2,747,805 01
Stationery Supply Account	6,932 69
Arbitration	19,983 65
Public Works, Miscellaneous	11,293 77
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, Capital Account	187,376 18
Government House, do do	106,772 77
Do Buildings, Toronto, do	72,754 66
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, Capital Account	108,008 23
Survey and Drainage of Swamp Lands, do	159,324 54
Muskoka Gaol and Registry Office, do	1,157 74
Court House and Gaol, Algoma, do	10,864 03
Lock, Cameron and Balsam Lakes, do	21,034 70
Lunatic Asylum, London, do	325,806 45
Lock on Rosseau River, do	36,945 96
Lock at Young's Point, do	30,892 72
Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River, do	32,981 59
Institution for the Blind, Brantford, do	102,404 57
Washago and Gravenhurst Road, do	27,074 52
Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, do	9,995 75
Reformatory, Penetanguishene, do	13,497 28
Improvement of Navigation, Kaministiquia River, Capital Account	208 10
Improvement of Navigation, Sydenham, Capital Account	998 76
College of Technology, Toronto, do	51,907 46
Agricultural College and Farm, do	51,061 42
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, do	24,359 23
Asylum for Adult Idiots, London, do	18,458 02

	$ cts.
Dominion of Canada	91,207 77
Law Society	78,918 07
Consolidated Fund	3,758,198 16
Municipalities Fund	115,207 82
Canada Land and Emigration Company	8,023 41
Common School Lands	523,611 98
Railway Aid Fund	1,527,214 09
Railway Subsidy Fund	100,000 00

Central Prison, Toronto,	do	91,583 91	
Improvement of Navigation, Pigeon River,	do	3,150 65	
Parliament and Departmental Buildings,	do	4,749 20	
Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound	do	2,457 59	
Do do Thunder Bay,	do	5,374 92	
Improvement of Navigation, Nottawasaga River, Capital Account		4,958 63	
Roads in Ryerson, Capital Account		3,068 96	
		6,202,384 21	6,202,384 21

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872

No. 4.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, on account of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
C. R. Biggar	Treasurer, Township of Brantford, in full	8,070 28	
Jos. Johnston	do do Bertie	3,200 00	
A. A. Burnham	do United Counties Northumberland & Durham.	1,600 00	
H. P. Brown	do County of Oxford	1,600 00	
G. T. Claris	do do Elgin	9,600 00	
A. Vidal	do do Lambton	1,280 00	
F. Le Pan	do do Grey	640 00	
C. R. Biggar	do Town of Brantford	9,229 70	
A. B. cPhee	do do Barrie	649 68	
County of Perth	Transferred from Municipalities Fund.....	1,870 50	
Do Essex	do do	1,593 00	
Do Huron	do do	2,770 75	
Do Bruce	do do	2,237 75	
U. C. Lanark and Renfrew	do do	2,598 00	
Do Northumberland and Durham	do do	3,269 50	
			50,179 16

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. H. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of Interest received on account of Investments during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hon. Receiver-General	Twelve Months' Dividend on $350,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Stock to September 30th.	21,000 00	
Do per Bank of Montreal	do Interest on $500,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Bonds to September 30th.	30,000 00	
Do do	do do on £150,000, 5 per cent. Dominion Debentures to July 1st	36,500 00	
Do do	do do on £250,000, 5 per cent. Dominion Bonds to July 1st	60,827 34	148,327 34
Bank of Montreal	Interest on $1,950,000, 4 per cent. Special Deposits to March 27th, 1872	9,755 60	
Dominion Bank	do 5 do December 31st, 1872	5,264 38	
Bank of Commerce	do 4 do do 1,731 43		
Do	do 5 do do 15,083 61	16,815 04	
Bank of Toronto	do 5 do do	3,657 54	
Royal Canadian Bank	do 4 do do 6,368 74		
Do	do 5 do do 13,454 66	19,823 40	
Ontario Bank	do 4 do do 1,896 02		
Do	do 5 do do 14,487 63	16,383 65	
			71,699 61
Municipalities Fund	On account of Interest on City of Hamilton Debt transferred		1,731 00
			221,757 95

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

No. 6.

REVENUE received by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Licenses during the year 1872.

DIVISION.	ISSUER.	Tavern and Shop Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Total.
Algoma	Jno. M. Hamilton	187 15		
Brant	Jno. Cameron	1,853 68		
Bruce	Wm. Gunn	1,366 76		
Carleton	E. Sherwood	737 08		
Durham East	F. Murphy	724 74	18 80	
Do West	Robt. Armour	505 76		
Dundas	Jno. P. Crysler	392 92		
Essex	S. S. Macdonell	1,604 58		
Elgin	Jas. Stanton	2,193 96		
Frontenac	A. S. Kirkpatrick	1,777 46		
Do	Saml. Shaw	2,837 86		
Glengarry	A. M. Mackenzie	82 72		
Do	Lachlan McDougall	458 76		
Grenville	W. J. Scott	789 22		
Grey	Wm. Armstrong	1,447 78		
Haldimand	Jno. R. Martin	1,017 08		
Halton	W. L. P. Eagar	749 18		
Hamilton City	John H. Greer	3,291 88	188 00	
Hastings	A. Diamond	1,472 98		
Huron	Danl. Lizars	1,765 32		
Kent	Wm. Douglas	2,258 29		
Lambton	Julius P. Bucke	2,385 72		
Lanark North	John Menzies	229 36		
Do South	Chas. Rice	613 82		
Leeds	Ormond Jones	1,393 32		
Lennox and Addington	J. B. McGuin	658 78		
Lincoln	Rolland Macdonald	1,566 04		
London City	W. C. L. Gill	2,020 30		
Middlesex	Chas. Hutchinson	2,586 88		
Muskoka	C. W. Lount	209 86		
Niagara Town and Township	Geo. B. Boyle	379 92		
Norfolk	C. C. Rapalje	955 04		
Northumberland East	J. M. Grover	1 75		
Do	Hiram Purdy	344 04		
Do West	Wm. H. Eyre	599 72		
Nipissing	John Doran	171 56		
Ontario	H. J. Macdonell	2,529 20		
Ottawa City	W. F. Powell	2,872 64		
Oxford	Jas. Ingersoll	1,825 48		
Do	John Parker	97 76		
Peel	Robert Broddy	1,156 50		
Perth	Michael Hayes	1,860 26		
Peterborough	Thomas Fortye	30 08		
Do	Ivan O'Bierne	1,139 28	18 80	
Prescott	Edward T Dartnell	525 17		
Prince Edward	John P. Roblin	287 40		
Russell	James Keays	154 32		
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	1,349 84	18 80	
Simcoe	James R. Cotter	2,839 54		
Stormont	Roderick McDonald	504 78		
Toronto and part of York	Ogle R. Gowan	6,955 20	56 40	
Victoria	William Grace	749 18		
Waterloo	James Colquhoun	1,962 72		
Welland	Isaac P. Willson	1,657 22		
Wellington	Thomas Saunders	2,593 46		
Wentworth	S. H. Ghent	1,424 10		
North York	James J. Pearson	849 76		
		74,925 16	370 80	75,295 96
Toronto	Pawnbroker's License issued to— Jeremiah Murphy, 1 year			60 00
	Total			75,355 96

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
R. N. Waddell	Sheriff of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, fines and forfeitures	1,119 00	
D. E. McIntyre	Sheriff of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, fines and forfeitures	4 75	
G. Taylor	Sheriff of the County of Hastings, fines and forfeitures.	95	
J. Thompson	do do Lanark, do	1 90	
J. McEwen	do do Essex, do	971 32	
R. Hobson	do do Welland, do	940 50	
W. F. Powell	do do Carleton, do	58 90	
R. Martin	do do Haldimand, do	23 75	
F. W. Jarvis	do do York, do	1,235 95	
A. Greeley	do do Prince Edward, do	226 00	
E. C. Thomas	do do Wentworth, do	57 00	
W. Fergusson	do do Frontenac, do	104 50	
R. Moderwell	do do Perth, do	19 00	
G. Davidson	do do Waterloo, do	38 00	
W. Sutton	do do Bruce, do	1 90	
G. D. Grange	do do Wellington, do	9 50	
C. Munro	do do Elgin, do	47 50	
N. Reynolds	do do Ontario, do	98 80	
J. Woodruff	do do Lincoln, do	142 50	
J. Macdonald	do do Huron, do	9 50	
J. Flintoft	do do Lambton, do	118 97	
J. Maughan	do do Grey, do	95 00	
J. Morris	do do Renfrew, do	47 20	
John Hossie	do do Perth, do	66 50	
R. Carney	do do Algoma, do	2 10	
			5,440 99
Jas. Bennetts	Clerk of Peace, Algoma, fines and forfeitures	12 40	
H. W. Peterson	do Wellington, do	1 00	
L. D. Raymond	do Welland, do	5 00	
F. R. Ball	do Oxford, do	10 00	
J. M. Hamilton	County Attorney, Algoma, do	49 80	
			78 20
John Doran	Justice of Peace, Nipissing	35 00	
Geo. Pool	do Township of West Tilbury	3 00	
			38 00
J. G. Scott	Estreated Recognizance, Queen vs. Bullock		200 00
J. M. Savage	Registrar of Algoma--fees received by him		134 90
John Notman	Accountant, Legislative Assembly—fees received by him for Private Bills		4,373 00
Hon. Prov. Secretary	Fees received in Secretary's Office, viz:		
	86 Commissions under Great Seal, at $13 00	1,118 00	
	70 do Privy Seal, at 8 00	560 00	
	1 do at 4 00	4 00	
	69 Judicial and Notarial Certificates, at 1 00	69 00	
	17 Declarations of Companies, at 5 00	85 00	
	1 Charters of Incorporation, at 20 00	20 00	
	9 do do at 25 00	225 00	
	2 do do at 30 00	60 00	
	1 do do at 40 00	40 00	
	4 do do at 50 00	200 00	
	4 Superior Court Certificates, at 4 00	16 00	
	10 County Court Certificates, at 2 00	20 00	
	1 Queen's Bench Certificate, at 4 00	4 00	
	1 Description of Patent, at 25	25	
			2,421 25
Hon. Prov. Registrar	Fees received in Registrar's Office, viz:		
	23 Exemplifications of Patents, at $8 25	189 75	
	65 Certified Copies of do at 2 50	162 50	
	13 Certificates of do at 50	6 50	
	18 Searches, at 25	4 50	
	Carried forward	363 25	12,686 34

No. 7.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.—*Continued.*

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	363 25	12,686 34
Hon. Prov. Registrar	2 Exemplifications of Patents, at $8 00	16 00	
	1 Exemplification of Patent, at 8 50	8 50	
	1 Certified Copy of Bond, at 2 50	2 50	
			390 25
J. K. Macdonald	Treasurer, County of York, refund of amount overpaid on account of High Schools	80 00	
M. Klineborough	Superannuated Teacher Unclaimed Pension	41 40	
J. Hutchinbotham	do do do	28 80	
J. Ramsay	do do do	21 80	
			172
Hon. R. W. Scott	Refund of balance of Warrants Nos. 491 and 803 unexpended	799 32	
	Refund of balance of Warrant No. 2268 unexpended	82 60	
	do do do	284 00	
			1,165 92
Hon. A. Mackenzie	Refund of cheque issued in favour of Executors W. R. Berford on account of Births, Deaths and Marriages.		100 00
S. J. Vankoughnet	On account Copying Poll Books, &c		60 18
Patterson and Beaty	On account Sutherland Escheat Enquiry		160 50
W. Armstrong	Sale of Instruments to Student's, College of Technology	98 50	
W. Edwards	Rent of Music Hall and adjoining building	419 50	
			518 00
Joseph Dickey	Inspector of Division Courts from—		
	Thos. Trivitt, Clerk 5th Div. Court, Huron	44 80	
	D. H. Ritchie, do 7th do	48 80	
	For value of Stamps omitted to be affixed and papers in their Courts from 1864 to 1871 inclusive.		93 60
Hunter, Rose & Co	On account of Gazette		9,853 25
John Notman	Queen's Printer, on account of Statutes sold		1,568 95
Do	Queen's Printer, on account of Journals sold.		8 00
	Total		26,776 99

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 8.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of Ontario, on account of Taxes on Patented Lands in the District of Algoma, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
John M. Hamilton	Collector of Taxes, Algoma District; on account of Taxes	2,388 32	
Sibley & Co. Purchasers, from Montreal Mining Co.	Do	2,135 56	
George Ley	Do	7 68	
G. D. Fergusson	Do	33 42	
J. T. C. Cochrane	Do	31 93	
Hughes, Williams, & Murray	Do	26 48	
Royal Canadian Bank	Do	30 40	
Rusk Harris	Do	20 74	
J. J. Vickers	Do	61 37	
F. H. Falkner	Do	9 41	
F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff	On account of Sale of Lands	2,939 96	
			7,685 27

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31, 1872.

No. 9.

STATEMENT of Revenue received on account of Law Stamps during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

COUNTY.	DISTRIBUTOR.	Paid for Law Stamps.	Paid on account old credits.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brant	G. R. Van Norman	1,529 50		
Bruce	D. W. Ross	1,923 00		
Carleton	Robert Lees	2,318 00		
Elgin	James Stanton	991 75		
Essex	S. S. Macdonell	848 75		
Frontenac	A. S. Kirkpatrick	1,425 00		
Grey	John Creasor, jun.	1,478 15		
Haldimand	John R. Martin	665 00		
Halton	John Dewar, jun.	760 00		
Hastings	Charles L. Coleman	1,992 15		
Huron	Ira Lewis	2,090 00		
Kent	William Douglas	1,686 20		
Lambton	Julius P. Bucke	1,292 05		
Lanark	Charles Rice	805 60		
Lennox and Addington	W. A. Reeve	1,045 00		
Leeds and Grenville	Samuel Reynolds, Jr.	1,332 80		
Lincoln	Rolland Macdonald	1,615 00		
Middlesex	Charles Hutchinson	3,852 05		
Norfolk	L. H. Hunt	1,045 00		
Northumberland and Durham	John D. Armour	2,199 25		
Ontario	S. H. Cochrane	380 00		
Do	J. E. Farewell	1,358 50		
Oxford	Francis R. Ball	1,695 75		
Peel	George Green	1,045 00		
Perth	Michael Hayes	1,757 50		
Peterborough	Charles A. Weller	1,745 15		
Prescott and Russell	E. T. Dartnell	289 43		
Prince Edward	Philip Low	492 10		
Renfrew	H. H. Loucks	766 27		
Simcoe	James R. Cotter	3,421 50		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	J. B. McLennan	1,306 25		
Victoria	A. La Course	285 00	195 00	
Waterloo	W. H. Bowlby	1,235 00		
Welland	L. D. Raymond	815 10		
Wellington	H. W. Peterson	3,544 25		
Wentworth	S. B. Freeman	3,800 00		
York	W. W. Baldwin	31,445 00		
Do Surrogate Court	Hon. W. Cayley	693 50		
Parry Sound	F. A. Foley	1 33		
Total		86,970 88	195 00	87,165 88

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 10

STATEMENT of Receipts from the Education Department for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

SERVICE.	PARTICULARS	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Normal and Model Schools	Fees, Pupils	8,422 00		
	Interest on $1,100 Dominion Stock to 30th September, 1872	66 00		
	Do Debentures	13 41		
			8,501 41	
Depository	Sales of Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries during year		33,824 28	
Superannuated Teachers	Subscriptions during year	10,963 71		
	Interest on $2,000 Dominion Stock to 30th September, 1872	120 00		
			11,083 72	
Journal of Education	Subscriptions and Advertisements		264 93	
Museum	Sales of Photographs		3 97	
Contingencies, Education Office	Postage Stamps		119 28	
	Total			53,797 58

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the year ended 31st December, 1872, shewing also the present state of the Investment Account.

To Whom Paid.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.						Amount.	Total Amount.
							$ cts.	$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	Special deposits bearing interest at 4 per cent.						320,000 00	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	do	4	do		100,000 00		
Do.	do	do	5	do		440,000 00		
							540,000 00	
Royal Canadian Bank	do	do	4	do		200,000 00		
Do.	do	do	5	do		280,000 00		
							480,000 00	
Ontario Bank	do	do	4	do		100,000 00		
Do.	do	do	5	do		410,000 00		
							510,000 00	
Dominion Bank	do	do	5	do			160,000 00	
Bank of Toronto	do	do	5	do			150,000 00	
								2,160,000 00
	Memorandum as to amounts now invested.							
	Amount of investments made in 1868					850,000 00		
	do	do	1869			705,471 68		
	do	do	1871			1,192,333 33		
							2,747,805 01*(a)*	
	Amount at special deposit, December 31, 1872					890,174 31		
	Amount of special deposits made during 1872, as per above Statement					2,160,000 00		
						3,050,174 31		
	Less amounts withdrawn from Bank of Montreal for re-investment...					1,120,000 00		
	do. withdrawn to meet Railway Aid Payments, Current expenses, &c.; from							
	Ontario Bank					110,000 00		

Royal Canadian Bank	130,000 00		
Bank of Commerce	140,000 00	1,500,000 00	
			1,550,174 31 *(b)*
Total amount now invested			4,297,979 32

(a) Composed of—

Dominion 6 per cent, Bonds Purchased June 5, 1868	500,000 00
do 6 do Stock do Oct. 28, do	350,000 00
do 5 do Debentures do March 2, 1869	705,471 68
do 5 do Bonds do July 19, 1871	1,192,333 33
	2,747,805 01

(b) Composed of Special Deposits, now in—

Canadian Bank of Commerce, at 5 per cent	400,000 00
Ontario Bank, do	400,000 00
Dominion Bank, do	160,000 00
Bank of Toronto, do	150,000 00
Royal Canadian Bank, do	440,174 31
	1,550,174 31

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31, 1872.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer on account of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.			
James Young	Services as Gardener	99 20		
T. J. Harris	do	314 40		
Thos. Pickles	do	180 00		
R. Richardson	do	264 00		
D. Hossack	Services as caretaker	182 91		
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water supply	265 00		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas do	760 96		
P. Burns	Fuel	1,822 93		
Jno. Snarr	do	81 00		
Geo. Harding	Plumbing, &c	60 77		
D. S. Keith	do	88 67		
Jno. Ritchie & Son	do	889 69		
Thos. Lalor	Bell-hanging	30 67		
Robt. Bell	Painting	297 31		
Geo. Booth	do	24 95		
A. McCormick	Repairing grates	22 00		
S. & G. Rogers	Repairs	19 40		
McBean & Co	Repairing pavement	21 00		
J. R. Armstrong	do stoves	15 00		
L. Glynn	Clearing snow	67 75		
Jno. Tracey	Cleaning chimnies	2 00		
S. Beck	Digging well	30 00		
Plewes & Kennedy	Pump	52 00		
James Warwood	Piping	55 00		
N. L. Piper & Son	do	3 05		
J. B. Smith	Lumber	125 50		
R. Hay & Co	Furniture	51 25		
J. & J. Pape	Plants, &c	119 00		
R. A. Hoskins & Co	do	75 90		
Sundry papers	Advertising	59 50		
James Edwards	Sundries	2 50		
			6,083 31	

	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.			
	Salaries.			
E. G. Curtis	Twelve months' salary as Private Secretary to 31st December, 1872	800 00		
Do	do Acting Clerk do	400 00		
	do Messenger do	400 00		
		1,600 00		
	Contingencies for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	317 79		
			1,917 79	
	Executive Council and Attorney General's Office.			
Hon. Adam Crooks	Ten months' salary as Attorney-General to 31st October, 1872	2,666 60		
Hon. O. Mowat	do to 31st December, 1872	533 40		
J. G. Scott	Twelve do Clerk to 31st December, 1872	2,000 00		
Henry Kinloch	do do Assistant-Clerk do	800 00		
G. B. Nicol	Eleven do do do	539 45		
John Sills	Four do do to 30th April, 1872	182 51		
E. Heward	Eight do do to 31st December, 1872	333 33		
M. Smith	Twelve do Caretaker do	366 00		
		7,421 29		
	Contingencies for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	3,349 32		
			10,770 61	
	Treasury Department.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. A. Mackenzie	Ten months' salary as Treasurer to 31st October, 1872	2,666 66		
Hon. A. Crooks	Two do do to 31st December, 1872	533 34		
W. R. Harris	Twelve do Accountant do	1,600 00		
Geo. Mathews	Seven do Criminal Justice Audit Clerk to 31st July, 1872	700 00		
Henry Totten	Five do do 31st December, 1872	500 00		
James Ross	Seven do Clerks of Stamps and Licenses to 31st July, 1872	700 00		
R. M. Wilson	Five do do 31st December, 1872	458 31		
Do	Seven do Clerk of Correspondence to 31st July, 1872	408 33		
A. J. Rattray	Two half do do 31st December, 1872	145 82		
P. Simser	Twelve do Messenger to 31st December, 1872	365 00		
		8,077 46		
	Contingencies for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	3,083 66		
	Repairs do do do No. 14	1,591 23		
		12,752 35		
	Audit Branch.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. Wm. Cayley	Twelve months' salary as Auditor to 31st December, 1872	2,000 00		
	Carried forward	14,752 35	18,771 71	

Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	14,752 35	18,771 71	
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—*Concluded.*			
	AUDIT BRANCH.—*Continued.*			
	Salaries.			
C. H. Sproule	Nine months' salary as Book-keeper to 30th September, 1872	675 00		
Do.	Three do do and Clerk of Contingencies to 31st December, 1872	250 00		
W. R. Nursey	Twelve months' salary as Clerk, to 31st December, 1872	730 00		
	Contingencies for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	35 74	16,443 09	
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. P. Gow	Ten months' salary as Secretary and Registrar, to 31st October, 1872	2,666 66		
Hon. T. B. Pardee	Two do do to 31st December, 1872	533 34		
T. C. Patteson	One and one half month's salary as Assistant Secretary and Registrar, to 11th Feb. 1872	229 40		
J. R. Eckart	Ten months' salary as Acting Secretary, to 31st December, 1872	1,050 00		
Do	Two months' salary as First Clerk, to 29th February, 1872	150 00		
Henry Alley	Ten months' do to 31st December	566 68		
Do	Two do as Second Clerk, to 29th February, 1872	83 32		
F. Jones	Eight months' salary as Junior Clerk, to 31st December, 1872	200 00		
J. F. C. Ussher	Twelve months' salary as First Clerk, Registrar's Office, to 31st December, 1872	900 00		
Geo. Hobbs	Do Clerk do	500 00		
Jno. A. Innes	Do Clerk do	400 00		
A. Burtchall	Do as Messenger do	366 00		
	Extra writers to enable compliance with sec. 82, cap. 20, 31st Vict. :—			
J. F. C. Ussher	Services	148 00		
Henry Alley	Do	84 50		
Geo. Hobbs	Do	92 50		
J. A. Innes	Do	84 50	409 50	
			8,054 90	
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No.		1,347 37	

Repairs.

	For the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 14	1,591 23	
		10,993 50	

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S BRANCH.

H. S. Crewe	Twelve months' salary as First Clerk, to 31st December, 1872	730 00		
Charles Heron	Do Clerk Do	650 00		
F. Warwick	Services at $2.00 per day	538 00		
D. C. A. Delhoste	do	538 00		
James M. Ridley	do	498 00		
R. F. Smyth	do	538 00		
A. T. Deacon	do	264 00		
E. H. Thompson	do	5 50		
Hon. A. Mackenzie	To pay Salaries of District Registrars for 1872	3725 00		
H. S. Crewe	To pay Disbursements do for 1871	252 19		
Jos. Lesslie	Postage	125 29		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and Binding	1411 49		
Jno. Notman	Stationery	33 14		
Copp, Clark & Co.	Dictionary	8 00		
H. M. Hampton	Combs and Brushes	5 50		
J. B. Turner	Boxes	12 50		
Express Co.	Charges	48 45	9,383 06	
				20,376 56

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Salaries.

Hon. A. McKellar	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner, to 31st December, 1872				3,200 00	
Kivas Tully	do	Architect and Engineer	do		2,200 00	
T. N. Molesworth	do	Assistant Engineer	do		1,600 00	
Wm. Edwards	do	Secretary, Public Works and Immigration, to 31st Dec. 1872			1,200 00	
Geo. Buckland	do	Secretary, Agriculture and Arts	do		800 00	
F. T. Jones	do	Accountant and Law Clerk	do		1,000 00	
Thos. H. Tracy	Four do	Draughtsman, to 30th April, 1872			313 00	
W. J. S. Holwell	Twelve do	do	to 31st December, 1872		939 00	
R. Purdom	do do	do	do		881 07	
J. C. M'Nabb	Seven do	do	do		321 00	
H. C. Maclauren	Eleven do	First Clerk	do		733 33	
Jas. P. Edwards	Twelve do	Clerk	do		500 00	
R. L. Brydges	do do	do	do		400 00	
		Carried forward			14,087 40	55,591 36

Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	14,087 40	55,591 36	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*			
	Salaries.—Continued.			
D. Grant	Eleven months' salary as Carpenter to 31st December, 1872	628 00		
E. Jenkinson	Twelve do Messenger do	364 50		
		15,079 90		
	Contingencies for the year ended 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	2,153 66		
	Repairs do do do No. 14	1,591 23		
			19,124 79	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. R. W. Scott	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner to 31st December, 1872	3,200 00		
Thos. H. Johnson	do Assistant do	2,600 00		
J. M. Currie	One month's salary as Clerk to 31st January, 1872	116 66		
George Kennedy	Eleven months' salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1872	1,283 34		
	Land Sales and Free Grants Branch.			
J. C. Tarbutt	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk to 31st December, 1872	1,800 00		
A. Kirkwood	do Clerk do	1,500 00		
J. M. Grant	do do do	1,100 00		
P. Alma	do do do	750 00		
J. J. Murphy	Eight do do do	533 34		
	Surveys, Patents and Roads Branch.			
T. Devine	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk, Surveys, to 31st December, 1872	1,800 00		
Edward Fox	do Clerk do	1,280 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do do do	900 00		
A. Clarke	One do do to 31st January, 1872	33 33		
H. J. Jones	Twelve do Chief Clerk, Patents, to 31st December, 1872	1,400 00		
J. Innes	do Clerk do	900 00		
W. H. Bell	do do do	700 00		
J. W. Bridgland	Eleven do Superintendent of Colonization Roads to 31st Dec., 1872	1,600 00		
	Woods and Forests Branch.			
G. B. Cowper	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk to 31st December, 1872	1,600 00		

John Davies	Three	do	Clerk to 31st March, 1872		277 78		
W. L. Heron	Six	do	do 30th September, 1872		472 22		
A. Taylor	Three	do	do 31st December, 1872		350 00		
H. G. Langlois	Twelve	do	do do		800 00		
E. G. Kirby		do	do do		450 00		
			Accounts Branch.				
W. Ford	Twelve months' salary as		Accountant to 31st December, 1872		1,800 00		
D. G. B. Ross		do	Book-keeper do		900 00		
R. H. Browne		do	Clerk do		900 00		
J. Scott	Seven	do	do 31st July, 1872		525 00		
F. Stow	Three	do	do 31st December, 1872		200 00		
J. Morphy	Twelve	do	Registrar do		1,400 00		
H. A. Ford	Five	do	Clerk do		416 67		
John Bradshaw	Twelve	do	Office-keeper do		500 00		
A. McDonald		do	Messenger do		475 00		
					32,563 34		
	Contingencies and repairs for the year ended 31st Dec., 1872, as per Statement No 13.				23,198 90		
						55,762 24	
			MISCELLANEOUS.				
			Gratuities.				
Angus McDonell	Amount allowed him on retiring from Attorney-General's Office				41 66		
John Sills		do	do do		41 66		
J. C. Miller		do	do Crown Lands Department		533 33		
David Tennant		do	do Reformatory		75 00		
F. C. M. Fraser		do	do Orillia Asylum		150 00		
John Meek		do	do London Asylum		600 00		
Alfred Clarke		do	do Crown Lands Department		33 33		
Mrs. Geo. Mathews	Amount allowed her as Widow of deceased public officer				200 00		
			Inspector of Prisons' Office.				
J. W. Langmuir	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Prisons to 31st December, 1872				2,399 99		
W. P. Band		do	Clerk do		500 00		
J. W. Langmuir	Travelling expenses, printing, stationery and Contingencies				706 25		
			Inspector of Registry Offices.				
Hon. Sidney Smith	Twelve months' salary to 31st December, 1872				2,000 00		
			Queen's Printer's Office.				
John Notman	Twelve months' salary as Queen's Printer to 31st December, 1872				1,200 00		
	Contingencies for the year ended 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13				36 58		
	Carried forward				8,517 80	130,478 39	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	8,517 80	130,478 39	
	Official Gazette.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	3,222 66		
			11,740 46	
	LEGISLATION.			142,218 85
	Salaries.			
Hon. R. W. Scott	Services as Speaker of the House	275 86		
Hon. J. G. Currie	Do do	1,224 14		
Charles T. Gillmor	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the House, to 31st December, 1872	1,600 00		
J. J. Vance	do Assistant do	1,200 00		
A. Leith	do Law Clerk	1,000 00		
A. H. Sydere	do Clerk of Routine and Records, to 31st December, 1872	700 00		
S. J. Watson	Six do Librarian do	400 00		
S. J. Vankoughnet	Twelve do Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do	400 00		
John Notman	do Accountant and Stationery Clerk do	400 00		
F. J. Glackmeyer	do Sergeant-at-Arms do	500 00		
Thomas Phillips	do Housekeeper and Chief Messenger do	500 00		
W. Johnson	do Messenger do	400 00		
D. Byrne	Eight do do 31st August, 1872	278 00		
William Kennedy	Four do do 31st December, 1872	122 00		
J. Bowman	Twelve do do do	400 00		
C. A. McDonald	Nine do Fireman, 30th September, 1872	309 00		
J. Simser	Three do do 31st December, 1872	91 00		
James Wells	Twelve do do do	400 00		
			10,200 00	
	Contingencies for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13		3,301 18	
	Repairs to Buildings, including Fuel, Gas, Water, &c.			
P. Burns	Fuel	1,023 02		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	1,390 75		
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water	327 00		
R. Bell	Painting, &c.	517 10		
George Harding	Plumbing, &c.	531 21		
John Ritchie & Son.	do	71 90		
Thomas Lalor	Locksmithing, &c.	128 25		
John Boxall	Tinsmithing	330 57		

D. Grant	Carpenter work					62 00	
McLennan & Newman	do					61 00	
John McNulty	do					9 80	
A. McCormick	Bricklaying, &c.					393 58	
J. Murphy	Plastering					314 75	
P. O'Brien	Cartage					48 00	
William Hurl	do					2 00	
D. Kinnan	Labourer					13 50	
John O'Neil	do					2 00	
John Tracy	Sweeping chimnies					5 40	
John Sinon	Clearing snow					29 50	
James Warwood	Sewer pipe					9 25	
W. Plant	Brick					10 00	
R. West	do					240 25	
James Farquhar	Lime					20 30	
J. S. Champ & Co.	Roofing					171 00	
John B. Smith	Lumber					156 80	
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware					151 28	
Gray, Gates & Co.	Heating apparatus					18 00	
H. J. Ruttan	do					562 00	
Rice Lewis & Son	Lawn mower					8 34	
N. L. Piper & Son	Lamps, &c.					8 90	
Hugh Miller & Co.	Oils, &c.					20 26	
J. & J. Taylor	Vault doors, &c.					285 00	
James Flaherty	Iron rods					7 10	
Glover Harrison	Delf, &c.					164 60	
Lash & Co.	Furnishings					150 25	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture					1,458 81	
Henry Graham & Co.	Carpeting					70 88	
J. Edwards	Papering					222 40	
R. W. Laird	Frames					15 60	
Ewing & Co.	Chromos					227 45	
James Adams	Flag					38 50	
William Johnson	Street watering					81 67	
Great Western Railway Co.	Freight					5 35	
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising					49 65	
							9,414 97
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.						
A. Leith	Services *re* Municipal Act					140 00	
R. A. Kent	Services as Writer, at $3.00 per diem					189 00	
E. H. Thompson	do	2.00	do			216 00	
F. J. Joseph	do	2.00	do			291 00	
J. M. Delamere	do	2.00	do			502 00	
J. McDonell	do	2.00	do			112 00	
W. McDonald	do	2.00	do			53 00	
C. C. Robinson	do	2.00	do			74 00	
John Hemming	do	2.00	do			86 00	
J. W. Hetherington	do	2.00	do			88 00	
	Carried forward					1,751 00	22,916 15
							142,218 85

Legislation—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,751 00	22,916 15	142,218 85
	Sessional Writers, Messenger and Pages.- Continued.			
C. D. Falloon	Services as Writer at $2.00 per diem	154 00		
A. M. Fraser	do do	198 00		
Wm Skynner	do do	162 00		
A. McPhee	do do	48 00		
F. Jones	do do	43 75		
J. Ridley	do do	98 00		
F. Warwick	do do	98 00		
A. T. Deacon	do do	98 00		
A. C. Delhoste	do do	98 00		
R. F. Smyth	do do	98 00		
W. Jeffers	do do	42 00		
W. Steward	do do	52 50		
F. Jones	do do	51 50		
R. Armour	Services as Messenger at $1.25 per diem	138 75		
H. Lyons	do do	87 50		
Jno. Kelly	do do	102 50		
F. Clark	do do	98 75		
Jas. Houlehan	do do	40 00		
T. Harrington	do do	98 75		
Wm. Fahey	do do	97 50		
Jno. Gill	do do	102 50		
Hy Thompson	do do	128 75		
Wm. Kennedy	do do	103 25		
Wm. Mathews	do do	77 50		
W. Burroughes	do do	97 50		
P. Walsh	do do	107 75		
R. Leitch	do do	97 75		
Jno. McDonell	do do	108 75		
C. McLennan	do do	107 75		
James Foley	Services as Fireman do	77 25		
D. Kennion	do do	81 25		
Jno. Murphy	do do	77 50		
W. H. Thompson	Services as Page at 75 cents per diem	29 50		
W. A. Allen	do do	30 75		
T. C. O'Reilly	do do	55 25		
A. McLennan	do do	48 50		
Wm. Wells	do do	61 50		

M. Hurd	do do	5 00		
M. Burtchall	Cleaning	62 00		
M. McNulty	do	31 00		
M. Mennion	do	30 00		
K. Phillips	do	30 00		
			5,197 50	
	Postages and Cost of House Post Office.			
Jos. Lesslie	Postage	1,370 63		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Postage Stamps	125 00		
Jno. Buckley	Carriage of Mails	475 00		
Wm. Bristow	Services in charge of P. O.	248 00		
Thos. Gobert	do Assistant	124 00		
F. Gobert	do do	63 00		
			2,405 63	
	Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding.			
Barber Brothers	Printing Paper	4,917 86		
Buntin, Bros. & Co	do	31 25		
Jno. Notman	Stationery	230 63		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	9,919 48		
J. Hartney	do	17 68		
			15,116 90	
	Expenses of Elections.			
M. P. Roblin	Expenses as Returning Officer, Addington	117 90		
R. Carney	do Algoma	6 50		
Geo. Redmond	do Brockville	31 80		
Jno. Smith	do Brant, South	4 00		
T. S. Shenston	do do North	10 00		
Wm. Sutton	do Bruce, South	475 47		
Jno. McLay	do do North	6 00		
A. R. Pratt	do Bothwell	60 30		
D. McCraney	do do	68 20		
D. E. McIntyre	do Cornwall	116 56		
J. K. Riddall	do Cardwell	36 50		
E. Sherwood	do Carleton	269 17		
J. P. Crysler	do Dundas	30 22		
Geo. C. Ward	do Durham, East	10 00		
R. Armour	do do West	32 00		
Jno. McEwan	do Essex	88 52		
Colin Munro	do Elgin, East	62 94		
Jno. McKay	do do West	15 00		
Jas. Durand	do Frontenac	4 00		
W. J. Scott	do Grenville	364 83		
Thos. Lunn	do Grey, South	10 00		
Thos. Lauder	do do	408 53		
Jos. Maughan	do Grey, North	9 61		
A. M. Mackenzie	do Glengarry	20 00		
	Carried forward	2,258 25	45,636 18	142,218 85

Legislation—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,258 25	45,636 18	142,218 85
	Expenses of Elections.—Continued.			
W. H. Ponton	Expenses as Returning Officer, Hastings East	29 30		
George Taylor	do do do West	10 57		
John Macdonald	do do Huron, South	10 00		
James Dickson	do do do North	20 00		
M. O'Reilly	do do Hamilton	78 77		
R. Martin	do do Haldimand	28 65		
G. C. McKindsay	do do Halton	22 21		
William Ferguson	do do Kingston	2 70		
John Powell	do do Lincoln	6 00		
William Glass	do do London	254 68		
Ormond Jones	do do Leeds, South	25 00		
F. G. Dickinson	do do do North	33 65		
James Thompson	do do Lanark, South	5 20		
Do	do do do North	201 99		
James Flintoft	do do Lambton	71 08		
A. K. Schofield	do do Monck	34 00		
J. Kennedy	do do do	245 69		
John McDougall	do do Middlesex, North	50 70		
James Ferguson	do do do East	35 20		
Edward Handy	do do do West	30 30		
S. Blackburn	do do do do	281 49		
F. L. Walsh	do do Norfolk, South	2 42		
R. N. Waddell	do do Northumberland, West	248 79		
G. M. Grover	do do do East	8 00		
J. A. Woodruff	do do Niagara	5 60		
Andrew Ross	do do Oxford, North	15 00		
James Ingersoll	do do do South	75 94		
J. H. Perry	do do Ontario, North	11 97		
N. G. Reynolds	do do do South	31 00		
W. F. Powell	do do Ottawa	57 45		
R. Broddy	do do Peel	20 10		
Executrix of the late Wm. Smith	do do Perth, South	34 83		
R. Moderwell	do do do North	15 65		
C. P. Treadwell	do do Prescott	73 70		
A. Greely	do do Prince Edward	323 98		
Andrew Irving	do do Renfrew, South	4 25		
James Morris	do do do	41 80		

James Keays	do	do	Russell	66 10		
B. W. Smith	do	do	Simcoe, North	435 06		
George Blunt	do	do	do South	10 00		
John Copland	do	do	Stormont	177 63		
F. W. Jarvis	do	do	Toronto, East	39 50		
do	do	do	do West	353 39		
S. B. Harman	do	do	do do	47 50		
Robert Gordon	do	do	Wellington, North	53 80		
George J. Grange	do	do	do South	27 22		
J. Webster	do	do	do Centre	40 32		
George Davidson	do	do	Waterloo, North	5 00		
D. McDougall	do	do	do South	30 00		
John Ridout	do	do	York, East	5 00		
J. P. Bull	do	do	do West	11 75		
J. J. Pearson	do	do	do North	8 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing Election Writs and Returns			6 63		
					6,022 21	
	Controverted Election Trials.					
Hon. J. H. Hagarty	Services, *re* Brockville Trial			100 00		
Hon. O. Mowat	do	South Grenville do		100 00		
Hon. Joseph Morrison	do	Prince Edward do		100 00		
Richard Martin	Services and expenses as Sheriff, *re* Monck Trial			28 10		
F. G. Dickinson	do	do	Brockville do	64 50		
do	do	do	South Grenville Trial	212 15		
A. Greeley	do	do	Prince Edward do	34 70		
James Gillespie	do	do	do do	33 70		
Robert Hobson	do	do	Welland do	9 90		
F. W. Jarvis	do	do	York, North do	91 52		
Joseph Maughan	do	do	South Grey do	17 50		
F. Biscoe	Services as Registrar, *re* Brockville Trial			49 29		
A. F. Campbell	do	do	Monck do	53 00		
F. C. Draper	do	do	West York do	29 50		
do	do	do	Prince Edward do	39 00		
C. A. Brough	do	do	Grenville, South do	201 08		
					1,163 94	
	Library.					
Edward G. Allen	Books			4,470 43		
J. Rordans	do			168 50		
Willing & Williamson	do			330 90		
John Wiley & Son	do			2,042 47		
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	do			182 06		
C. A. Backas & Co.	do			67 05		
Dawson Brothers	do			263 34		
John Lovell	do			43 00		
John G. Shea	do			25 10		
H. E. Smallpiece	do			2 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do			18 50		
	Carried forward			7,613 35	52,822 33	142,218 85

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,613 35	52,822 33	142,218 85
	Library.—Continued.			
S. S. Radcliffe	Books	10 00		
Owen Brothers	do	20 00		
New York *Nation*	Subscription	4 70		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Binding	319 20		
Sundry persons	Customs duties and freight	578 00		
Alpheus Todd	Services, selecting books	240 00		
S. J. Watson	Travelling expenses	100 00		
Hon. A. Crooks	Accountable warrant to purchase books	1,114 75		
			10,000 00	
	Indemnity to Members.			
John Notman	To pay indemnity to Members, including mileage		33,842 80	
	Printing, Binding and Distributing Statutes.			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	1,977 24		
Express Co.	Charges	305 35		
			2,282 59	
	Expenses of Committee of Enquiry.			
John Notman	To pay witnesses	281 70		
S. J. Watson	Reporting	330 00		
			611 70	99,559 42
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	COURT OF CHANCERY.			
	Salaries.			
John A. Boyd	Twelve months' salary as Master to 31st December, 1872	3,000 00		
W. M. Ross	do Taxing Officer do	1,200 00		
John P. Macdonell	do Clerk do	1,000 00		
A. N. Buell	do Accountant do	2,240 00		
A. Grant	do Registrar do	1,840 00		

A. Holmestead		do	Clerk	do	1,000 00		
W. Cumming		do	do	do	1,000 00		
F. Arnoldi		do	do	do	600 00		
W. D. Crofton		do	do	do	400 00		
T. W. Taylor		do	Referee in Chambers to 31st December, 1872		1,916 65		
A. F. McLean		do	Clerk	do	500 00		
D. Sutherland		do	Usher of Court	do	416 67		
R. Parkes	Eight	do	do	do	318 75		
W. G. Inman	Five	do	Messenger to 31st May, 1872		152 00		
Sir J. L. Robinson	Twelve	do	Clerk Surrogate Court to 31st December, 1872		1,600 00		
					17,184 07		
			Contingencies.				
	For the year ended 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13				1,282 19		
						18,466 26	
			COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.				
			Salaries.				
R. G. Dalton	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Crown to 31st December, 1872				1,839 92		
Do	Additional duties		do	do	1,000 00		
J. Small	Twelve months' salary as Senior Clerk			do	1,200 00		
A. McDonell		do	Junior Clerk	do	1,000 00		
Alan Cameron		do	Clerk of the Process	do	1,400 00		
J. Alexander		do	House-keeper	do	500 00		
A. Fleming		do	Usher and Crier	do	160 00		
D. O'Connell	Nine	do	Messenger to 30th September, 1872		119 97		
James Bacon	Three	do	do 31st December, 1872		40 03		
					7,259 92		
	Contingencies for the year ended 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13				805 81		
						8,065 73	
			COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.				
			Salaries.				
M. B. Jackson	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Crown to 31st December, 1872				1,840 00		
S. B. Clarke		do	Senior Clerk	do	1,200 00		
B. T. Jackson		do	Junior Clerk	do	1,000 00		
P. O'Connell		do	Usher and Crier	do	160 00		
					4,200 00		
	Contingencies for the year ended 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13				236 84		
						4,436 84	
	Carried forward					30,968 83	241,778 27

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		30,968 83	241,778 27
	COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.			
Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.	On account of salary as President, Court of Error and Appeal	1,000 00		
Hon. W. B. Richards	do Chief Justice, Court of Queen's Bench	1,000 00		
Hon. J. H. Hagarty	do do Common Pleas	1,000 00		
Hon. J. C. Morrison	do Judge do Queen's Bench	1,000 00		
Hon. Adam Wilson	do do do do	1,000 00		
Hon. J. W. Gwynne	do do do Common Pleas	1,000 00		
Hon. Thos. Galt	do do do do	1,000 00		
Hon. J. G. Spragge	do Chancellor	1,000 00		
Hon. O. Mowat	do Vice-Chancellor	815 75		
Hon. S. H. Blake	do do	62 95		
Hon. S. H. Strong	do do	1,000 00		
Jas. Alexander	Services as Usher	50 00	9,928 70	
	CROWN COUNSEL.—CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.			
M. O'Reilly	Services at Wentworth Fall Assizes, 1871	247 10		
Hon. Sidney Smith	do Victoria do	58 50		
W. H. Bowlby	do Waterloo do	190 00		
S. S. Macdonell	do Essex do	258 00		
James Stanton	do Elgin Spring do	50 00		
do	do do Fall do	120 00		
E. T. Dartnell	do Prescott and Russell, Fall Assizes, 1871	14 00		
do	do do Spring Assizes, 1872	20 00		
do	do do Fall do	50 00		
Kenneth Mackenzie	do York Winter do	614 00		
do	do Hilary Term	104 50		
do	do Simcoe, Middlesex, and York Spring Assizes, 1872	796 00		
do	do Peel Fall do	86 00		
do	do Middlesex and York do	1,119 00		
C. S. Patterson	do Peel and Hastings Spring do	32 00		
do	do Ontario and York do	140 00		
do	do Simcoe Fall do	138 00		
B. M. Britton	do Lennox, Addington, and Frontenac Spring Assizes, 1872	351 37		
do	do do Fall do	261 15		
A. S. Hardy	do Norfolk Spring do	134 00		
do	do Brant do do	76 00		
do	do Brant, Perth, and Norfolk Fall do	286 00		

Jno. McEwan	do	Welland		Spring	do		92 00		
do	do	Lincoln		do	do		46 00		
do	do	Lincoln and Welland		Fall	do		312 00		
J. D. Armour	do	Northumberland, Durham and Peterborough		Spring	Assizes, 1872		126 60		
do	do	Northumberland, Durham and Hastings		Fall	do		264 00		
J. M. Hamilton	do	Algoma Spring Assizes, 1872					32 00		
H. W. Peterson	do	Wellington	do				106 00		
do	do	do	Fall	do			158 00		
F. Davis	do	Lambton	Spring	do			46 00		
do	do	Kent	do	do			148 00		
do	do	Lambton	Fall	do			98 00		
J. Sinclair	do	Huron	Spring	do			78 00		
do	do	Bruce	do	do			79 50		
do	do	Huron	Fall	do			13 00		
do	do	Bruce	do	do			102 79		
E. J. Senkler	do	Leeds, Grenville and Lanark		Spring	Assizes		186 00		
do	do	do		Fall	do		199 50		
Jno. R. Martin	do	Haldimand Spring Assizes					60 39		
Jno. Dewar	do	Halton	do				6 00		
Hugh MacMahon	do	Essex	do				216 00		
do	do	Elgin	do				92 00		
do	do	Elgin and Essex	Fall	do			314 00		
do	do	Kent	do				254 00		
A. N. Richards	do	Carleton	Spring	do			126 40		
Jno. Idington	do	Perth	do				51 00		
do	do	do	Fall	do			66 00		
Jno. Creasor, Jr.	do	Grey	Spring	do			66 60		
Wm. Kerr	do	Victoria	do				66 00		
S. B. Freeman	do	Wentworth	do				460 00		
W. H. R. Allison	do	Prince Edward	do				102 60		
do	do	do	Fall	do			40 25		
D. Guthrie	do	Waterloo	do				105 00		
Chas. McFayden	do	Grey	do				100 00		
Alex. Gibb	do	Carleton	do				46 00		
F. R. Ball	do	Oxford	do				94 00		
D. W. Dumble	do	Peterborough	do				32 00		
Jas. Dingwall	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	do				72 00		
Daniel Wade	do	Renfrew	do	do			87 06		
B. B. Osler	do	Haldimand and Halton		do			118 00		
Jas. E. Farewell	do	Ontario	do	do			56 00		
Warren Rock	do	Middlesex	do	do			126 00		
								9,989 11	

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Chas. R. Biggar	Treasurer County of Brant, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	2,457 63		
A. Sproat	Treasurer County of Bruce, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	1,110 19		
	Brought forward	3,567 82	50,886 64	241,778 27

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,567 82	50,886 64	241,778 27
	ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Continued.*			
Z. Wilson	Treasurer County of Carleton, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871. March and June quarters, 1872	3,094 32		
Geo. T. Claris	Treasurer County of Elgin, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and Septembers quarters, 1872	3,323 59		
Thos. H. Wright	Treasurer County of Essex, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,103 53		
Jno. Irvine	Treasurer County of Frontenac, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	2,254 52		
F. Le Pan	Treasurer County of Grey, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	2,052 86		
A. P. Farrel	Treasurer County of Haldimand, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	1,958 04		
F. McCallum	Treasurer County of Halton, expenditure for September and December, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	1,635 30		
F. McAnnany	Treasurer County of Hastings, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	2,156 76		
A. M. Ross	Treasurer County of Huron, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	2,002 32		
C. G. Charteris	Treasurer County of Kent, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,240 56		
Hon. Alex. Vidal	Treasurer County of Lambton, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,929 86		
Jno. Fraser	Treasurer County of Lanark, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	981 47		
W. W. Berford	Treasurer County of Lanark, expenditure for September quarter, 1872	223 92		
J. L. Schofield	Treasurer Counties of Leeds and Grenville, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	2,724 78		
E. Hooper	Treasurer Counties of Lennox and Addington, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	1,871 00		
G. P. M. Ball	Treasurer County of Lincoln, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	2,946 31		
Adam Murray	Treasurer County of Middlesex, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	10,233 80		
Hy. Groff	Treasurer County of Norfolk, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,305 91		
Hon. A. A. Burnham	Treasurer Counties of Northumberland and Durham, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,240 32		

Wm. Paxton, jr	Treasurer County of Ontario, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	2,140 77		
H. P. Brown	Treasurer County of Oxford, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,094 28		
Geo. Graham	Treasurer County of Peel, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	1,877 30		
A. Monteith	Treasurer County of Perth, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	1,877 62		
E. Pearce	Treasurer County of Peterborough, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	1,560 20		
J. W. Marston	Treasurer Counties of Prescott and Russell, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	786 44		
R. J. Chapman	Treasurer County of Prince Edward, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	676 19		
A. Irving	Treasurer County of Renfrew, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	898 00		
H. R. A. Boys	Treasurer County of Simcoe, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,429 30		
R. McDonald	Treasurer Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	1,284 28		
S. C. Wood	Treasurer County of Victoria, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	1,389 55		
Chas. Stanton	Treasurer County of Waterloo, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	2,603 13		
Jas. McGlashan	Treasurer County of Welland, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	2,045 24		
Wm. Reynolds	Treasurer County of Wellington, expenditure for September quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	3,374 31		
Jas. Kirkpatrick	Treasurer County of Wentworth, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, March, June and September quarters, 1872	4,993 24		
J. K. Macdonald	Treasurer County of York, expenditure for December quarter, 1871, Winter Assizes, March, June and September quarters, 1872	7,724 07		
A. T. McCord	Chamberlain City of Toronto, expenditure of Gaol for 1871, September and December quarters, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872	3,369 12		
R. W. Kerr	Chamberlain City of Hamilton, expenditure for December quarter, 1871	163 77		
A. Stuart	do do March, June and September quarters, 1872.	570 82		
			101,704 62	
	SPECIAL SERVICES.			
H. W. Peterson	In *re* the Queen *v.* Coats	76 00		
Do	In *re* Brook's Escheat	70 25		
Chas. Hutchinson	In *re* the Queen *v.* Coyle	198 20		
S. Peters & Son	do	22 60		
Jno. Macbeth	do	13 10		
Wm. Smith	do	75 00		
Do	do *v.* Winters	100 00		
Robert Lees	do *v.* Richot and Scott	70 00		
St. Thomas *Journal*	do *v.* Nimham	17 34		
John Molloy	do *v.* Ludlow	35 00		
	Carried forward	677 49	152,591 26	241,778 27

Administration of Justice—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	677 49	152,591 26	241,778 27
	SPECIAL SERVICES.—*Continued.*			
George Green	In *re* the Attorney-General *v.* Parker	20 00		
J. S. Sinclair	In *re* Johnston Default Case	30 00		
F. W. Jarvis	In *re* Sutherland Escheat	30 50		
K. Mackenzie	do	40 00		
John O'Donohoe	do	40 00		
D. W. Beadle	In *re* Dewry Estreat	29 80		
George Davidson	In *re* Brookes Escheat	16 75		
D. W. Ross	In *re* Walkerton Gaol Enquiry	62 25		
Harrison, Osler & Moss	In *re* McRae *v.* Toronto and Nipissing Railway Co.	40 00		
James McLennan	In *re* Petition of Right, Canada Central Railway Co.	20 00		
Christopher Robinson	do do do	20 00		
J. D. Armour	In *re* Shannonville Disaster Inquest	240 75		
C. S. Hamilton	do do	20 00		
J. H. Dumble	do do	75 00		
Thomas C. Keefer	do do	100 00		
F. Shanly	do do	100 00		
J. G. Scott	Fees taking out Administration, A. Mercer	23 95		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising, "Scott Proclamation"	255 66		
M. B. Jackson	Services and expenses inspecting County Courts, &c.	400 00		
			2,242 15	
	LAW REFORM COMMISSION.			
Hon. Adam Wilson	Services	600 00		
Hon. J. W. Gwynne	do	600 00		
Hon. S. H. Strong	do	600 00		
J. R. Gowan	do	600 00		
C. S. Patterson	do	600 00		
Thomas Moss	do	500 00		
F. C. Draper	do as Secretary	400 00		
John A. Boyd	do	500 00		
			4,400 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE,			
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.			
W. Rubidge	Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Brant for twelve months ending 31st December, 1872	300 00		
William Gunn	do Bruce do	300 00		

James Fraser	do	Carleton	do	400 00		
T. D. Warren	do	Elgin	do	400 00		
F. E. Marcon	do	Essex	do	300 00		
P. O'Reilly	do	Frontenac	do	400 00		
P. Inglis	do	Grey	do	300 00		
James Lindsay	do	Haldimand	do	300 00		
W. L. P. Eager	do	Halton	do	300 00		
A. G. Northrup	do	Hastings	do	400 00		
Hugh Johnston	do	Huron, for nine months ending 30th September, 1872		225 00		
J. Y. Elwood	do	do for three months ending 31st December, 1872		75 00		
W. A. Campbell	do	Kent, for twelve months ending 31st December, 1872		400 00		
John R. Gemmill	do	Lambton	do	300 00		
Charles Rice	do	Lanark	do	400 00		
S. Reynolds, jun	do	Leeds and Grenville	do	400 00		
J. B. McGuin	do	Lennox and Addington	do	400 00		
F. A. B. Cench	do	Lincoln	do	400 00		
John M'Beth	do	Middlesex	do	400 00		
C. C. Rapalje	do	Norfolk	do	400 00		
R. D. Chatterton	do	Northumberland and Durham	do	400 00		
J. V. Ham	do	Ontario	do	400 00		
James Canfield	do	Oxford	do	400 00		
James A. Austin	do	Peel	do	300 00		
James McFadden	do	Perth	do	300 00		
John Twigg	do	Prince Edward	do	300 00		
Thomas Fortye	do	Peterborough	do	300 00		
J. W. Marston	do	Prescott and Russell	do	300 00		
A. Thompson	do	Renfrew	do	300 00		
R. McDonald	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	do	400 00		
J. C. Morrow	do	Simcoe	do	300 00		
William Grace	do	Victoria	do	300 00		
James Colquhoun	do	Waterloo	do	300 00		
I. P. Wilson	do	Welland	do	300 00		
James Hough	do	Wellington	do	300 00		
S. H. Ghent	do	Wentworth	do	400 00		
					12,100 00	
		District of Algoma.				
R. Carney	Twelve months' salary as Sheriff, to 31st December, 1872			1,400 00		
J. M. Hamilton	do	Clerk of the Peace	do	800 00		
J. M. Savage	do	Registrar	do	800 00		
James Bennetts	do	Clerk of District Court	do	600 00		
R. Carney	Criminal Justice Expenditure, September and December quarters, 1871, March and June quarters, 1872			2,129 41		
					5,729 41	
		District of Thunder Bay.				
D. D. Van Norman	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar, to 31st December, 1872			1,200 00		
Do	Criminal Justice expenditure			1,780 19		
Steamer *Chicora*	Cabin passages of constables in charge of a lunatic			47 50		
					3,027 69	
	Carried forward				180,090 51	241,778 27

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		180,090 51	241,778 27
	District of Nipissing.			
John Doran	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar to 31st December, 1872.	1,400 00		
Do	Travelling expenses	153 64		
M. Dockier	Expenses in *re* the Queen *v.* Deguiso	86 25		
			1,639 89	
	District of Parry Sound.			
P. McCurry	Sixteen months' Salary as Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar to 31st Dec., 1872	1,312 32		
C. H. Rose	Balance due the late J. W. Rose	166 66		
P. McCurry	Sundry expenses	47 22		
Copp, Clarke & Co	Books and forms	44 77		
D. F. Macdonald	Services as Gaoler	33 33		
			1,604 30	
	District of Muskoka.			
C. W. Lount	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar to 31st Dec., 1872	1,000 00		
Do	Sundry expenditure	285 27		
			1,285 27	
	Other Services.			
F. W. Jarvis	Sheriff of York, services and expenses at Court of Chancery, &c	260 99		
John Smith	do Brant, do	92 00		
Neil Macdougall	do Victoria, do	44 00		
James Woodruff	do Lincoln, do	49 00		
Andrew Ross	do Oxford, do	66 00		
J. Macdonald	do Huron, do	36 40		
James Hall	do Peterboro', do	45 80		
Robert Hobson	do Welland, do	6 00		
R. N. Waddell	do Northumberland and Durham, do	53 50		
Wm. Ferguson	do Frontenac, do	70 00		
George J. Grange	do Wellington, do	125 50		
Wm. Glass	do Middlesex, do	159 20		
John McEwan	do Essex, do	70 80		
George Taylor	do Hastings, do	85 60		
E. C. Thomas	do Wentworth, do	131 00		

Wm. Sutton	do	Bruce,	do		27 80		
Joseph Maughan	do	Grey,	do		55 50		
R. Moderwell	do	Perth,	do		33 00		
John Hossie	do	do	do		10 70		
E. Deedes	do	Norfolk,	do		15 20		
N. G. Reynolds	do	Ontario,	do		108 50		
D. E. McIntyre	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,	do		63 00		
James Flintoft	do	Lambton,	do		16 00		
F. G. Dickinson	do	Leeds and Grenville,	do		22 00		
M. B. Jackson	Clerk of the Crown,	Court of Common Pleas,	for services as Clerk of Assize		241 00		
R. G. Dalton	do	Court of Queen's Bench	do		76 00		
W. Rubidge	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas,	Brant,	for services as Clerk of Assize, &c		32 50		
Wm. Gunn	do	Bruce,	do		32 73		
James Fraser	do	Carleton,	do		68 98		
T. D. Warren	do	Elgin,	do		28 60		
F. E. Marcon	do	Essex,	do		40 86		
P. O'Reilly	do	Frontenac,	do		64 50		
P. Inglis	do	Grey,	do		40 50		
James Lindsay	do	Haldimand,	do		33 07		
W. L. P. Eager	do	Halton,	do		40 28		
A. G. Northrup	do	Hastings,	do		80 30		
Hugh Johnston	do	Huron,	do		21 00		
J. Y. Elwood	do	do	do		8 00		
Wm. A. Campbell	do	Kent,	do		54 06		
J. R. Gemmill	do	Lambton,	do		12 27		
Charles Rice	do	Lanark,	do		20 67		
S. Reynolds, jr.	do	Leeds and Grenville,	do		40 60		
J. B. McGuin	do	Lennox and Addington,	do		36 52		
F. A. B. Clench	do	Lincoln,	do		38 20		
John McBeth	do	Middlesex,	do		88 50		
C. C. Rapelje	do	Norfolk	do		24 84		
R. D. Chatterton	do	Northumberland and Durham,	do		57 00		
J. V. Ham	do	Ontario,	do		48 38		
James Canfield	do	Oxford,	do		40 61		
James A. Austin	do	Peel,	do		24 42		
James McFadden	do	Perth,	do		40 58		
John Twigg	do	Prince Edward,	do		16 25		
Ivan O'Bierne	do	Peterboro',	do		44 38		
J. W. Marston	do	Prescott and Russell,	do		16 35		
A. Thompson	do	Renfrew,	do		22 83		
R. McDonald	do	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry,	do		28 50		
James C. Morrow	do	Simcoe,	do		103 30		
William Grace	do	Victoria,	do		45 50		
James Colquhoun	do	Waterloo,	do		20 70		
J. P. Willson	do	Welland,	do		28 60		
James Hough	do	Wellington,	do		72 48		
S. H. Ghent	do	Wentworth,	do		244 70		
Ira Lewis	do	Huron,	do		40 00		
						3,666 05	
		Carried forward				188,286 02	241,778 27

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		188,286 02	241,778 27
	SEALS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES.			
J. T. Rolph	Seals furnished Division Courts	195 00		
J. A. McDougald	Seal for 12th Division Court, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3 50		
P. Johnston	do 4th do Lennox and Addington	9 78		
S. S. Macdonell	do County Court, Essex	14 26		
			222 54	
	REGISTRATION BOOKS FOR MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND AND THUNDER BAY.			
D. D. Van Norman	Books for Thunder Bay		88 00	
	LIGHTING AND HEATING OSGOODE HALL.			
Hon. J. H. Cameron	Grant for 1872		3,000 00	
	REPAIRS, OSGOODE HALL.			
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture		51 10	
				191,647 66
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
	CENTRAL PRISON.			
John Elliott	On account of contract	67,150 00		
Dickey, Neill & Co.	do	1,275 00		
Lalor & Wilkie	do	2,808 00		
Hugh Hennesy	do	637 50		
George Taylor	Services as clerk of works	1,047 00		
Do	Travelling expenses	11 80		
George Hillam	Services as foreman of works	536 50		
C. C. Banks	do inspector of machinery	250 00		
John Hossack	do assistant engineer	105 00		
Hime & Baines	do valuing lands	6 00		
William M. Kelly	Gratings	1,293 10		
William Povey	Blacksmithing	138 67		
D. O'Hearn	do	54 00		
H. Spence	Wood	17 75		
John Fraser	Blankets, quilts, &c.	2,549 56		

M. Dunn	Making sheets	45 00		
Sundry persons	Freight	326 03		
Do	Cab hire	1 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	94 50		
William Edwards	Sundries	5 00		
Receiver General of the Dominion	Ordnance lands	6,903 04		
		85,257 95		
	Less, amount received from Steel Works Company, purchase of land	4,600 00		
			80,657 95	
	LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.			
John Christie	On account of contract	2,697 86		
E. & J. Rogers	do	638 31		
John Bartlett	do	317 72		
W. J. Lucas	do	1,384 00		
Isaac Holden	Clerk of works	518 00		
Hoyt & Strickland	Carpenter work	519 69		
S. Chapman	do	117 00		
Tinson & Co.	Fencing	270 00		
H. A. Baxter	Shelving	62 00		
Henry C. Green	Lumber	234 81		
Hugh Melville	Boiler	334 50		
C. H. Waterous & Co.	Steam heating apparatus	480 00		
Baxter & Melville	Brickwork	35 17		
John Millican	Blacksmithing	138 00		
Hill & Co.	Ditching	116 00		
John Carter	Digging drains	60 00		
G. Cousins	Digging well	12 00		
John Edwards	Work at pipes	12 00		
Edward Pratt	Work done	93 50		
William Robinson	Services as architect	537 72		
John Edwards	Papering, varnishing, &c.	614 69		
Smith, Chapman & Co.	Hardware	362 52		
John Stewart & Co.	Castings	8 58		
W. C. Nunn	Fire engines	556 80		
Ash, Mair & Co.	Machinery	415 06		
J. McMeehan & Co.	Sewing machine	70 00		
Thomas Robertson & Co.	Packing for steam pipes	78 60		
Emery & Mahon	Piping	46 00		
S. & A. McBride	Tools	99 48		
William Jarmin	do	86 75		
John Mason	One span of horses	360 00		
W. J. Thomson	Carriages	535 00		
Plummer & Pacy	Waggons	156 50		
Longhrey & Tackaberry	Harness	50 00		
Robt. Simple	Carpetting	65 45		
Howarth & Co.	Bagatelle table	92 00		
Education Department	Books	185 42		
E. A. Taylor & Co.	do	186 70		
	Carried forward	12,141 06	80,657 95	433 425 93

Public Works and Buildings—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
	Brought forward	12,111 00	89,657 95	133,125 93
	LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Continued.*			
P. Fallan	Gravel	175 37		
Rowland & Jewill	Lime	8 00		
Ellwanger & Barrie	Trees, &c.	136 00		
A. Lesslie	do	472 26		
Shanley & Gallagher	do	242 68		
C. C. Brydges	do	42 70		
A. S. Emery	do	15 00		
Great Western Railway Co	Freight	21 65		
Thomas Fixter	Cartage	100 00		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	15 00		
Henry Landor	do	13 50		
Hon. A. McKellar	do	11 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	65 63		
W. Haskins	Report and expenses, re Sewerage	200 00		
R. Mathison	To pay sundry accounts for repairs, furnishings, &c	7,717 38		
			21,357 67	
	ASYLUM FOR ADULT IDIOTS.			
John Christie	On account contract	66,311 20		
E. & J. Rogers	do	1,835 22		
Dickey, Neil, & Co.	Tank	44 95		
Wm. Robinson	Services as architect	146 40		
N. L. Piper & Son	Cooking range	125 00		
Geo. Moorhead	Furniture	1,238 65		
Jno. Fraser	Sheeting.	722 55		
Thos. Lailey	Blankets	680 00		
A. R. McMaster & Brothers	Linen	176 28		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	10 00		
London *Advertiser*	Advertising	13 00		
H. J. Ruttan	Furnace	437 93		
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Quilts, &c	157 80		
			11,898 98	
	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.			
Jno. Forin	On account contract	7,975 00		
D. S. Keith	do	2,071 09		
E. & J. Rogers	do	1,829 27		
A. Dalgleish	Services as clerk of works	640 50		
Belleville Gas Co	Gas-fittings	639 66		
James Glass & Co.	Plumbing	154 91		

Thos. Gardner	Plastering	188 05		
Peter Fahey	Mason work	38 25		
Flint & Yeomans	Lumber	156 39		
do	do	67 78		
Lewis & Kerr	Papering	548 20		
J. Edwards	do	47 85		
E. T. Bunt & Co	Hardware	122 93		
Jno. Lewis	do	2 50		
Wm. Shea	Castings	34 58		
W. H. Wallbridge	Iron posts	660 67		
Bramhall, Deane & Co	Stoves	23 00		
Ross & Davies	Refrigerators	522 80		
W. C. Nunn	Fire engines	8 09		
W. H. Sparrow	Filter	230 00		
J. & J. Taylor	Safe	102 39		
E. H. Rous & Co	Earthenware	50 00		
W. W. Whitlark	Sewing machine	53 00		
W. H. Van Tassel	do	35 00		
H. A. Engelhardt	Ornamenting	3 30		
Chown & Watson	Furnishing	35 40		
Roemer & Howell	Chairs	35 00		
Jno. Holden	Clock	20 00		
E. T. Allds	Engravings	47 30		
G. C. Holton & Co	Carpetting	300 60		
G. S. Tickell	Mattrasses, &c	141 17		
J. & W. Sutherland	Blankets, &c	100 00		
Shanley & Gallagher	Trees	20 00		
J. Iveyel	do	54 00		
L. W. Youmans & Co	Seed	30 75		
Jas. Orr	Teaming	17 00		
Brown & Sons, Cleaks	Cart	46 00		
G. & J. Brown	Land roller	20 00		
S. A. Lazier	Cedar posts	253 88		
A. Christie	Customs duties, &c	25 00		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	58 88		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		1,793 12	
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.			
H. I. & R. T. Sutton	On account contract	16,002 07		
Simon & Sutton	do	1,577 64		
Jno. Turner	Services as clerk of works	942 00		
Do	To pay night watchman, &c	25 40		
H. A. Engelhardt	To pay men employed	1,438 18		
Geo. Harding	Plumbing	566 22		
Wm. Peirce	Furniture	2,064 33		
A. R. McMaster & Bros.	Carpetting	764 50		
Hy. Graham & Co	do	193 35		
W. Rees & Co	do	227 40		
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Blankets	625 76		
Wm. Grant	do	2 50		
	Carried forward	27,726 38	131,707 72	633,425 93

TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	27,726 98	131,767 72	159,494 70
	INSTITUTION OF THE BLIND.—*Continued.*			
C. M. Mercer	Bedding	100 56		
R. Hay & Co	Mattrasses, &c.	1,057 70		
Wm. M. Kelly	Bedsteads, desks, &c.	263 50		
Jas. O. Morse	Kettles	234 27		
Frothingham & Workman	Tinsmith	37 80		
N. L. Piper & Son	Tinware, &c	101 15		
Thomson and Burns	Glassware	234 75		
W. W. Whitlark	Sewing machine	50 00		
Robert Wilkes	Hooks	38 75		
A. & S. Nordheimer	Pianos, &c	1,063 00		
Youmans & Buck	Marking pot	1 10		
James Dougall	Trees	289 20		
Walter Moses	do	380 00		
J. McIntyre	do	25 00		
Wm. Gray	Manure	42 00		
James Heron	do	27 00		
John Collins	Cows	55 00		
Wm. Brooks	Horses	250 00		
J. T. Triggerson	Harness	62 45		
A. Spence	Waggon	78 00		
Woods Lyons	do	115 00		
John Tooze	Fence	73 75		
James Tutt	Window sash	9 00		
Sundry persons	Freight, customs duties, &c	177 54		
A. Young	Sundries	65 91		
Hon A. McKellar	Travelling expenses	7 50		
Kivas Tully	do	51 50		
T. H. Tracy	do	8 50		
E. T. Jones	do	9 00		
J. P. Edwards	do	10 95		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	159 32		
			32,087 17	
	TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM.			
Walsh & Loveys	On account of contract	2,732 00		
George Hillam	Services as clerk of works	276 50		
Charles Campbell	Digging well	17 40		
Joseph Lauderville	Cistern	16 00		

Ewing & Co.	Picture frame	88 20	
Willing & Williamson	Books	120 11	
Rowsell & Hutchison	do	10 00	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	18 31	
			5,098 42
	REFORMATORY.		
Wm. M. Kelly	Pay lists of men employed	53 25	
John Maryyn	Service as clerk of works	338 00	
Do	Travelling expenses	12 60	
Dodge & Co.	Lumber	577 52	
Charles Levey & Co.	Machinery	131 05	
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	22 60	
			1,136 04
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.		
H. J. & R. T. Sutton	On account of contract	2,158 00	
George Graham	Expenses of Council of Agriculture Arts Association in visiting lands for site	239 50	
H. C. Thomson	do do do	24 60	
D. Stirton	do do do	20 00	
A. T. Macnattie		80 00	
M. Miles	Service and expenses	212 85	
Rev. W. F. Clarke	do	19 00	
R. Thompson	do	95 00	
Robert Ball	do	51 25	
John Millar	do	59 05	
John Dryden	do	92 05	
John Dunlop	do	8 33	
W. J. S. Holwell	do	1 25	
Henry Martin	Travelling expenses	24 00	
R. W. Laird	Landscape painting	15 00	
J. Riordans	Picture frame	50 00	
Thomas Phillips	Engraving	23 50	
Express Co.	Gradries	4 00	
Sundry persons	Charges	5 50	
Sundry newspapers	Cab hire	28 50	
	Advertising		3,911 41
	COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.		
Walsh & Loveys	On account of contract	3,139 41	
Wm. A. Lee	Services as clerk of works	231 00	
Wm. Edwards	To pay men employed	301 38	
Robert Stuart	Interest on mortgage	30 00	
John McNaton & Co.	Brick	35 50	
A. McCormick	Bricklaying	178 00	
James Murpey	Plaster work	1 00	
George Harding	Plumbing	1,200 00	
D. S. Keith	do	124 50	
John Ritchie & Son	do	67 00	
Wm. Hamilton & Sons	Fittings	53 32	
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	5 00	
N. L. Piper & Son	Ventilators	63 00	
		6,505 71	13,550 05

Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,587 41	173,260 07	453,173 83
	COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Continued.*			
George Campbell	Blacksmithing	1 00		
D. Kinman	Labourer	3 10		
William Mitchell	Carpenter work	1,301 15		
John B. Smith	Lumber	74 15		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	815 00		
Charles Potter	Instruments, gas fixtures, &c	1,719 85		
Adam, Stevenson & Co	do	500 00		
Education Department	do	861 20		
R. A. Wood	Chemicals	275 00		
Hugh Miller	do	30 75		
W. Edwards	Sundries	7 10		
R. Jaffray	Brooms, &c.	15 50		
McLennan, Downey & Ewart	Desk	31 00		
Sundry persons	Freight and cartage	351 47		
J. E. Smith	Customs duties	12 03		
Sundry persons	Cab hire	1 00		
A. T. Machattie	Services and expenses	360 00		
McBean & Harper	Valuing work	150 00		
Henry Langley	do	10 00		
J. Rordans	Engrossing	20 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	24 26		
			13,298 12	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.			
John Elliott	On account of contract	5,447 78		
James Price	Services as clerk of works	484 50		
J. Murphy	Plaster work	612 40		
James Fleming	Heating apparatus	670 00		
George Harding	Plumbing, &c.	1,351 51		
Alexander Hamilton	Painting, &c.	87 45		
Charles Potter	Seats and desks	1,938 00		
Henry Graham & Co	Matting, &c.	109 55		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	43 50		
			10,745 73	
	ROSSEAU LAKE.			
John Ginty	On account of contract	853 40		

William Edwards	Pay lists of men employed	1,200 93		
W. Alderman	Services	20 00		
Tudhope Brothers	Hardware	16 11		
McBean & Co.	do	12 58		
L. W. Fadyer	do	12 65		
Nicholls & Co.	Dredge rollers	8 75		
J. T. Kirkpatrick	Sundries	35 97		
William Edwards	do	69 28		
Steamer *Nipissing*	Freight charges	98 07		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	57 75		
F. T. Jones	do	18 00		
			2,403 49	
	YOUNG'S POINT LOCK.			
F. Beamish	Removing debris	400 00		
J. Griffin	Adjusting gates, &c.	326 52		
D. Arnott	Blasting tubes	6 25		
D. Smith	Hardware	48 07		
George Stetham	do	29 31		
William Helm	Castings	5 30		
J. C. Sherin	Lime	4 70		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	13 00		
T. N. Molesworth	do	24 50		
			857 65	
	BALSAM LOCK.			
William Whiteside	On account of contract	4,705 00		
Thomas Walters	do	182 00		
William Little	Services as clerk of works	403 00		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	29 50		
			5,319 50	
	SCUGOG RIVER WORKS.			
Thomas Walters	On account of contract	4,690 00		
William Little	Services as clerk of works	445 00		
Do	Sundries	1 25		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	51 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	34 00		
			5,221 25	
	KAMINISTIQUIA RIVER WORKS.			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		11 00	
	CUT BETWEEN LAKES JOSEPH AND ROSSEAU.			
William Edwards	Pay lists of men employed	220 95		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	13 00		
			233 95	
	Carried forward		211,450 71	423,425 93

Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward ...		211,450 71	133,375 32
	Washago and Gravenhurst Road.			
Wm. Edwards	Pay lists of men employed	1,323 06		
Wm. Hewitt	Hardware	9 20		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	37 75		
S. Paulson	do	26 60		
			1,396 61	
	Pigeon River Works.			
Thos. Walter	On account contract	1,331 00		
Wm. Little	Services as clerk of works	165 50		
do	Sundries	5 25		
Thos. Laidlaw	Services and expenses	16 50		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	5 00		
			1,073 85	
	Sydenham River Works.			
Wm. Taylor	On account contract	736 00		
Wm. McLean	do	599 00		
S. Weston	Inspecting works	50 00		
A. McDonell	Services and expenses	36 00		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	14 00		
			624 00	
	Nottawasaga River Works.			
Wm. Edwards	Pay lists of men employed	3,436 35		
do	To pay sundries	15 82		
J. Henderson	Hardware	19 30		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	25 50		
W. Edwards	do	7 50		
J. P. Edwards	do	14 61		
W. J. S. Holwell	do	6 30		
E. T. Jones	do	8 00		
J. C. McNabb	do	5 25		
H. A. McLaurin	do	6 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	11 00		
			3,299 81	

	Surveys and Drainage.			
Jno. Elliott	On account of contract, drainage in	Raleigh and East Tilbury	7,383 79	
Geo. Blain	do	Brooke and Grey	8,341 92	
Wm. Barnum	do	Moore and Ekfrid	1,084 30	
Geo. Bennett	do	Dunwich	2,632 00	
Dixon & Fennell	do	Mosa	2,038 25	
Wm. Tennyson	do	Moore	739 50	
Jno. Seaton	do	Ekfrid	306 00	
Ealby & Butcher	do	Mosa	221 60	
J. Gallagher	do	E. Tilbury	700 60	
W. Hickey	do	do	1 1 56	
B. Springer	Pay lists of men employed in	Drummond	7 90	
Thos. Weatherald	do	West Nissouri	283 50	
Wm. Edwards	do	Nation River Survey	518 55	
T. H. Jones	do	Sarnia	585 67	
Jno. Shea	do	Reach	42 60	
Sherman Malcom	do	Dawn	567 15	
W. McMillan	do	Dorchester	49 60	
do	Services and expenses as civil engineer		557 35	
A. McDonell	do		347 30	
W. Lendrum	do		145 00	
T. W. Dyas	do		230 36	
W. J. S. Holwell	do		165 37	
W. G. McGeorge	do		250 59	
Sherman Malcolm	do		50 00	
J. J. Francis	do		157 80	
D. Crow	Road making, Raleigh		54 25	
Chas. Cotter	Instruments		69 50	
Meehan & Donat	Engrossing deeds		2 00	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		38 43	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		8 20	
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses		185 00	
T. J. Jones	do		65 85	
				31,148 19
	Roads in the Township of Ryerson.			
Geo. Geary	On account contract		2,134 56	
Wm. Wardle	do		484 66	
L. W. Owen	Pay list of men employed		49 96	
do	Sundries		50 30	
A. J. Cockburn	Inspecting		315 70	
L. Tallan	Services and expenses		37 30	
Sarnia *Canadian*	Advertising		7 20	
				3,068 96
	Parliament Buildings.			
Jno. Ritchie & Son	Plumbing, &c.		1,068 83	
	Carried forward		1,068 83	252,561 57

Public Works and Building.—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,068 85	252,561 53	278,425 93
	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. *Continued.*			
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	17 68		
James Warwood	Sewer pipe	82 20		
Emery & Mahon	do	30 25		
Metropolitan Water Co	Hydrants	283 50		
A. K. Boomer	Weigh scales	170 00		
John B. Smith	Lumber	365 64		
R. West	Brick	57 50		
A. McCormick	Bricklaying	160 24		
Jos. Murphy	Plastering	55 00		
C. McLennan	Carpenter work	66 00		
S. Newman	do	74 25		
Robert Bell	Painting	29 50		
Peter Latham	Trees	102 45		
George Lesslie	do	23 30		
James Fleming	Flowers, &c	6 60		
John Sinnser	Mowing lawn	20 85		
Wm. Edwards	To pay labourers	241 26		
P. O'Brien	Cartage	11 25		
John Gibson	do	2 50		
Great Western Railway Co	Freight	18 00		
			2,886 32	
	COURT HOUSE, SAULT STE. MARIE.			
John Ritchie & Son	Plumbing	90 10		
H. Piper & Co	Iron boxes	33 60		
James Price	Services and expenses	54 98		
			178 68	
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.			
John Ritchie & Son	Plumbing	1,184 00		
R. Hay & Co	Furniture	316 00		
			1,500 00	
	REGISTRY OFFICE AND LOCK-UP, THUNDER BAY.			
D. D. Van Norman	Pay lists of men employed	1,000 00		
W. Thompson	Clearing land, &c	43 25		
T. Shortiss	do	12 00		
D. Campbell	do	53 75		
D. Brown	do	53 75		

Hotchkiss, Peckham & Co	Lumber	70 00		
Weiland Brothers	do	96 02		
M. Emmons	Shingles	7 50		
J. Lindsay	Glass	5 00		
B. Allen	Lime	39 70		
Cuming & Wells	Pumps	22 00		
J. & J. Taylor	Iron Safe	300 00		
Rice Lewis & Son	Rifles, &c	108 50		
N. L. Piper	Stoves, &c.	101 00		
D. M. Blackwood	Blankets	28 71		
Thomas Marks & Brother	do	59 71		
Dominion of Canada	Provisions	793 31		
Steamer *Algoma*	Freight	87 87		
Do *Chicora*	do	100 00		
Hugh Munro, jr	do	93 10		
Hugh Munro, jr	Services and expenses	127 80		
James Swinburne	Sundries	43 00		
D. D. Van Norman	do	15 10		
			3,380 07	
	REGISTRY OFFICE AND LOCK-UP AT PARRY SOUND.			
J. & W. Beatty	Land for site	200 00		
P. McCurry	Sundries	1 85		
Do	Furniture	100 94		
D. D. Van Norman	To pay sundries	103 00		
Meehan & Doust	Engrossing deeds	3 50		
S. B. Richmond	Fencing	215 00		
P. McCurry	Sundries	64 90		
Do	do	19 00		
Jas. Hough	Furniture	14 20		
			722 39	
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Settlers' Homestead Fund.			
A. Starratt	Clearing land, &c.	1,420 75		
James Millar	do	132 50		
P. & T. Gutridge	do	85 00		
J. & R. Gutridge	do	26 00		
John Gilmour	do	80 00		
R. T. Blackmore	Teaming	35 68		
R. Irwin	do	5 10		
S. G. Best	Freight, &c	27 23		
Wm. Hill	do	145 40		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	43 70		
Wm. Ramsay	Sundries	1 50		
Wm. Hewitt	Hardware	54 63		
James Wilkinson	Provisions, &c	243 60		
Morrison, Taylor & Co	do	344 46		
J. Ashdown	do	31 40		
	Carried forward	2,680 25	261,229 49	433 125 93

TO WHOSE PAYMENT.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	£ sts.
	Brought forward	2,561 25	24,222 49	4,444 57
	Officers' Household Fund. Continued			
Pearl Smith & Co.	Provisions, &c.	7 85		
W. Strachan	do	116 00		
James Shields & Co.	do	105 23		
H. Miller	Grindries	4 15		
J. T. Kirkpatrick	do	3 75		
W. Edwards	do	4 25		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	55 00		
L. W. Owen	Services and expenses as inspector	665 20		
A. J. Cockburn	do	648 25		
John Mainprize	do	134 00		
		4,541 16		
	Less Rentals and Instalments on Locations	991 00		
			3,549 43	
	Surveys, Inspections, &c.			
S. P. Moyle	Expenses inspecting railroads	481 15		
Henry Beasley	Inspecting works	135 00		
James Johnson	do	75 00		
J. B. Campbell	do	100 00		
Capt. Wilcox	Road survey	53 50		
Silvan Tully	Travelling expenses	17 00		
T. S. Molesworth	do	51 00		
			913 65	
	Maintenance of Locks, &c.			
P. Larocque	Services, Lindsay Lock	300 00		
Do	Sundries	55 40		
R. McCausland	Services, Lindsay Bridge	80 00		
P. Young	do Young's Point Lock	240 00		
J. D. Cockburn	do Post Carlton Lock	180 00		
Do	Sundries	92 00		
W. Edward	do	7 45		
McLennan & Co	Hardware	15 25		
Henry Peel	do	4 88		
S. Frisk	Plonking	51 24		
T. Walters	Repairs	64 01		

J. Griffin	Repairs	54 20		
			1,072 06	
	IMMIGRATION.			266,754 9[illegible]
Great Western Railway Co	Carriage of immigrants	1,814 36		
Northern Railway Co.	do	1,689 59		
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	do	1,675 74		
Toronto, Grey and Bruce R'y Co.	do	241 51		
Toronto and Nipissing R'y Co.	do	101 05		
London and Port Stanley R'y Co.	do	37 65		
Midland Railway Co.	do	14 65		
Steamer *Emily May*	do	218 00		
Do *City of Toronto*	do	217 25		
Do *Cumberland*	do	104 00		
Do *Chicora*	do	14 00		
Do *Waubano*	do	70 40		
Do *Manitoba*	do	2 00		
W. J. Wills	Expenses, Ottawa Agency	880 68		
R. Macpherson	do Kingston do	580 77		
R. H. Rae	do Hamilton do	514 38		
D. Currie	do London do	420 30		
John A. Donaldson	do Toronto do on account	212 61		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	465 29		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	2,128 32		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising, &c	854 02		
C. Mack	Pamphlets, &c.	1,225 00		
M. Trail	do	60 00		
Thomas McMurray	do	832 06		
J. B. Hurlburt	do	100 00		
H. B. Small	do	200 00		
Rev. W. Fraser	do	100 00		
W. Weld	do	75 00		
W. H. Nagle	do	40 00		
G. B. Elliott	do	25 00		
Rev. William Fraser	do	31 00		
Dunn & Scott	Provisions	830 49		
Davison, Scott & Co.	do	10 87		
John Lowther	do	847 50		
William Crait	do	36 00		
William Coulter	do	320 35		
J. Shields & Co.	do	93 61		
J. Betz	do	137 20		
Shapter & Owen	Medicines	56 85		
Dr. J. P. Russell	Services	4 00		
Dr. J. A. Temple	do	6 00		
George Musson	Soap, &c.	26 92		
J. Edwards	Stationery	2 40		
Patton & Co.	Crockery	32 29		
R. George	Packing cases, &c.	18 50		
	Carried forward	17 3 7 4		760,190 8[illegible]

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
	Brought forward	17,687 47		100,199 88
	IMMIGRATION.—*Concluded.*			
S. Scarlett	Lumber	59 64		
W. Plant	Brick	35 00		
Ridout & Co	Hardware	4 20		
W. Hewitt & Co	do	47 52		
S. Hill	Ice	10 75		
P. Dawson	Fuel	156 00		
P. Burns	do	348 09		
Hy. Thompson	Map	8 00		
D. J. George	Towelling	6 88		
Express Co	Charges	27 25		
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	74 00		
Wm. Edwards	Sundries	47 85		
F. X. Thompson	do	7 35		
N. L. Piper & Son	do	31 25		
Wm. Knifton	Cartage, &c	362 33		
Do	Services	287 50		
S. Pegg	do	18 00		
A. Gaunt	do	18 00		
E. Williams	do	36 00		
H. Jackson	do	14 00		
Robt. Ross	do	127 00		
Jno. Miller	do	24 00		
R. Persse	do	115 00		
C. J. Johnson	do	25 00		
S. McLean	do	20 00		
Hy. Jackson	do	14 00		
M. O'Keefe	do	18 00		
Jno. Pegg	do	61 00		
Alex. Somerville	do and expenses	240 00		
Thos. McMurray	do	360 00		
O. Gresham	do and expenses	80 00		
Hon. A. McKellar	Travelling expenses	25 50		
Jno. A. Donaldson	do	36 35		
G. T. Haigh	do	36 35		
Do	Services as Immigration Agent, Quebec	1,365 00		
Do	Expenses visiting Steamers, &c	319 58		
H. A. McLaurin	Sundry expenses at Quebec	110 35		

Jas. P. Edwards	do		252 56	
Wm. Tofield	Provisions supplied at Quebec		224 50	
A. Henuison	do		14 00	
F. Lawler	do		50 62	
T. D. Shipman	do		10 00	
Middleton & Dawson	Stationery, Quebec Office		15 41	
J. J. Foote	Printing, do		93 52	
S. Rinfret	Copying, do		45 00	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription, do		21 60	
P. M. Quebec	Postage, do		52 52	
C. E. Helliwell & Co	Postage-Stamps, do		38 75	
C. E. Simm	Interpreter, do		100 00	
Piton & Co	Erecting, do		516 50	
B. Leonard	Painting, do		53 55	
Jno. Hearn	Furniture, do		40 32	
S. J. Shaw	Stoves, do		25 20	
F. O. Vallerand	Lamps, oil, &c., do		15 25	
Leger and Rinfret	Carpetting, do		55 48	
S. Moreeau	Inspecting work, do		12 00	
Huot and Larue	Drawing contract, do		5 00	
Rev. H. Cocks	Services and expenses, Great Britain and Ireland		1,821 40	
Alex. Begg	do	do	1,545 00	
P. Fleming	do	do	691 15	
Geo. Easten	do	do	199 11	
C. Shield	do	do	250 00	
J. McMillan	do	do	250 00	
P. Byrne	do	do	250 00	
C. J. Whellams	do	do	200 00	
Rev. E. White	do	do	200 00	
Rev. Wm. Burgess	do	do	50 00	
Rev. F. Smith	do	do	200 00	
G. T. Denison, jr	do	do	400 00	
D. Wagner	do	Alsace	360 00	
J. Dyke	do	Germany	300 00	
F. C. S. Ridgway	do	Norway and Sweden	200 00	
Wm. Dixon	Printing, &c., Great Britain and Ireland		952 35	
C. Foy	do	do	500 00	
Winge & Co	do	Norway	218 39	
Wm. Edwards	To refund Immigrants account of passage money		23,000 00	
Ottawa Valley Immigration Society	Amount allowed for assistance to Immigrants		1,290 00	
National Emigration League, Great Britain	do	do	1,000 00	
				57,75 80
	ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.			
James McKirdy	Maintenance of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 15		76,182 00	
	Carried forward		76,182 00	757,941 3

TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	76,189 00		767 941 35
	ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.—*Continued*.			
E. Mathison	Maintenance of the London Lunatic Asylum, including salaries of officers, for the year ending 31st December 1872, as per Statement No. 16	66,65? 99		
W. J. Palmer	Maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, including salaries of officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1872 as per Statement No. 17	25 143 41		
A. Young	Maintenance of the Blind Institute, including salaries of officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 18	15 88? 94		
				18 887 34
	REFORMATORY MAINTENANCE.			
Wm. M. Kelly	Maintenance of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, including salaries of officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 19			23,824 76
	AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.			
	ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES.			
Hon. A. McKellar	To pay Legislative Grants to the following Societies, viz:			
	Addington	700 00		
	Algoma	540 00		
	Bruce N.	700 00		
	Bothwell	700 00		
	Bruce, S.	700 00		
	Brant, N.	700 00		
	Brant, S.	700 00		
	Brockville	350 00		
	Cornwall	350 00		
	Carleton	700 00		
	Cardwell	700 00		
	Dundas	700 00		
	Durham, E.	700 00		
	Durham, W.	700 00		
	Elgin, E.	700 00		
	Elgin, W.	700 00		
	Essex	700 00		

Frontenac					
S. Grenville					
Grey, N.					
Grey, S.					
Glengarry					
Hastings, N.					
Hastings, W.					
Hastings, E.					
Hamilton					
Halton					
Haldimand					
Huron, S.					
Huron, N.					
Kent					
Kingston					
Leeds, N., and Grenville					
Leeds, S.					
Lanark, N.S.					
Lanark, S.					
Lambton					
Lennox					
Lincoln					
London					
Middlesex, N.					
Middlesex, E.					
Middlesex W.					
Monck					
Niagara					
Norfolk, N.					
Norfolk, S.					
Northumberland, E.					
Northumberland, W.					
Ontario, N.					
Oxford, N.					
Ottawa					
Ontario, S.					
Oxford, S.					
Prince Edward					
Peel					
Peterborough, W.					
Peterborough, E.					
Perth, N.					
Perth, S.					
Prescott					
Russell					
Renfrew, N.					
Renfrew, S.					
Stormont					
Simcoe, N.					

Agriculture and Arts. *Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	13,555 00		968,623 29
	ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES. *Continued*			
Hon. A. McKellar	To pay Legislative Grants to the following Societies, viz.:			
	Simcoe, S.	700 00		
	Toronto	550 00		
	Victoria, N	700 00		
	Victoria, S	700 00		
	Wellington, N	700 00		
	Wellington, C	700 00		
	Wellington, S	700 00		
	Waterloo, N	700 00		
	Waterloo, S	700 00		
	Welland	700 00		
	Wentworth, N	700 00		
	Wentworth, S	700 00		
	York, N	700 00		
	York, E	700 00		
	York, W	700 00		
			53,905 00	
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.			
Hon. A. McKellar	To pay Legislative Grants to the following Institutes, viz.:			
	Brighton	137 28		
	Brantford	244 38		
	Brampton	120 00		
	Bowmanville	400 00		
	Collingwood	206 84		
	Clinton	400 00		
	Columbus	116 00		
	Dundas	400 00		
	Elora	400 00		
	Greenwood	70 00		
	Galt	400 00		
	Guelph	134 34		
	Grimsby	400 00		
	Hamilton	400 00		

Hespeler	400 00		
Kincardine	210 50		
London	600 00		
Mount Forest	148 80		
Milton	300 42		
Mesford	200 00		
Niagara	100 00		
Norwood	233 20		
Newmarket	200 00		
Owen Sound	200 00		
Peterboro'	400 00		
Paris	200 00		
Port Perry	400 00		
Preston	400 00		
Port Elgin	125 40		
Richmond Hill	73 50		
Smith's Falls	150 00		
Streetsville	100 00		
St. Catharines	100 00		
St. Marys	400 00		
Stratford	154 50		
Seaforth	150 00		
Toronto	100 00		
Thorold	200 00		
Wakefield	80 00		
Whitby	200 43		
Woodstock	100 00		
Brighton, arrears of 1870-71	120 86		
Clinton do	122 58		
Colchester do	200 00		
Elora do	100 00		
Greenwood do	112 00		
Kinmerdine do	170 00		
Preston do	400 00		
Port Elgin do	131 70		
Seaforth do	100 00		
St. Marys do	400 00		
Victoria do	234 00		
		13,397 10	
To pay Legislative Grant to			
Agricultural and Arts Association	10,000 00		
Fruit Growers' Association	700 00		
Entomological Society	850 00		
Editor of *Canadian Poultry Chronicle*	100 00		
Ontario Dairyman's Association	500 00		
		12,150 00	
Carried forward		79,452 10	968,622 20

Hon. A. McKellar.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		79,452 10	968,623 29
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—*Continued.*			
	Inspection.			
Thomas Gordon	2 Inspections, Owen Sound and Meaford	10 00		
M. J. Kelly	4 do 2 Brantford, 2 Paris	20 00		
Robert Torrance	2 do Guelph	10 00		
Rev. Dr. Walters	2 do St. Mary's	10 00		
E. Scarlett	1 do Brighton	5 00		
Rev. J. Porter	2 do Toronto	15 00		
J. C. Morgan	1 do Barrie	5 00		
James Hodgson	1 do Richmond Hill	5 00		
J. B. Somerset	6 do 2 St. Catharines, Grimsby and Niagara	30 00		
Rev. Robert Rodgers	1 do Collingwood	5 00		
Archibald Dewar	4 do 2 Seaforth and Clinton	20 00		
J. J. Wadsworth	4 do 2 Victoria and Simcoe	20 00		
J. H. Smith	2 do Waterdown	10 00		
W. Carlyle	1 do Woodstock	5 00		
Benjamin Freer	4 do 2 Kincardine and Port Elgin	20 00		
D. Fotheringham	1 do Newmarket	5 00		
D. J. McKinnon	2 do 1 Brampton and Streetsville	10 00		
James McBrien	5 do 1 Port Perry, Columbus, Greenwood, Whitby and Oshawa	25 00		
Robert Little	1 do Milton	5 00		
Thomas Pearce	4 do 1 Hespeler, Preston, Ayr and Berlin	20 00		
James Kilgour	1 do Elora	5 00		
A. Macallum	2 do Hamilton	10 00		
H. L. Slack	1 do Smith's Falls	5 00		
James Herald	1 do Dundas	5 00		
James Coyle Brown	1 do Peterborough	5 00		
S. P. Grant	2 do London	10 00		
J. S. Ball	1 do Thorold	5 00		
William Alexander	1 do Stratford	5 00		
James Stratton	1 do Peterborough	5 00		
			310 00	
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.			79,762 10
	Legislative grant to Toronto Hospital	6,400 00		
	do do for county patients	4,800 00		
	do House of Industry, Toronto	2,900 00		

	do	Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	640 00		
	do	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	640 00		
	do	Lying-in Hospital, do	480 00		
	do	Magdalen Asylum, do	480 00		
	do	House of Providence, do	320 00		
	do	Girls' Home and Public Nursery, do	320 00		
	do	Boys' Home, do	320 00		
	do	Eye and Ear Infirmary, do	1,000 00		
	do	General Hospital, Kingston	4,800 00		
	do	House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston	2,400 00		
	do	Orphans' Home, Kingston	640 00		
	do	Hotel-Dieu Hospital, do	800 00		
	do	General Hospital, London	2,400 00		
	do	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London	640 00		
	do	City Hospital, Hamilton	4,800 00		
	do	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	640 00		
	do	Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton	640 00		
	do	House of Refuge, Hamilton	720 00		
	do	Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00		
	do	Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00		
	do	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, do	480 00		
	do	Protestant Orphan Asylum, do	480 00		
	do	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, do	480 00		
	do	Magdalen Asylum, do	480 00		
	da	General Hospital, St. Catharines	1,000 00		
					42,100 00

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To pay Legislative Grant to Canadian Institute, Toronto			750 00	
do	do	Ottawa	300 00	
do	Athenæum	do	300 00	
do	to promote scientific research		500 00	
				1,850 00

EDUCATION.

Education Office.

Salaries.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Twelve months' salary as	Chief Superintendent of Education, to 31st December, 1872		4,000 00	
J. G. Hodgins	do	Deputy Superintendent do	do	2,200 00	
Alexander Marling	do	Chief Clerk, Accountant and Registrar,	do	1,600 00	
F. J. Taylor	do	Clerk of Statistics,	do	1,200 00	
J. T. E. Stinson	do	Clerk of Records,	do	1,000 00	
W. H. Atkinson	do	Clerk of Correspondence,	do	900 00	
R. Ix. Manners	Ten do	Assistant Clerk of Correspondence, to 31st October, 1872		416 66	
John Barber	Two do	do	to 31st December, 1872	50 00	
		Carried forward		11,366 66	1,092,335 39

Education. *Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	11,366 66		1,692,535 39
	Salaries. Continued.			
F. Evans	Two months' salary as Assistant Clerk of Correspondence to 31st December, 1872	33 34		
D. B. Heath	Twelve do General Assistant Clerk do	300 00		
R. Winstanley	Six do do do	104 17		
L. Richardson	Two do do do	33 34		
James Moore	Twelve do Messenger do	414 00		
		12,251 51		
	Contingencies and Repairs.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	4,498 13		
			16,749 64	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.			
	Salaries.			
Rev. H. W. Davies	Twelve month Head Master, to 31st December, 1872	2,000 00		
James Carlyle	do Mathematical Master do	1,500 00		
Thomas Kirkland	do Natural Science Master do	1,500 00		
Samuel Clare	do Writing Master do	800 00		
W. Armstrong	do Drawing Master do	400 00		
W. F. Sefton	do Music Master do	400 00		
H. Goodwin	do Gymnastic Master do	300 00		
James Hughes	do Master, Boys' School do	900 00		
W. Scott	do First Assistant, Boys' School do	700 00		
Alex. McPhedrian	do Second do do do	550 00		
A. T. Watson	Two do Third do do do	69 45		
M. Cullen	Twelve do Mistress, Girls' School do	700 00		
L. H. Jones	do First Assistant, Girls' School do	500 00		
Annie Adams	do Second do do do	450 00		
M. Carter	Three do Third do do do	166 67		
E. B. Cope	Twelve do Clerk of the Normal School do	600 00		
John Murphy	do Janitor do	410 00		
James Forsyth	do Gardener do	410 00		
R. McCallum	do First Engineer do	410 00		
A. Hardwich	do Second do do	360 00		
James Ryan	do Care-taker and Messenger do	410 00		
John Moore	do Furnaceman do	360 00		

Henry Blunt	Nine do do do	270 00			
	Contingencies and Repairs.	14,166 12			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	11,684 69			
			25,850 81		
	DEPOSITORY.				
	Salaries.				
S. P. May	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of Libraries, to 31st December, 1872	1,200 00			
W. M. Wilkinson	do Assistant do do	600 00			
G. Barber	do Clerk do	425 00			
E. W. D. Butler	Six do do 30th June, 1872	173 33			
F. Nudell	do do 31st December, 1872	100 84			
R. J. Bryce	Twelve do do do	220 83			
S. A. May	do do do	170 84			
A. C. Paull	Nine do do do	102 91			
A. Ditchburn	do Packer and Messenger do	365 00			
Wm. Lemon	do Labourer do	300 00			
	Contingencies.	3,658 75			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 13	2,297 20			
			5,955 95		
	HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.				
Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie	Twelve months' salary as Inspector, to 31st December, 1872	2,000 00			
James A. McLellan	do do do	2,000 00			
			4,000 00		
	JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.				
J. G. Hodgins	Twelve months' salary as Editor, to 31st December, 1872	400 00			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	1,657 10			
Jos. Lesslie	Postage	184 32			
Sundry newspapers	Subscription	55 81			
Rockwell & Churchill	Printing plates	50 12			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay customs' dues, &c.	161 37			
			2,508 72		
	EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.				
Rev. G. P. Young, M.A.	Services	100 00			
Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, M.A.	do	100 00			
James A. McLellan	do	100 00			
			300 00		
	PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.				
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		25,490 88		
	Carried forward		80,856 00		1,092,336 39

Education.—*Concluded.*—Miscellaneous.—Municipalities' Fund.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		80,856 00	1,092,335 39
	LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		43,446 08	
	MUSEUM.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		3,837 12	
	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		198,758 31	
	POOR SCHOOLS.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		6,000 00	
	HIGH SCHOOLS.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		71,986 25	
	COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		4,875 00	
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 22		11,944 77	421,703 53
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
J. Y. Ellwood	In *re* the Queen *v.* Clark	458 00		
S. C. Wood	To pay for alterations in Lindsay Gaol	2,700 00		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage, Stamp and License Office	84 67		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, do	136 32		
John Notman	Stationery, do	22 60		

James Ross	Sundries, do			13 25	
Meehan & Doust	Lithographing, *re* Municipalities' Fund			3 00	
Henry Totten	Services, *re* Algoma Land Tax			635 90	
E. W. Jarvis	Printing, do			10 23	
C. S. Gzowski	Grant to Ontario Rifle Association			500 00	
Isolated Risk Insurance Co.	Insurance on public buildings			975 00	
Western do	do			656 25	
British American do	do			656 25	
North British and Mercantile do.	do			968 75	
London Corporation Insurance Co.	do		64 60		
Royal do	do		841 65		
				906 25	
Commercial Union do	do			531 25	
Ætna do	do			531 25	
Northern do	do		10 40		
Royal do	do		364 60		
				375 00	
				11,163 97	
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS.				
British American Bank Note Co.	Printing law stamps		820 00		
Express Co.	Charges on do		113 53		
N. L. Chamberlain	Stamp cancellers		1,931 16		
John Notman	To pay customs' duties on do		310 57		
C. Durand	Services as law stamp inspector		250 00		
Joseph Dickey	do expenses inspecting division courts, &c.		481 02		
J. W. Langmuir	Travelling expenses visiting inebriate asylums		78 35		
David Mills	Services and expenses *re* North-west boundary		350 20		
Hon. William McDougall	do do		907 00		
George Badger	Services as care-taker, Orillia lunatic asylum		160 00		
R. S. Williams	Repairs do		4 10		
John R. Martin	Amount allowed him for stolen license moneys		40 00		
Gillies & McLaren	Refund of amount paid in *re* Barrie *v.* Gillies		3,790 06		
Charles T. Gillmor	To pay guards, messengers, &c., for services during Governor-General's visit		522 65		
D. S. Keith	Gas fitting for illuminations, Government House		1,727 37		
John Ritchie & Son	do do		1,732 35		
Do	do Simcoe street arch		315 00		
A. Coleman	Carpenter work, &c., do		333 98		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Laying pipes, do		53 00		
Do	Gas supply, do		473 20		
N. L. Piper & Son	Chandeliers, &c., do		235 00		
McDunnough & James	Gold fringe, do		5 45		
Ewing & Co.	Photographs, do		38 25		
				14,672 24	24,836 21
	MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.				
Treasurers of Municipalities	Distribution of 1871, as per Statement No. 20				71,703 24
	Carried forward				1,610,578 38

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			1,040,577 38
	ARBITRATION.			
Hon. A. A. Dorion	Services *re* Arbitration	600 00		
Hon. J. H. Cameron	do do	230 00		
Messrs. Freshfields	Counsel fee do	245 09		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing do	118 31		
				1,193 40
	COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.			
	Maintenance.			
W. H. Ellis	Seven months' salary as Instructor in Chemistry, to 31st December, 1872	666 64		
James Loudon	Two do Instructor in Natural Philosophy, do	166 66		
William Armstrong	Seven do Drawing Master, do	533 32		
Charles Armstrong	Seven do Assistant Drawing Master, do	138 00		
Thomas Heyes	Seven do Laboratory Assistant, do	266 66		
W. Ellingsworth	Eleven do Care-taker, do	550 00		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	184 28		
Do	Coke	20 00		
William Myles	Fuel	156 25		
P. Burns	do	559 45		
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water	90 00		
W. Ellingworth	To pay labourers	4 00		
T. Herington	Cartage	5 00		
Ritchie & Son	Plumbing	141 11		
G. Harding	do	24 42		
N. L. Piper	Furnishings	94 04		
Hugh Miller	Chemicals	137 74		
T. Bryan	Sundries	3 25		
Education Department	Books	29 52		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	187 35		
T. Hayes	Cardboard	7 50		
John Notman	Stationery	104 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	216 78		
				4,285 97
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.			
Treasurers of Municipalities	Amounts paid them, as per Statement No. 22			24,195 63

	STATIONERY ACCOUNT.			
James Spiger & Son	Sundries supplied Stationery Clerk	2,504 80		
Buntin Brothers & Co.	do	1,971 15		
James Campbell & Son	do	1,372 80		
W. L. McGillivray & Co.	do	229 00		
J. Edwards	do	277 00		
Copp, Clark and Co.	do	181 60		
William Hewitt	do	68 20		
Nelson, Wood & Co.	do	27 90		
R. W. Laird	do	27 70		
Willing & Williamson	do	16 17		
Charles Potter	do	9 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	344 00		
John Notman	To pay customs' duties and freight	441 67		
		7,470 99		
	Less, distributed to departments	4,283 49		
				3,187 50
	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.			
	Board of Surveyors.			
G. B. Kirkpatrick	To pay expenses of Board, January, April July and October Sessions, 1872		185 00	
	Surveys.			
Hugh Wilson	Survey, Townships west of Fort William	12,045 74		
Edward Fox	do do	206 25		
A. B. Scott	do Muskoka, &c.	3,154 19		
F. W. Armstrong	do do	37 66		
Q. Johnston	do Brougham and Effingham	4,733 12		
W. Bell	do Timber limits	5,132 93		
T. O. Bolger	do Lyell and Sabine	6,898 70		
F. Bolger	do Carling and Ferguson	2,500 00		
J. L. P. O'Hanley	do McDougall, &c.	2,292 79		
T. D. Ledyard	do McGregor	500 00		
C. C. Forneri	do do	944 73		
John J. Haslett	do Lake	246 50		
William Hawkins	do Southampton	200 00		
C. Rankin	do Colchester	114 00		
B. Springer	do Wingham	15 67		
W. G. McGeorge	do Rond eau Point	92 80		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do Effingham, &c	184 92		
			39,300 00	
	Compensation Claims.			
G. Thrasher	*Re* Lot in Westmeath	120 40		
Dennistoun & Cassells	do Dummer	58 15		
A. Sureisse	do Wilberforce	230 00		
George Thompson	do do	170 00		
			578 55	
	Carried forward		40,063 55	1,643,440 85

Crown Lands Expenditure—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		40,063 55	1,643,440 88
	Agents' Salaries, &c.			
J. F. Way	Salary as Agent, Belleville	1,560 00		
J. A. Macinnes	do Clerk do	866 68		
Do.	Sundry expenses	60 00		
J. A. G. Crozier	Salary as Clerk, Belleville	541 68		
J. F. Way	Disbursements	665 00		
C. W. Lount	Salary and disbursements as Agent	1,344 35		
S. G. Lynn	do	250 00		
D. Anderson	do	628 91		
E. B. Borron	do	1,250 00		
J. D. Beatty	do	643 10		
A. A. Campbell	do	1,250 00		
J. Graham	do	644 95		
E. Playfair	do	625 00		
J. Bowker	do	625 00		
James Reeves	do	451 12		
J. R. Tait	do	632 30		
A. Kennedy	do	635 77		
P. C. Brown	do	390 00		
C. E. Bell	do	100 00		
J. B. McWilliams	do	333 34		
B. Macpherson	Commission and disbursements	507 14		
A. S. Cadenhead	do	1,057 93		
W. Halpenny	do	136 34		
F. Holterman	do	78 08		
H. S. Huber	do	560 41		
A. McNabb	do	2,014 20		
E. Perry	do	324 05		
J. Sharman	do	908 39		
C. Widder	do	984 77		
J. Wilson	do	78 37		
W. Jackson	do	1,187 44		
J. McKibbin	do	398 11		
J. Macpherson	do	202 61		
Wm. Russell	Wood-ranging	926 92		
J. P. W. Freeman	do	1,577 34		
W. McKay	do	1,121 15		
A. G. Judd	do	706 88		

T. B. Hely	do		965 00		
Jos. Wilson	do		147 50		
S. L. Soper	do		711 80		
D. Rose	do		764 33		
J. B. McWilliams	do		1,516 86		
George Bick	do		951 00		
James McDonald	do		630 20		
P. Kelly	do		75 00		
J. Shaw	do		1,362 37		
James Hiscott	do		686 30		
S. M. Johnson	do		1,138 57		
C. Johnson	do		1,404 73		
J. Kennedy	do		570 00		
James Richey	do		92 50		
J. W. Freeman	do		425 00		
John Chambers	do		800 00		
John Brown	do		18 00		
David Killins	do		50 00		
Allan Gunn	do		50 00		
A. Tobin	do		11 00		
M. Langstaff	Inspecting		39 75		
H. Creswick	do		18 00		
M. Deane	do		36 25		
T. W. Walsh	do		7 00		
J. Graham	do		90 00		
J. Chambers	do		2 00		
H. Muma	do		458 10		
Wm. Bell	do		558 53		
P. Bainet	do		18 00		
E. E. Lee	Services		20 00		
W. G. McGeorge	do		132 00		
J. Chambers	do		27 00		
J. O'Neil	do		30 00		
C. Rankin	do		8 00		
George Shearwood	do		97 00		
W. McConnell	do		15 75		
Thomas H. Johnson	Travelling expenses		398 22		
G. B. Cowper	do		166 15		
J. C. Tarbutt	do		46 00		
				40,775 24	
		Refunds.			
Blake, Kerr & Bethune	Refund on lands in Bruce		266 90		
J. McIntyre	do	do	65 00		
W. Rastall	do	in Kincardine	100 00		
J. Gray	do	in Pie Island	11 00		
W. McKay	do	in Grattan	40 00		
A. McLellan	do	in Proton	206 20		
C. & H. B. Morphy	do	in Rama	376 00		
		Carried forward	1,065 10	80,838 79	1,643,440 88

Crown Lands Expenditure—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,065 10	80,838 79	1,643,440 88
	Refunds.—Continued.			
Jarvis & Jarvis	Refund on lands in Kinloss	175 00		
M. McGregor	do Bruce	63 17		
John Foy	do McGregor	23 00		
T. A. Keefer	do do	343 00		
W. A. Himsworth	do do	263 00		
C. W. Lount	do Macaulay and Draper	73 00		
D. M. McDonald	do Bruce	108 75		
J. H. Pinhey	do Gloucester	46 15		
Ardagh, Ardagh & Strathy	do Mulmer	100 00		
S. Watson	do Gloucester	183 20		
G. Thrasher	do Westmeath	29 60		
W. Houghton	do Belmont	7 50		
J. Haskins	do Leeds	156 00		
Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattanach	do Thompson's Island	426 00		
J. A. Macpherson	do Kincardine	13 60		
S. Kelly	do Peel	47 00		
W. J. Fenton	do Carrick	25 00		
John Fee, jun.	do Stanhope	6 75		
Joseph Mitchell	do Minden	9 92		
F. Proudfoot	do McTavish	20 00		
John Mathews	do Arthur	250 00		
James Flaherty	do Merry's Island	78 00		
P. M. Nulty	do Elzevir	24 80		
Hassard & Thornton	do Sheffield	30 00		
J. H. Molloy	do Caledonia	160 00		
John Lees	do Mono	50 00		
W. Hall, jun.	do do	10 60		
R. Shannon	do Artemesia	11 70		
F. Wilmot	do Island, Lake Joseph	5 00		
A. J. Lindsay	do Thunder Bay	18 75		
J. Fitzsimmons	do Stanhope	38 61		
S. S. Peck	do do	130 15		
C. Gamon	do Collingwood	80 00		
T. D. McConkey	do Medonte	5 00		
E. B. Kines	do Howick	23 35		
A. Rankin	do McIntyre	100 00		
J. W. Thomas	do Helmsley	13 00		

J. Stewart	do	Turnberry	4 40		
J. H. Cole	do	McGregor	11 00		
T. Williams	do	Tilbury	100 00		
Bank of Montreal	do	McIntyre	682 50		
H. Mills	do	Romney	72 00		
R. Kirbyson	do	Stephenson	18 80		
N. McLeod	do	Bromley	56 00		
Henry Rowed	do	Seymour	197 53		
A. Wood	do	Sandwich	90 00		
P. McKellar	do	Prince Arthur's Landing	50 00		
A. McKellar	do	do	50 00		
J. M. R. Selkirk	do	Tilbury	200 00		
R. Helmer	do	Cambridge	100 00		
E. Heyden	do	Helmsley	2 00		
John Ennis	do	Methuen	25 00		
H. McDonald	do	Carden	15 00		
W. H. C. Kerr	do	Peel	54 00		
W. C. Bruce	do	Paisley	214 50		
James H. Mairs	do	Fort William	54 00		
Rusk Harris	do	do	40 00		
T. A. Dickson	do	Prince Arthur's Landing	5 00		
T. M. Carswell	do	Westmeath	38 00		
E. Bamber	do	do	1 00		
Henry Huetler	do	Prince Arthur's Landing	20 00		
R. W. Elliott	do	do	150 00		
Alexander McDonell	do	do	50 00		
O. McVicar	do	do	110 00		
Thomas McEvery	do	do	7 00		
D. Johnston	do	Chatham	70 75		
William Gilbert	do	Tosorontio	15 00		
J. F. Graham	do	Prince Arthur's Landing	66 00		
I. Purcell	do	do	5 00		
R. J. W. Chipman	do	Carrick	1 90		
W. K. Booth	do	McIntyre	87 00		
J. Ketchum	do	Melancthon	40 00		
William Doyle	do	Wolford	200 00		
R. Jackson	do	Houghton	50 00		
L. Crewson	do	Esquesing	31 25		
J. P. Cockburn	do	Draper	45 00		
H. Vivian	do	Prince Arthur's Landing	10 00		
W. D. Powell	do	do	8 00		
Robert Coulter	do	do	5 00		
Rev. J. Straith	do	do	70 00		
A. Tremblay	do	do	2 50		
E. Warner	do	do	5 00		
E. Tremblay	do	do	5 00		
Burton Brothers	do	Dunn	143 00		
John Cooper	do	Duce	30 00		
F. Onilette	do	Fort William	92 00		
		Carried forward	7,603 83	80,838 79	1,643,440 88

Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,603 83	80,838 79	1,643,440 88
	Refunds. Continued.			
Mrs. J. Hall	Refunds on lands in Tudor	54 45		
C. B. Sparrow	do N. E. of T. and Sy. Road	97 00		
D. Coveney	do Paisley	5 00		
Hugh Wilson	do Dover	2 00		
Rev. W. Newton	do Helmsley	2 00		
Com. Canada Co	do Huntley and Sydney	175 00		
E. Silverwood	do Stanhope	40 44		
J. Kidd	do Adjala	75 00		
F. Badore	do Crosby	20 70		
J. Richardson	do Tilbury	100 00		
Jno. Hodgeson	do McIntyre	62 00		
C. S. Beck	do Elma	306 00		
C. S. Wilson	do Belmont	50 00		
Thos. Mairs	do Prince Arthur's Landing	5 00		
R. E. Biggen	do do	9 00		
F. Hartford	do Shrewsbury	12 00		
G. Godson	do McIntyre	130 00		
Bell, Holden & Bell	do Elzevir	154 38		
M. Taylor	do Mount Forest	82 70		
McDonald & Patton	do Osprey	216 80		
M. Fallon	do do	240 00		
T. D. Ledyard	do McGregor	173 00		
Jas. F. Cross	do Peel	20 00		
H. Murray	do Bruce	4 90		
C. O. Kelly	do Pettewawa	135 60		
W. Edwards	do Draper	100 00		
Jones Bros	do Brant	300 00		
Wm. Anderson	do Thunder Bay	200 00		
A. J. Lindsay	do Palmer	160 00		
A. Cyrette	do Cumberland	10 00		
M. M. Baker	do Dorchester	213 20		
A. Williams	do Helmsley	8 00		
Jas. Exon	do Amaranth	50 00		
G. Collins	do Carling	129 50		
Wm. Tremble	do Marlborough	156 00		
Wm. Sutton	do Kincardine	385 00		
E. J. Jarvis	do Melancthon	32 70		

Jno. Force	do	Maidstone	166 00		
W. J. Cooper	do	McGregor	41 75		
Geo. Simpson	do	Romney	318 60		
J. R. Hilliar	do	Tilbury	70 00		
E. Chapmen	do	Dover	4 55		
P. Maloney	do	Lansdowne	20 88		
R. Simpson	do	Arran	333 50		
J. McGladdery	do	Cumberland	109 00		
P. E. Thompson	do	Pie Island	112 60		
P. McLaurien	do	Cumberland	6 00		
Jos. Tremble	do	Howick	11 35		
Geo. Bissell	do	Augusta	46 00		
T. McNaughton	do	Haldimand	104 00		
T. C. Street	do	Southwold	563 00		
Levi Fowler	do	do	146 35		
D. A. Grant	do	Prince Arthur's Landing	5 00		
W. J. Fenton	do	Culross	18 85		
J. Claxton	do	Loughboro'.	167 02		
Canada Land and Immigration Company.	do	Havelock, Eyre, Clyde, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt and Longford	3,599 10		
J. E. Kitton	Refund on mining location		153 32		
D. Leary	do		6 50		
S. J. Dawson	do		849 50		
G. M. Evans	do		4 00		
Jno. Foy	do		1,180 00		
G. L. Reid	do		1,096 00		
Jno. Beck	do		1,856 00		
C. Bronson	do		341 00		
F. Hodgeson	do		935 00		
A. C. Davis	do		962 00		
A. H. Sibley	do		566 50		
John Fee	Refund of timber dues, &c		111 09		
W. Wright	do		4 86		
J. Gillespie	do		6 98		
A. Benson	do		8 02		
W. Cummings	do		54 31		
M. Princh	do		160 50		
John Hass	do		42 24		
W. Buck	do		89 37		
W. D. Ardagh	do		143 96		
J. Thurston	do		526 95		
Ross & Co.	do		3,550 14		
John McLaundress	do		282 49		
A. Baldwin	do		345 41		
C. Payne	do		8 64		
E. Thompson	do		18 00		
B. Bungard	do		43 26		
James King	do		26 31		
		Carried forward	$30,637 10	80,838 79	1,643,440 88

Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	30,637 10	80,838 79	1,643,440 88
	Refunds.—Continued.			
John Furners	Refund of timber dues, &c	278 83		
McLachlin Brothers	do	308 70		
Charles Mickle	do	40 00		
J. Dawson	do	301 56		
N. Vian	do	59 58		
H. Nichols	do	37 35		
J. Fitzsimmons	do	12 01		
Hy. Fitzsimmons	do	18 82		
Wm. Buck	do	14 31		
Wm. Knot	do	7 32		
Wm. Derwill	do	77 38		
D. Hickey	do	10 89		
A. S. Page & Co	do	571 65		
James Howard	do	62 22		
Jos. Gilbert	Refund of settlers' license	4 00		
H. M'Millan	do	4 00		
A. Oliver	do	4 00		
E. McGrath	do	4 00		
John Walsh	do	4 00		
L. Bremault	do	4 00		
John Ryan	do	4 00		
A. McGuiness	do	4 00		
B. Moffit	do	4 00		
Thos. McCreight, sen.	do	4 00		
J. A. Day	do	4 00		
Gillies & McLaren	Refund of ground rent	86 00		
H. S. Crewe	do of timber license	12 00		
S. G. O'Grady	do of ground rent	8 00		
M. P. Hayes	do of fees paid by settlers to agent for certifying settlement duties	51 00		
Provincial Registrar	do of copy of deed	2 00		
E. B. Eddy	do of ground rent	54 00		
Wm. Mackey	do do	4 00		
M. Cross	do on lands deficient	18 10		
George Hutchison	do of ground rent	8 00		
John L. Cook	do do	8 00		
R. White	do do	8 00		
McArthur Brothers	do do	26 50		

Dodge & Co	do	do	8 00		
James Richey	do	do	28 00		
George Acheson	do	re tax sales	52 50		
				32,965 82	
		Inspections.			
T. Flynn	Services		644 75		
D. Lawrence	do		391 25		
W. Stokes	do		372 75		
B. Switzer	do		135 00		
C. Rankin	do		95 00		
C. Johnson	do		371 13		
J. McVeigh	do		508 15		
G. Harshaw	do		219 00		
S. Clapp	do		219 00		
G. Brant	do		359 46		
H. McRae	do		325 00		
J. W. Lewis	do		165 00		
J. L. Brodie	do		80 00		
D. Thorburn	do		220 50		
D. McLellan	do		50 00		
O. Quigley	do		325 00		
G. T. Shaver	do		50 00		
W. Stafford	do		50 00		
John Tytler	do		265 00		
D. McDonald	do		355 00		
P. Garrow	do		110 00		
Wm. Allison	do		127 00		
James Ritchey	do		440 00		
Thomas Hanton	do		505 00		
A. McIntyre	do		275 00		
A. Wright	do		500 00		
James Hunter	do		625 00		
M. McEwan	do		40 00		
John McRae	do		40 00		
James McFayden	do		320 00		
T. F. Brown	do		455 80		
H. Wood	do		30 00		
James Junkin	do		375 00		
G. F. Shaw	do		145 00		
J. P. Royce	do		40 00		
J. Sheppard	do		30 00		
J. B. Campbell	do		590 00		
Jos. Kilgour	do		230 00		
T. Gamley	do		20 00		
W Thompson	do		160 00		
D. R. Dobie	do		20 00		
W. Cameron	do		515 00		
A. McCorkindale	do		230 00		
		Carried forward	11,024 00	113,804 61	1,643,440 88

Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	11,024 09	113,804 61	1,643,440 80
	Inspections. Concluded.			
J. Waterworth	Services	40 00		
N. Dodge	do	613 00		
M. McDougall	do	35 00		
C. T. Wheelock	do	140 00		
J. Laird	do	40 00		
W. S. Yates	do	215 00		
D. Killins	do	278 00		
S. Robertson	do	200 00		
J. Killborn	do	50 00		
A. Shaw	do	390 00		
W. Stafford	do	125 00		
H. B. O'Conner	do	25 00		
E. F. Weeks	do	25 00		
M. Sweeney	do	25 00		
E. Smith	do	20 00		
W. McMahon	do	20 00		
Thomas Robinson	do	20 00		
Hugh Barton	do	165 00		
J. B. Davis	do	96 00		
Joseph Hunter	do	150 00		
P. Corrigan	do	50 00		
P. McDougall	do	195 00		
John McLay	do	160 80		
T. Culbertson	do	30 00		
W. H. Denault	do	25 00		
M. McKinnon	do	50 00		
J. McCrea	do	200 00		
W. Bell	do	200 00		
J. Fitzgerald	do	305 00		
			14,911 89	
	Railway Aid Fund.			128,716 50
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1872, as per Statement No. 26			372,786 00
	Colonization Roads			
Joseph Graham	On account work on Monck road	3,788 90		

J. Staples	do	Victoria do	567 99		
J. W. Dill	do	Macaulay bridge	600 00		
W. Ramsay & Co.	do	do	130 00		
D. J. Campbell	do	Junction road	229 50		
Do	do	Musquosh do	713 53		
Do	do	Muskoka do	500 00		
P. C. Campbell	do	Muskoka do	265 84		
Do	do	Musquosh do	1,178 92		
C. F. Aylesworth	do	Rosseau do	73 47		
Do	do	Survey, Gull river	50 00		
Do	do	Massanagan road	150 00		
Do	do	Gull river, bridge site	143 53		
Do	do	Hyde Chute bridge	250 00		
J. H. Beatty	do	Northern road	100 00		
S. D. Ross	do	Peterson do	14 88		
James Reeves	do	Pembroke and Egansville road	577 68		
Do	do	Algoma do	1,445 58		
George Bick	do	Fenelon and Kinmount do	56 16		
P. Van Leek	do	Hastings do	61 05		
H. Smith	do	Addington do	42 92		
Do	do	Tamworth do	559 62		
S. Youmans	do	Frontenac do	963 25		
J. Fetherley	do	Dam in Chaffey	125 00		
S. S. Peck	do	Bobcaygeon road	217 00		
W. Sharp	do	Macaulay bridge	90 00		
R. Perry	do	do	66 00		
W. Ashdown	do	Draper bridge	100 00		
Do	do	Peterson do	1,636 46		
Thomas Hiney	do	Pembroke and Mattawa road	18 00		
A. G. Judd	do	Monck do	2,558 94		
C. McLaws	do	Rosseau and Nipissing do	3,164 91		
J. S. Aylesworth	do	Rosseau do	106 75		
Do	do	Muskoka extension do	2,215 26		
S. Armstrong	do	Lake Joseph do	78 00		
Do	do	No. 2 Junction do	2,825 00		
R. Shannon	do	Addington do	819 19		
B. Watkins	do	Mississippi do	594 48		
William Hewitt	do	Muskoka do	301 15		
J. Armstrong	do	Parry Sound do	1,014 38		
W. Graham	do	Buckhorn do	2,929 32		
G. Hunt	do	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon do	865 22		
D. Ostrom	do	Hastings do	1,266 35		
D. Hogoboom	do	Brunel do	761 54		
D. Carney	do	Great Northern do	400 00		
W. D. Mace	do	Loughboro' and Bedford do	608 71		
D. M. Card	do	Muskoka and Macaulay do	1,907 45		
A. Kennedy	do	Pembroke and Mattawa do	8,150 00		
T. Moore	do	Oso and Olden do	747 21		
J. Shannon	do	Skeleton Lake do	600 00		
		Carried forward	46,628 30		2,144,943 38

Crown Lands Expenditure—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	46,628 30		2,144,943 38
	Colonization Roads.—Continued.			
Amos Gladd	On account work on West Monck road	500 00		
W. Smith	do Lake Joseph road	1,767 95		
G. Wilson	do Macaulay and Bracebridge road	712 28		
A. Rankin	do Sault Ste. Marie and Root River road	1,000 00		
Jno. Teviotdale	do Lake Joseph road	300 00		
W. Carney	do Korah and Great Northern road	1,734 71		
D. Munro	do Victoria road	767 67		
H. Smith	do Tamworth do	200 00		
D. Anderson	do Methuen do	1,000 00		
Jno. Thompson	do Northern do	852 80		
Jno. Carroll	do Burleigh do	684 75		
Paul Dane	do Port Kaye Junction road	200 00		
T. Burgess	do Musquosh do	630 62		
W. Hartle	do Cameron do	1,000 00		
J. Bailey	do Macaulay do	600 00		
R. Reid	do Wabamick do	824 44		
Jno. Hudson	do Petersen do	697 33		
S. Parker	do Monck do	7 25		
W. Hartley	do Lake Joseph do	60 00		
J. Rowan	do Pembroke and Mattawa road	188 91		
Jno. Young	do do	10 00		
R. Goodwin	do Brunel road	80 00		
Jno. Adair	do Gull river bridge	900 00		
Jno. Harvey	do Hyde Chute do	3,600 00		
A. A. McLachlin	do Gull River do	175 00		
N. McCarthy	do Port Kaye do	300 00		
C. F. Aylesworth	Inspecting	1,775 00		
W. & R. Griffith	Supplies	4,226 60		
J. B. Boustead	do	3,994 00		
S. G. Best	do	281 73		
J. Macdonald	do	247 00		
T. G. Haslett	do	210 00		
Wm. Hewitt	do	116 07		

C. Potter	do		58 50	
Jno. Lewis	do		68 38	
				75,799 19
	Total			2,220,742 57

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer,

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing the details of Contingencies referred to in the preceding Statement, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1872.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Lieutenant Governor's Office.			
Jos. Lesslie	Postage	58 99		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	43 84		
			102 83	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		8 14	
John Notman	Stationery	57 14		
Copp, Clark & Co.	Books	12 88		
			70 02	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		90 00	
Express Co.	Charges		70	
James Adams	Repairing flag		13 60	
Sundry persons	Cab hire	12 50		
E. G. Curtis	Travelling expenses	20 00		
			32 50	
				317 79
	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office.			
Jos. Lesslie	Postage	215 11		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	163 65		
Dominion Telegraph Co.	do	59 71		
			438 47	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		178 61	
John Notman	Stationery	267 28		
Sundry persons	Books, circulars, almanacs, &c.	37 71		
			304 99	
E. G. Allen	Books for Library	576 01		
R. Carswell	do	229 50		
Baker, Voorhis & Co.	do	22 12		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	43 75		
Brown Brothers	do	30 60		
Rowsell & Hutchison	do	7 50		
B. Switzer	do	2 00		
Sundry persons	Customs' duties, express charges, &c.	53 70		
			965 18	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		133 54	
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water	20 00		
G. Burns	Ice	8 00		

Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	23 32		
P. Burns	Fuel	199 77		
			251 09	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	82 75		
Glover Harrison	do	16 93		
James Hathaway	do	81 08		
N. L. Piper & Son	Sundry furnishings	39 00		
Sundry persons	do	89 20		
Henry Graham	Carpetting	93 68		
			402 64	
W. B. Malcolm	Plumbing, &c.	55 06		
Thomas Lalor & Son	Bellhanging, &c.	18 75		
George Harding	Plumbing, &c.	5 03		
Cuming & Wells	do	4 16		
John Boxall	Tinsmithing	4 75		
J. B. Smith	Window sash	2 25		
Hugh Miller	Paints	5 90		
			95 90	
J. Sturzaker	P. O. bag	7 50		
J. T. Rolph	Post stamp	10 00		
			17 50	
W. Stewart	Copying	56 00		
H. Alley	do	10 00		
A. McPhee	do	5 39		
W. C. Bowles	do	2 50		
S. J. Vankoughnet	Copy of judgment	1 80		
H. C. W. Wethy	do	1 30		
D. McDougall	Abstract of title	2 76		
			79 75	
M. Smith	Cleaning		21 50	
Henry Kinloch	Travelling expenses	123 10		
Sundry persons	Cab hire	12 05		
			135 15	
G. D. Boulton	Rent of office		325 00	
				3,349 32
	Treasury Department.			
Jos. Lesslie	Postage	305 32		
Sundry persons	Postage stamps	63 00		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	245 15		
Dominion Telegraph Co.	do	4 57		
			618 04	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing		1,008 03	
John Notman	Stationery	275 04		
Willing & Williamson	Books	7 20		
J. Rordans	do	12 00		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	2 00		
Sundry persons	Directories, almanacs, &c.	13 50		
	Carried forward	309 74	1,626 07	3,667 11

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	309 74	1,626 07	3,667 11
	Treasury Department. Continued.			
J. T. Rolph	Engraving bank cheques, &c	108 50		
			418 24	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		364 69	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	6 20		
M. Staunton	Room paper	33 26		
J. Wanless	Clock	18 00		
Wm. Brydon	Brushes	7 20		
W. Booth	Door signs	6 00		
J. & J. Taylor	Removing safe	7 50		
Sundry persons	Repairs	2 40		
			80 56	
Express Co.	Charges		10 10	
S. J. Watson	Reporting	40 00		
A. T. Deacon	Services as extra clerk	274 00		
W. R. Harris	Extra services	200 00		
Charles H. Sproule	do *re* public accounts	40 00		
Walter R. Nursey	do *re* do	30 00		
			584 00	
	Auditors Office.			
John Notman	Stationery	34 97		
Dominion Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	77		
			35 74	
	Secretary and Registrar's Office.			3,119 40
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	250 53		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	105 57		
Dominion do	do	2 59		
			358 69	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		564 38	
John Notman	Stationery	337 10		
Rowsell & Hutchinson	Books	3 50		
Sundry persons	Directories and almanacs	11 50		
			352 10	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		49 20	
Henry Alley	Travelling expenses		23 00	
				1,347 37

	Department of Agriculture and Public Works.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	376 91		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	297 62		
Dominion do	do	51 99		
			726 52	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		923 47	
John Notman	Stationery	362 28		
J. Edwards	do	47 00		
Sundry persons	Directories, almanacs, maps, &c.	37 25		
			446 53	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		73 02	
R. W. Laird	Picture frames	38 00		
Charles Potter	Instruments	4 25		
W. Edwards	Sundries	15 98		
			58 23	
Express Co.	Charges		23 14	
Sundry persons	Cab hire	16 50		
Hon. A. McKellar	Travelling expenses	23 25		
George Buckland	do	10 50		
			50 25	
D. Forbes	Services as extra clerk	136 50		
P. B. Symes	do	16 00		
			152 50	
				2,453 66
	Crown Lands Department.			
J. Morphy	Postage stamps	650 00		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	198 71		
Dominion do	do	24 92		
			873 63	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	3,261 56		
Toronto *Express*	do	8 00		
			3,269 56	
John Notman	Stationery	1,855 94		
Sundry persons	Directories	30 00		
William Revell	Maps	119 00		
E. Fox	do	64 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do	119 00		
J. Hogg	do	7 00		
W. Spragge	do	7 00		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	179 50		
C. M. Smith	do	651 83		
Willing & Williamson	Books	20 75		
R. Carswell	do	72 00		
Widow of the late G. H. Lane	do	50 00		
			3,476 02	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		5,001 56	
P. McGregor	Law costs	181 60		
James Van Vlack	do	237 30		
	Carried forward	418 90	12,620 77	10,587 54

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	118 90	12,620 77	10,587 54
	Crown Lands Department. Continued.			
J. S. Scott	Commission for taking affidavits	42 00		
W. H. Eyre	Abstract of title	2 75		
J. M. Grover	do	20 40		
J. McKay	Registering deed	1 40		
Manager Bank of Commerce	Bill stamps		485 45	
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water		77 25	
Ontario Ice Co	Ice	142 00		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	12 00		
P. Burns	Fuel	49 27		
		838 98		
George Harding	Plumbing, bell hanging, &c.		1,042 25	
T. Lalor & Sons	do	16 54		
John Boxall	Tinsmithing	124 05		
W. J. Whitten & Co.	do	54 93		
R. Bell	Painting	129 45		
S. Newman	Carpenter work	94 49		
C. McLellan	do	8 75		
J. Murphy	Plastering	20 00		
A. McCormick	Bricklaying	135 00		
T. Phillips	Fitting up room for timber sale	20 00		
W. Warwood	Piping	86 00		
J. B. Smith	Lumber	3 38		
J. Edwards	Decorations	83 86		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	64 10		
Rice Lewis & Co.	Hardware	832 55		
P. Paterson & Son	do	8 33		
J. R. Armstrong & Co.	Stoves	40 00		
Plewes & Kennedy	Pump	67 00		
Lash & Co.	Water pitcher, &c.	19 20		
C. Potter	Sundries	37 00		
Henry Graham & Co.	Carpeting	27 70		
John Bradshaw	Cleaning	61 93		
J. Tracy	Sweeping chimnies	381 36		
L. Glynn	Labourer	5 40		
		9 00		
W. Johnson	Street watering		2,327 52	
			81 66	

J. Buckley	Cab hire		32 00	
Representatives of the late T. Hammond	Arrears of salary	700 00		
G. B. Cowper	Extra services	250 00		
J. C. Tarbutt	do	50 00		
J. M. Grant	do	50 00		
W. Ford	do	50 00		
D. G. B. Ross	do	80 00		
H. C. Ross	do	50 00		
R. H. Browne	do	69 50		
F. P. Stow	Services	24 00		
R. W. Cruice	do	20 00		
J. Sale	Services as extra clerk, at $2 00 per diem	732 00		
W. Revell	do do	732 00		
W. Schofield	do do	732 00		
F. Stow	do do	548 00		
G. R. Perry	do do	184 00		
W. F. Lewis	do do	656 00		
H. C. Ross	do do	368 00		
W. J. Bennett	do do	306 00		
C. Cashman	do do	244 00		
W. Stewart	do do	244 00		
			6,089 50	
R. Burroughes	Twelve months' salary as fireman, to 31st December, 1872		442 50	
				23,198 90
	Queen's Printer's Office.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	16 87		
Stationery Clerk	Stationery	19 71		
				36 58
	Legislation.			
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	112 08		
Dominion do	do	14 04		
			126 12	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	384 47		
Owen Brothers	Engrossing	25 00		
J. T. Rolph	Engraving	22 00		
			431 47	
John Notman	Stationery	98 65		
Willing & Williamson	Books	85 38		
John Wiley & Son	do	13 72		
			197 75	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		642 06	
J. E. Ellis	Clocks, &c.	27 75		
J. Robinson	Thermometer	3 00		
Lash & Co.	Clocks, &c.	51 60		
Notman & Fraser	Picture	350 00		
W. Brydon	Brushes	18 00		
	Carried forward	450 35	1,397 40	33,823 02

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	450 35	1,397 40	33,823 02
	Legislation.—Continued.			
Clewerdon & Coombe	Water filter	12 75		
John Boxall	Boxes	9 00		
G. Harrison	Furnishings	71 68		
J. Stovel	Official robes	166 55		
J. D. Tait	do	73 28		
C. Thompson	Sundries	144 24		
			927 85	
C. T. Gillmor	To pay cab hire, cartage, &c.		74 20	
Express Co.	Charges		261 40	
T. Phillips	Cleaning, dusting, &c.	468 08		
D. Kannon	Services as night watchman	125 25		
			593 33	
W. N. Alger	Escort for His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor		47 00	
				3,301 18
	Court of Chancery.			
Jos. Lesslie	Postage	102 67		
Sundry persons	Telegrams	13 50		
			116 17	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	306 10		
Owen Brothers	Lithographing	4 00		
			310 10	
John Notman	Stationery	313 65		
Henry Rowsell	do	4 00		
Copp, Clark & Co	Books	60		
A. S. Irving	Almanacs	1 50		
			319 75	
J. E. Ellis	Clocks	10 00		
W. E. Cornell	do	6 50		
C. Potter	Thermometer	2 50		
N. L. Piper	Sundries	3 75		
Fulton & Michie	Candles	3 42		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	137 25		
John Mullondine	do	11 50		
J. T. Rolph	Repairing seals	6 00		
			180 92	
C. Burns	Ice		18 00	

D. Sutherland	Sundries		52 85	
R. Graham	Services	20 00		
D. O'Connell	do	54 00		
L. Gordon	do	47 35		
M. Freeland	do	63 05		
			184 40	
A. Grant	Allowance to Judges' Library		100 00	
				1,282 19
	Court of Queen's Bench.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage		208 43	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		130 50	
John Notman	Stationery		63 03	
James McQuillan	Repairing furniture	5 25		
J. T. Rolph	Press	4 00		
H. T. Smith	Repairing stamp	1 25		
R. G. Dalton	Sundries	18 09		
James Alexander	do	227 66		
			256 25	
Express Co.	Charges		11 60	
R. G. Dalton	Drawing precepts		36 00	
Do	Allowance to Judges' Library		100 00	
				805 81
	Court of Common Pleas.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage		26 35	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		44 36	
John Notman	Stationery		29 13	
M. B. Jackson	Drawing precepts		37 00	
Do	Allowance to Judges' library		100 00	
				236 84
	Normal and Model Schools.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	56 29		
Rev. H. W. Davies	P. O. box rent	9 00		
			65 29	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		239 12	
Education Depository	Books		3,880 50	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		141 00	
P. Burns	Fuel	1,141 39		
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water	300 00		
			1,441 39	
Alexander Hamilton	Painting and glazing	652 66		
C. Myers	do	57 45		
T. Lalor & Son	Bell hanging	179 95		
G. Harding	Plumbing	503 49		
John Rogers	Carpenter work	2,078 45		
D. Williams	Mason work	90 47		
John Murphy	do	32 25		
	Carried forward	3,594 72	5,767 30	39,449 04

Contingencies.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,594 72	5,767 30	39,449 04
	Normal and Model Schools.—Continued.			
George Duthie	Repairing roof	995 00		
S. E. Roberts	Repairs	12 40		
J. B. Carter	Japanning desks	78 91	4,681 03	
W. H. Sparrow	Sundry furnishings	215 65		
N. L. Piper	do	16 35		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	36 02		
Wingfield & Holt	do	30 45		
Henry Graham	Carpeting	152 33		
Ewing & Co.	Mirrors	17 90		
R. S. Williams	Piano rent	7 00		
Cleverdon & Coombe	Toilet sets	13 50		
J. G. Witte & Bro.	Furnishings	7 82		
C. Boeckh	Brooms	10 30		
C. Page	Towelling	7 20	514 52	
W. H. Passmore	Collection of birds		100 00	
R. A. Wood	Chemicals		117 10	
James Fleming	Hardware	74 45		
A. A. Miller	do	11 94		
W. Rennie	do	25 00	111 39	
J. Forsyth	Plants, trees, &c.		326 12	
Sundry persons	Cleaning		61 25	
Do	Repairs		5 98	11,684 69
	Depository.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage		248 77	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		243 00	
E. J. Potter	Stationery	640 21		
Taylor Bros.	Wrapping paper, &c.	150 48	790 69	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		31 50	
J. Rogers	Carpenter work	16 01		
A. Hamilton	Painting, &c.	49 29	65 30	

P. Burns	Fuel		300 00	
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water		100 00	
A. A. Millar	Hardware	7 00		
S. E. Roberts	Desks	60 00		
W. H. Sparrow	Sundries	22 23		
			89 23	
Sundry persons	Freight, &c.		399 71	
S. P. May	Travelling expenses		29 00	
				2,297 20
	Education Office.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	380 00		
Sundry persons	Postage stamps	109 33		
			489 43	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		1,177 02	
Dredge & Co.	Binding		22 35	
E. J. Potter	Stationery	517 00		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	8 25		
Taylor Brother	do	11 70		
			537 85	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		177 16	
George Duthie	Cooking stove	1,234 00		
Benjamin Brook	Filli bee ing	8 [illegible]		
Alexander [illegible]	Painting	34 [illegible]		
S. E. Roberts	Shelving	[illegible]		
[illegible] & Co.	Laying sidewalk	290 50		
[illegible]	Carpenter work	5 80		
			1,564 39	
C. Potter	Sundry furnishings	14 00		
R. Hay & Co.	do	7 50		
Henry Graham	Carpenter	28 40		
E. M. Morphy	Clock	20 00		
G. Harrison	Grate	11 50		
E. J. Potter	Sundry glass	33 02		
			216 22	
A. A. Miller	Hardware		22 55	
P. Burns	Fuel		200 00	
Sundry persons	Express charges, &c.		91 46	
				4,498 13
	Total			57,929 06

W. R. HARRIS.
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS.
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, December 31, 1872

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Carpenter Work, Tinsmithing, Plumbing, &c., at East Wing, Parliament Buildings, 1872

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Jno. Boxall	Tinsmithing	236 33	
Geo. Harding	Plumbing, &c	333 92	
Thos. Lalor & Son	Bell hanging, &c	49 50	
R. Bell	Painting	94 45	
J. Edwards	Decorating	177 50	
J. Hathaway	Repairing doors	14 48	
R. George	Carpenter work	29 25	
A. McCormick	Plastering, &c	57 10	
Jos. Murphy	do	25 00	
W. Johnson	Street watering	81 67	
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	127 50	
Rice Lewis & Son	do	8 33	
Jno. B. Smith	Lumber	119 16	
R. Hay & Co	Furniture	656 65	
C. T. Whatmough	Sundry furnishings	86 99	
R. W. Laird	Frames	25 00	
H. J. Ruttan	Ventilators	70 00	
Glover Harrison	Crockery	3 25	
W. Graham	Carpetting	47 58	
J. Farquhar	Lime	26 85	
J. Berwick & Co	Soap	43 90	
R. Jordan & Co	do	31 20	
H. Miller	Paints	21 66	
W. Brydon	Brushes	10 20	
J. E. Ellis	Repairs to clocks	6 25	
Sundry persons	Labour	110 25	
Wm. Edwards	Sundries	2 25	
P. O'Brien	Cartage	21 30	
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	67 10	
Metropolitan Water Co	Water	142 00	
C. Burns	Ice	63 40	
W. Lewis	do	3 00	
M. Dwan	Fuel	155 00	
P. Burns	do	682 07	
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	37 50	

J. Simser	Cleaning	4 00	
A. Macdonell	do	137 10	
Do	Twelve months' salary as house-keeper, to 31st December, 1872	600 00	
J. Simser	Nine do as fireman, to 30th September, 1872	274 50	
A. C. Macdonald	Three do do 31st December, 1872	90 50	
			4,773 69
	Chargeable as follows: -		
	Treasury Department	1,591 23	
	Secretary and Registrar's Department	1,591 23	
	Public Works' Department	1,591 23	
			4,773 69

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 15.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, Toronto, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

DR	$ cts.	CR	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Warrants issued during the year	76,182 00	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		14,439 45
To Receipts for the year	14,439 45			
		By expenditure during the year, as follows, viz:		
		Advertising, printing and stationery	434 77	
		Amusements	122 29	
		Beer, wine and spirits	1,979 87	
		Butchers' meat	9,661 07	
		Butter and cheese	3,841 31	
		Barley, rice, &c	1,080 67	
		Brushes, brooms, &c	336 65	
		Bedding, clothing and shoes	3,393 54	
		Coffee and tea	2,617 08	
		Crockery and glass	57 65	
		Cab hire—Clergy	119 00	
		Drainage	162 96	
		Eggs, fish and fowl	929 11	
		Engine-house, &c	130 26	
		Farm	909 83	
		Flour	7,934 00	
		Fruit and vegetables	474 73	
		Fuel	10,375 98	
		Furniture	337 57	
		Freight, &c	63 58	
		Fencing ground	97 04	
		Gas, oil, &c	2,377 14	
		Incidentals	89 90	
		Interments	133 00	
		Ice	60 00	
		Laundry and soap	902 05	
		Library	13 00	
		Law expenses	29 15	
		Medicines	371 82	
		Officers' travelling expenses	85 70	
		Postages, telegrams, &c	164 34	
		Repairs	1,815 26	
		Recovery of elopers	28 30	
		Removal of patients	20 95	

		Salt, pepper, &c	183 05	
		Sugar and syrup	2,878 01	
		Straw	780 48	
		Tobacco	561 98	
				55,353 09
		Salaries and wages, as follows, viz:		
		Medical superintendant	2,000 00	
		Assistant do	1,000 00	
		Clinical assistant	300 00	
		Student assistant 3 months	25 00	
		do do	25 00	
		Burser	1,400 00	
		Steward	600 00	
		Matron	400 00	
		Assistant matron	200 00	
		Engineer	740 00	
		Keepers, guards, &c.	14,138 91	
				20,828 91
Total	$90,621 45	Total		90,621 45

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 16.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, London, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To warrants issued during the year	66,652 99	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		3,267 45
To receipts for the year	3,267 45			
		By expenditure during the year, as follows:		
		Advertising, printing and stationery	603 34	
		Amusements	296 34	
		Beer, wine and spirits	1,827 92	
		Butchers' meat	7,115 26	
		Butter and cheese	2,595 00	
		Bedding, clothing and shoes	6,519 41	
		Brushes, brooms, &c.	244 91	
		Barley, rice, &c.	798 62	
		Coffee and tea	1,510 92	
		Crockery and glass	42 66	
		Cab hire – Clergy	80 00	
		Eggs, fish and fowl	1,127 43	
		Fuel	5,480 75	
		Flour	5,789 90	
		Fruit	843 33	
		Farm –feed and fodder	2,384 71	
		Furniture	402 90	
		Freight	924 11	
		Hardware, &c.	903 71	
		Ice	133 90	
		Incidentals	370 86	
		Interments	308 00	
		Laundry and soap	1,266 58	
		Light	1,599 78	
		Medicine	228 05	
		Officers' travelling expenses	217 38	
		Postages, telegrams, &c.	216 54	
		Repairs	2,066 30	
		Removal of patients	9 00	
		Recovery of elopers	30 60	
		Rent and taxes	140 90	
		Salt, pepper, &c.	228 22	
		Sugar and syrup	2,097 68	

		Tobacco, &c.	314 52	
		Vegetables	32 71	
				48,752 23
		Salaries and wages, as follows:		
		Medical Superintendant	2,000 00	
		Assistant do	1,000 00	
		Bursar, nine and one-half months	961 29	
		Book-keeper, four months	266 66	
		Steward	600 00	
		Matron	400 00	
		Engineer	740 00	
		Keepers, guards, &c.	11,932 81	
				17,900 76
Total	69,920 14	Total		69,920 44

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant,

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 30th, 1872.

No. 17.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, Belleville in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Warrants issued during the year	28,133 41	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		3,215 89
To Receipts for the year	3,215 89	Expenditure during the year, as follows:		
		Advertising, printing and stationery	411 [illegible]	
		Amusement	[illegible]	
		Butcher's meat	2,[illegible]	
		Butter and cheese	[illegible]	
		Barley, rice, &c.	7[illegible]	
		Brushes, brooms, &c.	[illegible] 72	
		Bedding, clothing and shoes	[illegible]	
		Coffee and tea	[illegible]	
		Crockery and glass	[illegible]	
		Construction	17[illegible]	
		Eggs, fish and fowl	[illegible]	
		Flour	1,42[illegible]	
		Fruit and vegetables	40[illegible]	
		Fuel	2,6[illegible]	
		Furniture	[illegible]	
		Farm feed, &c.	[illegible]	
		Freight	[illegible]	
		Groceries	[illegible]	
		Gas, oil, &c.	[illegible]	
		Ice	[illegible]	
		Incidentals	[illegible]	
		Laundry and soap	[illegible]	
		Library	[illegible]	
		Medicines	[illegible]	
		Officers' travelling expenses	[illegible]	
		Orphans' do	[illegible]	
		Ornamentation	144 71	
		Postage, telegrams, &c.	206 26	
		Repairs	611 07	
		Sundries	119 90	
		School books	248 68	
		Salt, pepper, &c.	80 79	

		Sugar and syrup	739 46	
		Tools	9 50	
				16,066 02
		Salaries and wages, as follows :		
		Principal, thirteen months	1,733 33	
		Physician, eight months	499 92	
		Steward, Thirteen months	866 66	
		Matron, do	325 00	
		Engineer, do	641 50	
		Servants, &c., do	8,000 98	
				12,067 39
Total	31,349 30	Total		31,349 30

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 18.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, Brantford, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
				549 16
To Warrants issued during the year	15,888 94	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		
To Receipts for the year	549 16	By Expenditure during the year, as follows:		
		Advertising, printing and stationery	973 63	
		Butchers' meat	591 89	
		Butter and cheese	221 51	
		Barley and rice	32 52	
		Bedding, clothing and shoes	436 76	
		Brushes, blacklead, &c.	3 50	
		Coffee and tea	314 42	
		Crockery and glass	35 00	
		Duties	104 35	
		Eggs, fish and fowl	131 87	
		Flour	306 57	
		Fuel	1,513 16	
		Furniture	1,047 17	
		Farm feed, &c.	760 57	
		Freight	47 17	
		Groceries	61 16	
		Ice	10 26	
		Incidentals	206 31	
		Implements	99 25	
		Light	408 85	
		Laundry and soap	123 45	
		Medicines	183 60	
		Ornamentation, garden	67 68	
		do internal	149 69	
		Postage, telegrams, &c.	198 18	
		Repairs	847 14	
		Salt, pepper, &c.	13 15	
		Sugar and syrup	262 12	
		Sundries	297 36	
		School maps, &c.	679 02	
		Travelling expenses, &c.	684 20	
		Tools	210 60	
				11,022 11

		Salaries and wages, as follows :			
		Principal, twelve and one-half months		1,041 62	
		Bursar, ten	do	649 46	
		Physician, eight	do	133 31	
		Matron, eleven and one-half	do	287 50	
		Engineer, ten and one-half	do	525 00	
		Gardener, two	do	62 76	
		Teacher, eight and one-half	do	425 00	
		do eight	do	400 00	
		Servants, &c		1,342 18	
					4,866 83
Total	16,438 10	Total			16,438 10

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 19.

THE REFORMATORY PRISON, Penetanguishene, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To warrants issued during the year	23,824 58	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		2,636 28
Receipts for the year	2,636 28			
		By expenditure during the year, as follows:		
		Bedding, clothing, &c	3,503 69	
		Blacksmith's shop	207 10	
		Cleaning—soap, &c	103 28	
		Cooperage	124 67	
		Convicts' travelling expenses	130 00	
		Furniture	255 20	
		Freight	438 64	
		Fuel	17 50	
		Farm and stable	685 04	
		Garden	23 67	
		Hospital	87 86	
		Incidentals	148 62	
		Light	108 25	
		Maintenance of building	107 81	
		New construction	27 04	
		Officers' travelling expenses	147 85	
		Postage	94 61	
		Repairs	539 52	
		Rent	78 00	
		Stationery	52 99	
		School and chapel	374 09	
		Victualling	6,452 06	
				14,016 49
		Salaries and wages, as follows:		
		Warden	1,600 00	
		Chaplain	800 00	
		do	800 00	
		Deputy Warden, &c.	850 00	

		Surgeon	400 00	
		Steward	400 00	
		Guards, keepers, &c.	4,958 09	
				9,808 09
Total	26,460 86	Total		26,460 86

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 20.

STATEMENT of the Municipalities' Fund, 18 Vic., Cap. 2, and 19 Vic., Cap. 16, from 31st Dec., 1871, to 31st Dec., 1872.

PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.
To amount paid to the different Municipalities on account of distribution for twelve months ending 31st December, 1871, at the rate of 25 cents per head	55,632 75	By balance from 1871	70,567 70
To proportion of fund due to Townships in Lanark	1,427 25	By gross receipts of Crown Lands Department for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872	121,313 07
Do do do Renfrew	1,170 75	By this sum received from Dominion Government on account of various Municipalities	20,488 79
Do do do Perth	1,870 50	By this sum overpaid Treasurers Townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cushel	58 00
Do do do Essex	1,593 00		
Do do do Huron	2,770 75		
Do do do Bruce	2,237 75		
Do do do Northumberland and Durham	3,269 50		
Do do do City of Hamilton	1,731 00		
To expenses of Management on Receipts December 31st Dec., 1872	24,262 61		
To refunds of 1872	1,253 88		
Balance	115,207 82		
	212,427 56		212,427 56
		By balance available for distribution in 1873	115,207 82

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 21.

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, 18th Vic., Cap. 2, and 19th Vic., Cap. 16, being distribution for 1871.

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Adolphustown	Lennox	165	41 25
Amaranth	Wellington	495	123 75
Asphodel	Peterborough	608	152 00
Aurora Village	York	244	61 00
Albion	Peel	986	246 50
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	785	196 25
Athol	Prince Edward	382	95 50
Amherst Island	Addington	212	53 00
Aldborough	Elgin	802	200 50
Artemesia	Grey	777	194 25
Ancaster	Wentworth	857	214 25
Arthur	Wellington	746	186 50
Adelaide	Middlesex	569	142 25
Alfred	Prescott	309	77 25
Ashburnham Village	Peterborough	172	43 00
Augusta	Grenville	961	240 25
Anglesea	Addington	30	7 50
Adjala	Simcoe	545	136 25
Belleville Town	Hastings	1,854	463 50
Barrie Town	Simcoe	934	233 50
Brooke	Lambton	492	123 00
Berlin Town	Waterloo	597	149 25
Biddulph	Middlesex	798	199 50
Brampton Village	Peel	470	117 50
Bradford Village	Simcoe	247	61 75
Burford	Brant	1,084	271 00
Beverley	Wentworth	981	245 25
Bastard and Burgess	Leeds	769	192 25
Blandford	Oxford	294	73 50
Barton	Wentworth	569	142 25
Brantford	Brant	1,245	311 25
Bedford	Frontenac	281	70 25
Bentinck	Grey	971	242 75
Belmont	Peterborough	252	63 00
Barrie	Frontenac	110	27 50
Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff and Monmouth	Peterborough	173	43 25
Binbrook	Wentworth	356	89 00
Bexley	Victoria	96	24 00
Bosanquet	Lambton	660	165 00
Bath Village	Addington	123	30 75
Bothwell Town	Kent	190	47 50
Bertie	Welland	620	155 00
Blenheim	Oxford	992	248 00
Brock	Ontario	943	235 75
Bayham	Elgin	1,029	257 25
Camden East	Addington	1,163	290 75
Clarendon and Miller	Frontenac	90	22 50
Caledonia	Prescott	209	52 25
Caledonia Village	Haldimand	265	66 25
Camden	Kent	743	185 75
Caledon	Peel	913	228 25
Caistor	Lincoln	398	99 50
Collingwood	Grey	630	157 50
Collingwood Town	Simcoe	729	182 25
Clifton Town	Welland	304	76 00
Crowland	Welland	282	70 50
Carried forward			8,125 25

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			8,125 25
Caradoc	Middlesex	796	199 00
Chinguacousy	Peel	1,160	290 00
Charlottenburgh	Glengarry	1,067	266 75
Clarence	Russell	458	114 50
Clinton	Lincoln	523	130 75
Cayuga, South	Haldimand	179	44 75
Canborough	Haldimand	294	73 50
Cumberland	Russell	501	125 25
Charlotteville	Norfolk	886	221 50
Chatham and North Gore	Kent	971	242 75
Cambridge	Russell	142	35 50
Crosby North	Leeds	342	85 50
Cayuga North	Haldimand	419	104 75
Cornwall	Stormont	775	193 75
Cornwall Town	Stormont	460	115 00
Crosby South	Leeds	391	97 75
Carden and Dalton	Victoria	194	48 50
Cayuga Village	Haldimand	151	37 75
Draper, Ryde and Oakley	Victoria	149	37 25
Dungannon and Farraday	Hastings	91	22 75
Dunn	Haldimand	249	62 25
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	Addington	75	18 75
Delaware	Middlesex	307	76 75
Derby	Grey	365	91 25
Dumfries South	Brant	634	158 50
Dunwich	Elgin	822	205 50
Dumfries North	Waterloo	721	180 25
Dunville Village	Haldimand	389	97 25
Dorchester South	Elgin	500	125 00
Dereham	Oxford	993	248 25
Dorchester North	Middlesex	731	182 75
Dysart, Guildford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Burton	Peterborough	141	35 50
Dummer	Peterborough	328	82 00
Dover	Kent	550	137 50
Dawn	Lambton	246	61 50
Douro	Peterborough	513	128 25
Elzevir	Hastings	238	59 50
Enniskillen	Lambton	329	82 25
Etobicoke	York	533	133 25
Elora Village	Wellington	344	86 00
Eldon	Victoria	555	138 75
Edwardsburgh	Grenville	952	238 00
Euphrasia	Grey	560	140 00
Erin	Wellington	830	207 50
Essa	Simcoe	786	196 50
Ekfrid	Middlesex	630	157 50
Eramosa	Wellington	587	146 75
Euphemia	Lambton	485	121 25
Esquesing	Halton	1,111	277 75
Emily	Victoria	645	161 25
Elmsley	Leeds	239	59 75
Earnestown	Addington	1,046	261 50
Escott, Front of	Leeds	268	67 00
Ennismore	Peterborough	183	45 75
Embro	Oxford	100	25 00
Egremont	Grey	707	176 75
Finch	Stormont	519	129 75
Flamborough East	Wentworth	809	202 25
Flamborough West	Wentworth	711	177 75
Flos	Simcoe	340	85 00
Carried forward			15,880 50

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			15,880 50
Fergus Village	Wellington	278	69 50
Fitzroy	Carleton	532	133 00
Fredricksburgh South	Lennox	333	83 25
Fenelon	Victoria	663	165 75
Fort Erie Village	Welland	192	48 00
Fredericksburgh North	Lennox	359	89 75
Glenelg	Grey	693	173 25
Gower North	Carleton	409	102 25
Georgetown Village	Halton	223	55 75
Georgina	York	320	80 00
Gwillimbury West	Simcoe	648	162 00
Galway and Cavendish	Peterborough	116	29 00
Garafraxa East	Wellington	444	111 00
Gloucester	Carleton	798	199 50
Gwillimbury North	York	445	111 25
Garden Island Village	Frontenac	140	35 00
Gwillimbury East	York	928	232 00
Grimsby	Lincoln	602	150 50
Galt Town	Waterloo	909	227 25
Glanford	Wentworth	495	123 75
Garafraxa West	Wellington	588	147 00
Guelph	Wellington	515	128 75
Gainsborough	Lincoln	567	141 75
Gananoque Village	Leeds	413	103 25
Goulbourn	Carleton	504	126 00
Gower South	Grenville	192	48 00
Grantham	Lincoln	692	173 00
Huntingdon	Hastings	538	134 50
Hawkesbury Village	Prescott	227	56 75
Hungerford	Hastings	845	211 25
Hawkesbury West	Prescott	361	90 25
Harvey	Peterborough	141	35 25
Humberstone	Welland	510	127 50
Holland Landing Village	York	133	33 25
Huntley	Carleton	421	105 25
Hallowell	Prince Edward	783	195 75
Houghton	Norfolk	392	98 00
Hinchinbrooke	Frontenac	174	43 50
Hillier	Prince Edward	493	123 25
Howard	Kent	954	238 50
Harwich	Kent	1,231	307 75
Hespeler Village	Waterloo	168	42 00
Hawkesbury East	Prescott	812	203 00
Holland	Grey	626	156 50
Ingersoll Town	Oxford	892	223 00
Iroquois Village	Dundas	142	35 50
Innisfil	Simcoe	1,107	276 75
Kemptville Village	Grenville	176	44 00
Kenebec	Frontenac	142	35 50
Kitley	Leeds	583	145 75
Kingston	Frontenac	705	176 25
Kenyon	Glengarry	747	186 75
Kingston City	Frontenac	3,387	846 75
King	York	1,283	320 75
Kaladar	Addington	166	41 50
Keppel	Grey	476	119 00
Lake	Hastings	38	9 50
Loughborough	Addington	440	110 00
Lobo	Middlesex	624	156 00
Lindsay Town	Victoria	569	142 25
Louth	Lincoln	335	83 75
Carried forward			24,285 25

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			24,285 25
Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon	Victoria	116	29 00
Laxton, Digby and Longford	Victoria	159	39 75
Luther	Wellington	506	126 50
Longueuil	Prescott	238	59 50
Leeds and Lansdown, Rear of	Leeds	468	117 00
Lancaster	Glengarry	763	190 75
Leeds and Lansdown, front of	Leeds	666	166 50
London	Middlesex	2,163	540 75
Lochiel	Glengarry	668	167 00
Matilda	Dundas	846	211 50
McGillivray	Middlesex	926	231 50
Milton Town	Halton	194	48 50
Mount Forest Village	Wellington	270	67 50
Madoc	Hastings	601	150 25
Mosa	Middlesex	534	133 50
Marmora	Hastings	291	72 75
Macaulay	Victoria	210	52 50
Morrisburgh Village	Dundas	232	58 00
Monaghan North	Peterborough	228	57 00
Minden	Peterborough	161	40 25
Moulton and Sherbroke	Haldimand	436	109 00
Markham	York	1,278	319 50
Marysburgh	Prince Edward	430	107 50
Mulmur	Simcoe	628	157 00
March	Carleton	180	45 00
Mariposa	Victoria	966	241 50
Malahide	Elgin	1,043	260 75
Methuen	Peterborough	20	5 00
Mountain	Dundas	580	145 00
Melancthon	Grey	351	87 75
Marlborough	Carleton	333	83 25
Muskoka	Simcoe	113	28 25
Monck	Victoria	141	35 25
Moore	Lambton	805	201 25
Middleton	Norfolk	600	150 00
Morrison	Simcoe	127	31 75
Medonte	Simcoe	511	127 75
Maryborough	Wellington	669	167 25
Mara	Ontario	540	135 00
Metcalf	Middlesex	560	140 00
Minto	Wellington	876	219 00
Mono	Simcoe	663	165 75
Merrickville Village	Grenville	163	40 75
Napanee Town	Lennox	586	146 50
New Edinburgh	Carleton	121	30 25
New Hamburgh Village	Waterloo	204	51 00
Nepean	Carleton	808	202 00
Nassagaweya	Halton	538	134 50
Nissouri West	Middlesex	665	166 25
Nichol	Wellington	544	136 00
Newmarket Village	York	338	84 50
Nottawasaga	Simcoe	1,168	292 00
Newburgh Village	Addington	176	44 00
Normanby	Grey	1,007	251 75
Nissouri East	Oxford	606	151 50
Niagara	Lincoln	595	148 75
Nelson	Halton	820	205 00
Oil Springs Village	Lambton	250	17 50
Orillia Village	Simcoe	273	68 25
Orford	Kent	572	143 00
Oxford	Grenville	715	178 75
Carried forward			32,25 00

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Ratepayers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			32,325 00
Olden	Frontenac	132	33 00
Osprey	Grey	590	147 50
Oxford East	Oxford	476	119 00
Oxford North	Oxford	326	81 50
Onondaga	Brant	310	77 50
Oneida	Haldimand	547	136 75
Oxford West	Oxford	554	138 50
Osgoode	Carleton	827	206 75
Orangeville Village	Wellington	287	71 75
Oshawa Village	Ontario	826	206 50
Orillia and Matchedash	Simcoe	350	87 50
Oro	Simcoe	737	184 25
Oakville Town	Halton	426	106 50
Oakland	Brant	194	48 50
Otonabee	Peterborough	716	179 00
Osnabruck	Stormont	1,102	275 50
Oso	Frontenac	89	22 25
Owen Sound Town	Grey	892	223 00
Ontario	Pickering	1,252	313 00
Picton Town	Prince Edward	534	133 50
Plympton	Lambton	953	238 25
Portsmouth Village	Frontenac	314	78 50
Proton	Grey	446	111 50
Port Dalhousie Village	Lincoln	211	52 75
Port Colborne Village	Welland	191	47 75
Puslinch	Wellington	742	185 50
Pieton	Frontenac	737	184 25
Plantagenet South	Prescott	326	81 50
Pilkington	Wellington	502	125 50
Peel	Wellington	1,062	265 50
Plantagenet, North	Prescott	545	136 25
Palmerston, North and South Canonto	Frontenac	92	23 00
Paris Town	Brant	729	182 25
Portland	Frontenac	528	132 00
Perham	Wentworth	557	139 25
Preston Village	Waterloo	291	72 75
Petrolia Village	Lambton	343	85 75
Rawdon	Hastings	676	169 00
Raleigh	Kent	812	203 00
Rainham	Haldimand	379	94 75
Richmond Village	Carleton	89	22 25
Richmond	Lennox	885	221 25
Russell	Russell	437	109 25
Reach	Ontario	1,357	339 25
Roxborough	Stormont	614	153 50
Romney	Kent	140	35 00
Rama	Ontario	166	41 50
Sidney	Hastings	1,085	271 25
Stratmroy Village	Middlesex	650	162 50
Sterling Village	Hastings	148	37 00
Stephenson	Muskoka	171	42 75
Sarnia Town	Lambton	581	145 25
Saltfleet	Wentworth	566	141 50
St. Vincent	Grey	1,073	268 25
Seneca	Haldimand	601	150 25
St. Thomas Town	Elgin	537	134 25
Sheffield	Addington	569	142 25
Sydenham	Grey	668	167 00
Simcoe	Simcoe	285	71 25
Scugog	Ontario	112	28 00
Southwold	Elgin	1,065	266 25
Carried forward			40,675 50

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			40,675 50
Stamford	Welland	557	139 25
Sophiasburgh	Prince Edward	555	138 75
Snowdon	Peterborough	90	22 50
Stanhope	Peterborough	55	13 75
Scarborough	York	975	243 75
Scot	Ontario	559	139 75
Streetsville Village	Peel	137	34 25
Sullivan	Grey	581	145 25
Smith	Peterborough	603	150 75
Saugeen and Townplot of Brooke	Grey	139	34 75
Sombra	Lambton	548	137 00
Somerville	Victoria	212	53 00
Storrington	Frontenac	505	126 25
Sarnia	Lambton	502	125 50
Thurlow	Hastings	981	245 25
Thorah	Ontario	413	103 25
Tyendinaga	Hastings	342	85 50
Tay	Simcoe	238	59 50
Tyendinaga	Hastings	1,258	314 50
Tiny	Hastings	535	133 75
Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel	Hastings	233	58 25
Toronto City	York	17,475	4368 75
Toronto Township	Peel	1,265	316 25
Tossorontio	Simcoe	204	51 00
Townsend	Norfolk	1,158	289 50
Tilbury East	Kent	400	100 00
Thorold Village	Welland	331	82 75
Thorold	Welland	542	135 50
Tecumseth	Simcoe	809	202 25
Toronto Gore	Peel	305	76 25
Trafalgar	Halton	986	246 50
Tarbolton	Carleton	193	48 25
Usborne	Ontario	878	219 50
Vespra	Simcoe	459	114 75
Verulam	Victoria	563	140 75
Vaughan	York	1,160	290 00
Vienna Village	Elgin	164	41 00
Wiltsie	Dundas	714	178 50
Wainfleet	Welland	494	123 50
Williamsburgh	Dundas	794	198 50
Walsingham	Norfolk	1,023	255 75
Welland Village	Welland	269	67 25
Williams East	Middlesex	544	136 00
Watt and Cardwell	Simcoe	154	38 50
Wilmot	Waterloo	834	208 50
Whitchurch	York	1,060	265 00
Wellington Village	Prince Edward	117	29 25
Warwick	Lambton	950	237 50
Whitby Town	Ontario	552	138 00
Wilmot-by	Welland	231	57 75
Wardsville Village	Middlesex	107	26 75
Walpole	Haldimand	1,095	273 75
Wolfe	Grenville	507	126 75
Westminster	Middlesex	1,242	310 50
Whitby West	Ontario	734	183 50
Williams West	Middlesex	740	185 00
Waterloo	Waterloo	1,254	313 50
Wolfe Island	Frontenac	554	138 50
Whitby East	Ontario	705	176 25
Woolwich	Waterloo	862	215 50
Wellesley	Waterloo	938	234 50
Carried forward			54,021 50

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Concluded.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			34,923 50
Waterloo Village	Waterloo	375	93 75
Yarmouth	Elgin	1,315	328 75
Yonge (Front of)	Leeds	318	79 50
Yorkville Village	York	465	116 25
Yonge and Escott (Rear of)	Leeds	409	102 25
York	York	1,958	489 50
Zorra West	Oxford	615	153 75
Zone	Kent	226	56 50
Zorra East	Oxford	764	191 00
		222,531	55,632 75
County of Lanark	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund	5,709	1,427 25
Do Perth	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund	7,482	1,870 50
Do Renfrew	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund	4,683	1,170 75
Do Essex	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund	6,372	1,593 00
Do Huron	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund	11,083	2,770 75
Do Bruce	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund	8,951	2,237 75
U. Counties of Northumberland and Durham	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund	13,078	3,269 50
Hamilton City	Its proportion transferred to Interest account	6,924	1,731 00
		286,813	71,703 25

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No 22.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Education for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	HIGH SCHOOLS.			
Treasurer	County of Brant	2,315 75		
Do	do Bruce	667 50		
Do	do Carleton	474 00		
Do	do Essex	587 00		
Do	do Elgin	1,575 75		
Do	do Grey	1,076 25		
Do	do Haldimand	1,450 50		
Do	do Halton	855 75		
Do	do Hastings	1,361 25		
Do	do Huron	1,270 50		
Do	do Kent	717 75		
Do	do Lambton	557 25		
Do	do Lanark	2,530 75		
Do	do Leeds and Grenville	2,929 75		
Do	do Lennox and Addington	2,905 50		
Do	do Lincoln	1,050 00		
Do	do Middlesex	896 25		
Do	do Northumberland and Durham	5,573 75		
Do	do Norfolk	1,622 75		
Do	do Ontario	2,501 50		
Do	do Oxford	2,442 25		
Do	do Peel	1,469 75		
Do	do Perth	1,825 50		
Do	do Peterboro'	1,726 50		
Do	do Prescott and Russell	1,059 75		
Do	do Prince Edward	1,109 25		
Do	do Renfrew	1,290 00		
Do	do Simcoe	1,572 75		
Do	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2,980 25		
Do	do Victoria	1,659 25		
Do	do Waterloo	2,639 75		
Do	do Welland	2,286 50		
Do	do Wellington	1,955 25		
Do	County of Wentworth	1,569 75		
Do	do York	4,111 50		

Do	City of Hamilton	2,443 50		
Do	do Kingston	1,968 25		
Do	do London	2,434 50		
Do	do Ottawa	1,182 75		
Do	do Toronto	1,739 25		
				71,986 25
	COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.			
Do	County of Peterborough	750 00		
Chamberlain	City of Hamilton	375 00		
Treasurer	County of Northumberland	750 00		
Do	do Waterloo	750 00		
Do	do Lincoln	750 00		
Chamberlain	City of Kingston	750 00		
Do	do Hamilton	375 00		
Do	do Ottawa	375 00		
				4,875 00
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Treasurer	County of Brant	2,325 00		
Do	do Bruce	5,579 00		
Trustees of Public School	Bruce Mines	200 00		
Treasurer	County of Carleton	3,565 00		
Do	do Elgin	3,798 00		
Do	do Essex	3,022 00		
Do	do Frontenac	2,925 00		
Do	do Grenville	314 00		
Do	do Grey	6,668 00		
Do	do Haldimand	2,590 00		
Do	do Halton	2,307 00		
Do	do Hastings	4,627 00		
Do	do Huron	7,118 00		
Trustees of Public School	No. 1, Howland	125 00		
Treasurer	County of Kent	1,026 00		
Trustees of Public School	No. 2, Korah	86 00		
Treasurer	County of Lambton	3,937 00		
Do	do Lanark	2,728 00		
Do	do Leeds and Grenville	5,328 00		
Do	do Lennox and Addington	2,074 00		
Do	do Lincoln	2,296 09		
Trustees of Public School	No. 1, Medora	25 00		
Treasurer	County of Middlesex	7,357 00		
Trustees of Public School	McKellar	37 00		
Treasurer	County of Norfolk	3,482 00		
Trustees of Public School	No. 1 McDougall	100 00		
Treasurer	County of Northumberland and Durham	7,185 00		
Do	do Ontario	4,892 00		
	Carried forward	89,617 00		76,861 25

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	89,617 00		76,861 25
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Continued.*			
Treasurer	County of Oxford	1,889 00		
Do	do Peel	2,840 00		
Do	do Perth	4,377 00		
Do	do Peterboro'	2,804 00		
Do	do Prescott and Russell	2,766 00		
Do	do Prince Edward	2,147 00		
Do	do Renfrew	2,932 00		
Do	do Simcoe	6,956 00		
Trustees of Public School	Sault Ste. Marie	100 00		
Treasurer	County of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6,463 00		
Trustees of Public School	No. 2, Tekenagh	100 00		
Treasurer	County of Victoria	3,449 00		
Do	do Waterloo	3,430 00		
Do	do Welland	2,273 00		
Do	do Wellington	5,827 00		
Do	do Wentworth	3,369 00		
Do	do York	6,460 00		
Do	City of Kingston	1,103 00		
Do	do London	1,707 00		
Do	do Ottawa	1,245 00		
Do	do Toronto	4,682 00		
Do	do Hamilton	2,594 00		
Do	Town of Amherstburgh	114 00		
Do	do Barrie	282 00		
Do	do Belleville	690 00		
Do	do Berlin	300 00		
Do	do Bothwell	122 00		
Do	do Bowmanville	373 00		
Do	do Brantford	862 00		
Do	do Brockville	451 00		
Do	do Chatham	628 00		
Do	do Clifton	122 00		
Do	do Cobourg	447 00		
Do	do Collingwood	348 00		
Do	do Cornwall	250 00		
Do	do Dundas	260 00		
Do	do Galt	471 00		

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Education Statement. *Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	180,196 00		76,864 25
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS *Continued.*			
Treasurer	Village of Georgetown	158 00		
Do	do Hawkesbury	206 00		
Do	do Hespeler	98 00		
Do	do Holland Landing	80 00		
Do	do Iroquois	96 00		
Do	do Kemptville	107 00		
Do	do Kincardine	235 00		
Do	do Lanark	483 00		
Do	do Listowell	120 00		
Do	do Lucan	115 00		
Do	do Merrickville	114 00		
Do	do Mitchell	222 00		
Do	do Morrisburg	142 00		
Do	do Mount Forest	160 00		
Do	do Mill Point	106 00		
Do	do Newburgh	102 00		
Do	do Newcastle	136 00		
Do	do New Edinburgh	173 00		
Do	do New Hamburgh	123 00		
Do	do Newmarket	175 00		
Do	do Oil Springs	68 00		
Do	do Orangeville	179 00		
Do	do Orillia	163 00		
Do	do Oshawa	275 00		
Do	do Pembroke	185 00		
Do	do Petrolia	326 00		
Do	do Portsmouth	143 00		
Do	do Port Colborne	75 00		
Do	do Port Dalhousie	133 00		
Do	do Preston	147 00		
Do	do Park Hill	159 00		
Do	do Renfrew	106 00		
Do	do Richmond	422 00		
Do	do Seaforth	168 00		
Do	do Smith's Falls	102 00		
Do	do Stirling	96 00		
Do	do Sault Ste Marie	80 00		

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Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	8,271 00	187,245 00	76,861 25
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*			
Trustees	School Sections:			
Do	do Orillia	22 00		
Do	do Oshawa	98 00		
Do	do Port Dalhousie	26 65		
Do	do Port Colborne	13 00		
Do	do Pembroke	64 00		
Do	do Preston	12 00		
Do	do Portsmouth	53 00		
Do	do Renfrew	8 00		
Do	do Smith's Falls	13 00		
Do	do Thorold	56 00		
Do	do Trenton	87 00		
Do	School Sections:			
Do	1 Arthur	14 00		
Do	1 Alice	27 35		
Do	3 and 4 Anderdon	52 00		
Do	6 and 7 Artemesia and Glenelg	10 00		
Do	6 Arthur	56 00		
Do	3 do	33 00		
Do	4 do	20 00		
Do	10 Asphodel and Percy	25 00		
Do	4 Asphodel	27 00		
Do	2 Bedford	31 00		
Do	15 Brighton	20 50		
Do	6 Biddulph	28 00		
Do	9 do and McGillivray	21 00		
Do	3 Bromley	50 00		
Do	15 Camden East	17 00		
Do	2 Carrick	25 00		
Do	16 Charlottenburgh	9 00		
Do	17 Charlottenburgh	28 00		
Do	7 Dalhousie	5 00		
Do	9 Downie	57 00		
Do	2 Edwardsburgh	26 00		
Do	7 Ellice	19 00		
Do	6 Etobicoke	6 00		
Do	6 Flamboro' East	11 31		
Do	2 do West	30 00		

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Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	10,738 81	187,245 00	76,861 25
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS *Continued.*			
Trustees	School Sections:			
Do	3 Sullivan	6 00		
Do	7 Sydenham	38 00		
Do	5 Sombra	45 00		
Do	7 Stamford	22 00		
Do	6 Stephen	50 00		
Do	6 Toronto Gore	19 00		
Do	7 Vespra	17 00		
Do	8 Windham	25 00		
Do	6 Williams West	19 00		
Do	10 do	7 50		
Do	11 do	43 00		
Do	15 Wilmot	52 00		
Do	17 Walpole	13 00		
Do	1 Wawanosh West	27 00		
Do	4 Wolfe Island	35 00		
Do	1 do	35 00		
Do	6 do	7 00		
Do	13 Westminster	21 00		
Do	11 Wellesley	47 00		
Do	12 Wellesley, and 13 Peel	11 00		
Do	9 and 10 do	45 00		
Do	4 Yonge and Escott Rear	16 00		
Do	21 York	39 00		
Do	22 do	55 00		
Do	6 do	45 00		
Do	1 do	35 00		
			11,513 31	
	POOR SCHOOLS.			198,758 31
Treasurer	County of Bruce	130 00		
Do	do Essex	100 00		
Do	do Frontenac	1,106 00		
Do	do Grey	580 00		
Do	do Hastings	585 00		
Do	do Kent	45 00		
Do	do Lanark	30 00		
Do	do Lennox and Addington	370 00		

Do	do	Leeds and Grenville	120 00	
Do	do	Norfolk	100 00	
Do	do	Northumberland and Durham	65 00	
Do	do	Peterborough	799 00	
Do	do	Renfrew	834 00	
Do	do	Simcoe	85 00	
Do	do	Victoria	861 00	
Trustees	do	Wellington	20 00	
Do	School at Parry Sound		50 00	
Do	No. 1, Howland and Sault Ste Marie		20 00	
Trustees of Public School	No. 1 Medora		50 00	
Do do	do McKellar		50 00	
				6,000 00

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

Hon. A. Mackenzie	To pay: Ansley, J.	68 00	
	Armstrong, James	96 00	
	Ashbury, C. R.	68 00	
	Benson, William	88 00	
	Beaty, R.	78 00	
	Brown, John	166 00	
	Baldwin, Thomas	48 00	
	Bodfish, James	76 00	
	Baker, Thomas	72 00	
	Buchanan, Thomas	76 00	
	Bartley, Henry	88 00	
	Brown, James	106 00	
	Brown, William	48 00	
	Barber, E.	70 00	
	Beaton, William	60 00	
	Briggs, James	144 00	
	Benton, James	96 00	
	Biggar, J. L.	96 00	
	Bell, William	40 00	
	Callaghan, Daniel	116 00	
	Colville, John	64 00	
	Currie, D.	68 00	
	Corrie, William	64 00	
	Cameron, John	56 00	
	Clarke, M.	58 00	
	Campbell, R.	120 00	
	Calder, D.	96 00	
	Cozens, E.	104 60	
	Crawford, Mary	56 00	
	Donald, John	78 00	
	Dermott, William	48 00	
	Duff, Hugh	98 00	
	Devereux, M.	88 00	
	Dodds, John	80 00	
	Carried forward	1,712 00	281,619 56

Education Statement—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,712 00		281,619 56
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS—*Continued.*			
Hon. A. Mackenzie	To pay :—			
	Douglas, John	84 00		
	Dorothy, Thomas	132 00		
	Denman, James	146 00		
	Ederington, M.	76 00		
	Fagan, Nicholas	48 00		
	Fletcher, John	68 00		
	Forde, James	68 00		
	Foster, W.	84 00		
	Fitzpatrick, Peter	88 00		
	Ferguson, William	92 00		
	Flanagan, Thomas	76 00		
	Futley, Robert	128 00		
	Fraser, Alexander	52 00		
	Finlay, T.	124 00		
	Graffe, T. J.	68 00		
	Gibson, G.	72 00		
	Gillespie, Adam	92 00		
	Graydon, John	116 00		
	Glasford, William	70 00		
	Gallagher, M.	126 00		
	Hutchins, M.	84 00		
	Healy, John	100 00		
	Hick, W.	96 00		
	Hildyard, William	72 00		
	Howatson, Thomas	60 00		
	Hamilton, R.	60 00		
	Irvine, William	140 00		
	Jenkins, Alexander	68 00		
	Judge, Charles	64 00		
	Jordan, R.	108 00		
	Kearns, William	96 00		
	Kee, David	64 00		
	Kennedy, Isabella	84 00		
	Kehoe, James	72 00		
	Leys, James	64 00		
	Lenaten, John	44 00		
	Lewis, William	86 00		

Mahon, James		76	00
Mozier, C.		104	00
Mulhern, P. G.		112	00
Moore, Mrs. G. W.		2	10
Monaghan, John		56	00
Miskelly, John		46	00
Middleton, Alexander		76	00
Moore, William		118	00
McDougall, D.		52	00
McQueen, J.		86	00
McBain, James W.		110	00
McCormick, A.		60	00
McLaren, H.		80	00
McDonell, John		52	00
McCallum, R.		88	00
McGillis, A.		88	00
McGill, D.		108	00
McKay, A.		68	00
McLeod, Alexander		164	00
Millar, W.		36	00
McDonald, Angus.		130	00
McIntyre, Alexander		31	00
McLeod, N.		60	00
McRae, H.		76	00
McGrane, W. P.		130	00
McNaughton, John		63	00
McFarlane, J.		104	00
Meeds, Benjamin		73	00
McNeillie, Thomas		97	00
Nowlan, John		92	00
O'Kane, M.		78	00
Power, A.		64	00
Remington, Frederick		12	00
Reynolds, C.		110	00
Quin, John		130	00
Richards, M.		128	00
Russell, John		116	00
Ryan, Mrs. E.		96	00
Redmond, E.		126	00
Robinson, Adam		95	00
Robinson, John		99	67
Robinson, James		68	00
Russell, S.		56	00
Ross, John		84	00
Roberts, J.		60	00
Stewart, P.		84	00
Snider, C.		68	00
Sheehan, D. S.		76	00
Carried forward		9,872	77
		281,619	56

Education Statement—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	9,872 77		281,619 56
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS—*Continued.*			
Hon. A. Mackenzie	To pay :			
	Saunders, T	116 00		
	Smith, Thomas C.	90 00		
	Shiriff, P.	100 00		
	Thornhill, W. R.	84 00		
	Thorn, Mary Blount	44 00		
	Tucker, John	80 00		
	Thomson, J. D.	52 00		
	Tindall, J.	80 00		
	Vert, J.	82 00		
	Van Every, J. C.	76 00		
	Williams, W. B. T.	32 00		
	Wilson George	76 00		
	White, T.	91 00		
	Webster, J.	84 00		
	Walsh, John	63 00		
	Wing, D.	100 00		
	Weston, G.	86 00		
	Woods, R.	112 00		
	Wilken, George	122 00		
	Whitfield, T.	126 00		
	Williamson, J. A. G.	170 00		
	Youmans, R.	76 00		
	Younghusband J.	130 00		
	Total Pensions			11,944 77
	PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.			
	To pay :			
	Alexander, William	560 00		
	Agnew, John, M.D.	600 00		
	Agar, Thomas S.	356 25		
	Brown, James C.	545 00		
	Blain, Rev. George, M.A.	445 00		
	Bigg, W. R.	422 50		
	Burrow, F.	560 00		
	Brehner, John	321 25		

Butler, A. F.			
Bell, James			
Ball, James H., M.A.			
Carlyle, William			
Carlyle, J.			
Dewar, Archibald			
Dean, R. W.			
Freer, Benjamin			
Fotheringham, David			
Ferguson, W.			
Ferguson, Rev. W., A.M.			
Fordyce, A. D.			
Girardot, T.			
Glashan, J. C.			
Groot, S. P.			
Gordon, Thomas			
Garrett, Rev. Thomas			
Hodgson, James			
Harrison, E. B.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.			
Hanvood, Fairbank, M.A.			
Hughes, J. H.			
Jenkyns, Rev. J. H.			
Johnson, John			
Kinsey, Robert			
Kilgour, Rev. J.			
Knight, James H.			
Kelly, M. J., M.D.			
Little, Robert			
Langdon, H. A.			
Morgan, J. C., M.A.			
McNaughton, Alexander			
McBrien, James			
McKinnon, Donald			
May, Rev. John, M.A.			
May, S. P.			
McKee, Rev. W. F.			
McLellan, James A., M.A.			
Miller, J. R.			
McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., M.A.			
Platt, G. P.			
Pollett, E. J.			
Pearce, Thomas			
Postmaster of Toronto			
Ross, George W.			
Ross, A. W.			
Reynolds, Henry			
Stark, H. L., M. A.			
Steele, Thomas C.			
Carried forward			

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	22,922 97		293,564 33
Hon. A. Mackenzie	PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION. *Continued.*			
	To pay :—			
	Somerset, John B.	392 50		
	Smith, Joseph H.	425 00		
	Scarlett, Edward	578 75		
	Tilley, John J.	557 50		
	Wadsworth, James J., M.D.	547 50		
	Young, Rev. G. P., M.A.	66 66		
				25,490 88
	LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES.			
Brewer & Tileston	Books, &c.	1,001 16		
Gould & Lincoln	do	103 91		
Burns, Oates & Co.	do	174 14		
J. D. Trigge	do	1,441 29		
Strahan & Co.	do	177 83		
Bell & Daldy	do	210 82		
Seeley, Jackson & Halliday	do	235 86		
Wm. Oliphant & Co.	do	187 32		
Jarrold & Sons	do	132 77		
George Philip & Son	do	277 13		
Thomas Laurie	do	77 82		
G. Routledge & Sons	do	1,177 72		
J. F. Shaw & Co.	do	41 54		
Cassell, Petter & Galpin	do	544 85		
R. Groombridge & Sons	do	153 43		
Benrose & Sons	do	79 88		
Wm. Tegg	do	745 54		
W. P. Nimmo	do	119 91		
Longmans, Green, & Co.	do	239 79		
F. Warne & Co.	do	130 21		
Gall & Inglis	do	345 37		
W. & A. K. Johnston	do	832 03		
James Blackwood & Co.	do	233 64		

J. P. Lippincott & Co.	do	268	43
A. S. Barnes	do	722	97
Harper Brothers	do	634	54
D. Appleton & Co.	do	185	28
C. Griffin & Co.	do	203	64
Oliver & Boyd	do	171	21
Jos. Tarn	do	1,084	27
S. Low & Co.	do	397	88
W. & R. Chambers	do	348	61
R. Carter & Brothers	do	674	64
Orange, Judd & Co.	do	189	23
D. & J. Sadlier	do	789	18
Ivison, Blakeman & Co.	do	56	19
E. Stanford	do	126	56
T. Nelson & Son	do	864	54
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	1,785	27
John Lovell	do	1,058	95
James Campbell & Son	do	1,219	88
A. Millar	do	203	25
Rev. S. Rose	do	46	67
Brown Brothers	do	183	16
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	4,582	75
Scribner & Co.	do	244	25
American Tract Society	do	856	06
Milner and Sowerby	do	136	20
A. & W. McKinlay	do	40	00
Houlston & Sons	do	344	86
James Nisbet & Co.	do	278	05
W. P. Nimmo	do	537	74
Morgan & Scott	do	101	95
Adam, Stevenson & Co	do	93	12
S. W. Partridge & Co	do	359	00
John Taylor & Brothers	do	100	00
A. Dredge & Co.	do	59	06
E. J. Potter	do	1,431	77
A. F. Potter	do	200	00
J. G. Witte & Brother	do	674	75
J. Reynolds	do	83	77
C. Smith & Son	do	483	71
C. Potter	Instruments	2,832	66
S. E. Roberts	Sundries	112	25
R. A. Wood	Chemicals	38	50
J. T. Rolph	Seal	91	30
J. B. Carter	Map-mounting, &c.	5,769	59
S. P. May	Colouring Maps, &c.	770	90
F. Hodgins	do	373	55
J. G. Hodgins	Reconstructing map	260	00
H. M. Wilkinson	do	50	00
John Rogers	Carpenter work	800	70
	Carried forward	41,524	80

Education Statement.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Expenditure forward	31,524 80		319,055 21
	LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES. *Continued.*			
Neil Meehan	Freight and Cartage	189 92		
W. Higinbotham & Co	do	100 01		
J. Shedden & Co.	do	96 95		
Great Western Railway Co.	do	47 07		
Hendrie & Co.	do	8 59		
McPherson, Ross & Co	Forwarding	223 24		
Sundry persons	Customs duties, &c.	1,255 50		
				43,446 08
	MUSEUM.			
Brewer & Tileston	Books, &c	46 82		
William Tegg	do	35 32		
S. Low & Co.	do	24 75		
E. J. Potter	Frames, glass, &c.	396 39		
Charles Potter	Brass stands	82 09		
J. T. Ralph	Brass plates	28 00		
M. Loane	Lava specimens	57 50		
R. A. Wood	Gold ornaments, &c.	19 09		
Rev. W. H. Poole	Ship models	50 06		
J. Edwards	Glass studies	40 00		
W. A. Mansell & Co.	Photographs	384 05		
Adam, Stevenson & Co	do	36 00		
A. F. Potter	Arranging engravings, &c.	40 00		
National School Furniture Co. U. S.	Desks	28 99		
E. Ball	Repairing statuary	75 00		
A. A. Miller	Hardware	54 43		
Macpherson, Ross & Co.	Forwarding	26 87		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	95 20		
A. Dudge & Co.	Binding	189 03		
John B. Carter	Painting, papering, &c	147 05		
Alexander Hamilton	do	236 02		
John Rogers	Carpenter work	169 41		
S. E. Roberts	Repairs	55 75		
W. H. Sparrow	Sundries	1 20		
P. Burns	Fuel	300 00		
Sundry newspapers	Subscription	96 13		
J. Shedden & Co	Freight, &c.	34 51		

Neil Meehan	do		92 40	
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay customs duties, &c		97 58	
				3,837 12
	JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.			
	Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 12, page 71			2,508 72
	HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.			
	Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 12, page 71			4,000 00
	EXAMINERS, PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.			
	Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 12, page 71			300 00
	DEPOSITORY.			
	Salaries, as per Statement No. 12, page 71		3,658 75	
	Contingencies, do 13, page 96		2,297 20	
				5,955 95
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.			
	Salaries, as per Statement No. 12, page 70		14,166 12	
	Contingencies, do 13, page 95		11,684 69	
				25,850 81
	EDUCATION OFFICE.			
	Salaries, as per Statement No. 12, page 69		12,251 51	
	Contingencies, do 13, page 97		4,498 13	
				16,749 64
	Total			421,703 53

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

No. 23

STATEMENT of Amounts expended on account of Land Improvement Fund to 31st December, 1872.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Amounts paid to the different Municipalities, as per Statement No. 24	9,555 84	By Amounts collected from the sale of Crown, Common School and Grammar School Lands, between 30th June, 1870, and 30th June, 1871	24,195 63
To do do as per Statement No. 25	12,661 84		
To do do as per Statement No. 26	1,977 95		
	24,195 63		24,195 63

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 24.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1871, for Sales of Crown Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, the amount deducted for expenses and payments made to Municipalities.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.	One-fifth thereof.	Less 6 per cent. Expenses.	Total paid to Municipalities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Adelaide	150 00	30 00	1 80	28 20
Adjala	124 00	24 80	1 48	23 32
Admaston	925 72	185 14	11 10	174 04
Algoma, South	44 11	8 82	52	8 30
Alice	435 87	87 17	5 22	81 95
Amaranth	529 57	105 91	6 35	99 56
Anson	129 20	25 84	1 55	24 29
Artemesia	778 21	155 64	9 33	146 31
Arthur	594 30	118 86	7 13	111 73
Bagot	16 60	3 32	19	3 13
Barrie	122 47	24 49	1 46	23 03
Bastard	50 00	10 00	60	9 40
Bathurst	165 38	33 07	1 98	31 09
Brant	147 00	29 40	1 76	27 64
Bromley	443 44	88 68	5 32	83 36
Brooke	298 20	59 64	3 57	56 07
Brougham	173 00	34 60	2 07	32 53
Brudenell	75 00	15 00	90	14 10
Buchanan	94 46	18 89	1 13	17 76
Cambridge	101 00	20 20	1 21	18 99
Carden	522 77	104 55	6 27	98 28
Carrick	3,028 79	605 75	36 34	569 41
Culross	3,058 02	611 60	36 69	574 91
Cumberland	33 50	6 70	40	6 30
Dalhousie	20 00	4 00	24	3 76
Darling	132 00	26 40	1 58	24 82
Derby	140 15	28 03	1 68	26 35
Digby	49 68	9 93	59	9 34
Eldon	281 20	56 24	3 37	52 87
Elma	724 62	144 92	8 69	136 23
Elziver	140 00	28 00	1 68	26 32
Emily	79 33	15 86	95	14 91
Erin	164 67	32 93	1 97	30 96
Euphrasia	356 82	71 36	4 28	67 08
Ezra	84 60	16 92	1 01	15 91
Galway	281 42	56 28	3 37	52 91
Garrafraxa	186 70	37 34	2 23	35 11
Gloucester	125 45	25 09	1 50	23 59
Goulborne	192 25	38 45	2 30	36 15
Greenock	3,703 51	740 70	44 44	696 26
Grey	359 30	71 86	4 31	67 55
Haldimand	50 00	10 00	60	9 40
Holland	1,157 02	231 40	13 88	217 52
Horton	31 20	6 24	37	5 87
Howick	2,580 63	516 12	30 96	485 16
Hungerford	127 20	25 44	1 52	23 92
Kaladar	95 63	19 12	1 14	17 98
Lanark	263 47	52 69	3 15	49 54
Kinloss	4,934 97	986 99	59 21	927 78
Laxton	111 05	22 21	1 33	20 88
Leeds	59 00	11 80	70	11 10
Luther	4,568 58	913 71	54 82	858 89
Mara	198 40	39 68	2 38	37 30
Medonte	312 15	62 43	3 74	58 69
Melancthon	634 82	126 96	7 61	119 35
Minden	46 95	9 39	56	8 83
Minto	5,245 63	1,049 12	62 94	986 18
Mulmer	598 24	119 64	7 17	112 47
Olden	74 30	14 86	89	13 97
Orillia, N	33 34	6 66	39	6 27
Carried forward	40,184 89	8,036 84	481 92	7,554 92

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for Sales of Crown Lands, &c.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.	One-fifth thereof.	Less 6 per cent. Expenses.	Total paid to Municipalities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward..	40,184 89	8,036 84	481 92	7,554 92
[illegible]	71 00	14 20	85	13 35
[illegible]	3,807 05	761 41	45 68	715 73
[illegible]	243 50	48 70	2 92	45 78
[illegible] Town	4 00	80	4	76
Raleigh	748 45	149 69	8 98	140 71
Richmond	51 00	10 20	61	9 59
[illegible]	39 75	7 95	47	7 48
Romney	718 32	143 66	8 61	135 05
Sherbrooke, N.	115 80	23 16	1 38	21 78
Sherbrooke, S.	65 75	13 15	78	12 37
Stafford	176 64	35 32	2 11	33 21
Stonington	49 65	9 93	59	9 34
St. Vincent	100 00	20 00	1 20	18 80
Sunnidale	481 65	96 33	5 77	90 56
Sydenham	567 81	113 56	6 81	106 75
Tossorontio	352 40	70 48	4 22	66 26
Tyler	73 75	15 15	90	14 25
Vaughan	173 06	34 61	2 07	32 54
Wallace	1,572 98	314 59	18 87	295 72
Warwick	148 20	29 64	1 77	27 87
Westmeath	31 60	6 32	37	5 95
Willoughby	940 59	188 11	11 28	176 73
Zone	108 75	21 75	1 30	20 34
Totals..	50,828 59	10,165 55	609 50	9,555 84

No. 25.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1871, for the Sale of Common School Lands subject to the Land Improvement Fund, the Amount deducted for expenses, and payments made to Municipalities.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.	Less 6 per cent Expenses.	One-fourth paid to Municipalities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Arran	3,385 22	203 11	795 52
Arthur	674 97	40 49	158 62
Ashfield	352 75	21 16	82 89
Bentinck	3,968 70	238 12	932 64
Brant	5,086 00	305 16	1,195 21
Bruce	4,017 50	241 05	944 11
Egremont	4,889 34	293 36	1,148 99
Elderslie	3,085 17	185 11	725 01
Elma	1,484 95	89 09	348 96
Glenelg	665 10	39 90	156 30
Grey	2,814 16	168 84	661 33
Holland	125 65	7 53	29 53
Howick	530 95	31 85	124 77
Huron	6,089 54	365 37	1,431 04
Kincardine	2,245 40	134 72	527 67
Kinloss	645 20	38 71	151 62
Morris	1,716 00	102 96	403 26
Normanby	4,242 81	254 56	997 06
Saugeen	1,589 41	95 36	373 51
Sullivan	3,130 36	191 48	749 97
Sydenham	238 65	14 31	56 08
Turnberry	1,523 57	91 41	358 04
Wallace	395 50	23 61	92 51
Wawanosh E.	921 28	55 45	217 20
Total	53,880 33	3,232 71	12,661 84

No. 26.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for the sale of Grammar School Lands from the 1st July, 1867, to the 30th June, 1871, which are subject to the Land Improvement Fund, the amount deducted for expenses and payment made to Municipalities.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.	Less 6 per cent Expenses.	One-fourth paid to Municipalities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bedford	1,133 05	67 98	266 26
Houghton	587 25	35 23	138 00
Oxford	621 60	37 29	146 07
Proton	4,668 59	280 11	1,097 12
Sheffield	1,406 38	84 38	330 50
Total	8,416 87	504 99	1,977 95

No.

STATEMENT of the Railway Aid Fund,

DATE OF PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872.			
March 25	*The Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company*—		
	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Uxbridge Station and Midland Junction Station, being 23·500 miles at $2,000 per mile	47,000 00	
October 29	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Woodville Junction and the Portage Road, being 9·772 miles at $2,000 per mile	19,544 00	
	And between the Portage Road and Coboconk Station, being 12·778 miles at $3,000 per mile	38,316 00	
	Total miles 46·050		104,860 00
March 30	*The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*—		
	On account of grant forthat portion of the line between Orangeville Station and Mount Forest Station, being 38·250 miles at $2,000 per mile	76,500 00	
November 28	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Orangeville Station and Owen Sound, being 20·823 miles at $2,000 per mile	41,646 00	
	Total miles 59·073		118,146 00
April 10	*The Northern Extension Railway Company*—		
	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Barrie Station and Orillia Station, being 22·200 miles at $2,000 per mile	44,400 00	
November 19	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Collingwood Station and Meaford Station, being 20·520 miles at $2,000 per mile	41,040 00	
	Total miles 42·720		85,440 0
August 7	*The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*—		
	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Harriston Station and Boundary Line of the County of Bruce, being 9·170 miles at $2,000 per mile	18,340 00	
22	On account of grant for that portion of the line within the County of Bruce, being 23 miles	46,000 00	
	Total miles 32·170		64,340 00
	Total Expenditure in 1872		372,786 00
	To Balance carried down		1,527,214 00
			1,900,000 00

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

27.

34 Vic., Cap. 2, and 35 Vic., Cap. 24.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872.			
cember 31.....	By Consolidated Fund, being grant in aid of Railways under provisions of Act 34 Vic., Cap. 2	1,500,000 00	
	By Consolidated Fund, being grant in aid of Railways under provisions of Act 35 Vic., Cap. 24.....	400,000 00	
			1,900,000 00
1873. January 1st	By Balance brought down	1,527,214 00	

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

No 28.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Stationery supplied the various Departments by the Queen's Printer, during the year ended December 31st, 1872

			$ cts.	$ cts.
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	Stationery supplied		57 14	
Attorney-General's and Executive Council Office	do		267 28	
Secretary and Registrar's do	do		337 10	
Registrar-General's do	do		33 14	
Treasurer's do	do		275 04	
Agriculture and Public Works do	do		362 28	
Crown Lands do	do		1,855 94	
Inspector of Prisons do	do		53 25	
Auditor's do	do		34 97	
Queen's Printer do	do		19 71	
Law Stamp and License do	do		22 60	
Legislative Assembly	do		303 28	
Court of Chancery	do		313 65	
Do Queen's Bench	do		61 03	
Do Common Pleas	do		31 13	
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	do		59 90	
Registry Office, Thunder Bay	do		56 00	
Do Parry Sound	do		32 00	
Institution for the Blind	do		4 05	
College of Technology	do		104 00	
				4,283 49
	Stock on hand 31st December, 1871		3,745 19	
	do purchased to do 1872		7,479 99	
			11,216 18	
	LESS— Amount issued to Departments		4,283 49	
	Stock on hand 31st December, 1872		6,932 69	

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 29.

THE LAW SOCIETY, in account with the Province of Ontario.

1872	DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Jan. 1	To debentures brought down	16,000 00		
	" Balance of open account	116,613 59		
			132,613 59	
June 30	" half year's interest on debentures		480 00	
	" do open account		2,915 35	
Dec. 31	" payments made by Ontario in 1872		2,018 56	
	" do omitted in 1871		287 56	
	" half year's interest on debentures		480 00	
	" do open account		2,915 35	
			141,710 41	
	CR.			
	By Law Stamps fees	14,500 00		
	" receipt from W. Leggo	100 00		
			14,600 00	
				127,110 41
	DR.			
1873				
Jan. 1	To debentures brought down	16,000 00		
	" balance of open account	111,110 41		
				127,110 41

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 30.

STATEMENT of amounts charged against Unforeseen and Unprovided during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

SERVICE.	Expenditure in excess of Appropriation		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Appropriation			52,658 50
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
Government House	1,020 34		
Lieutenant-Governor's Office—Contingencies	17 79		
Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office	649 32		
Treasury Department—Contingencies and repairs	1,684 89		
Do Audit Branch—Salaries	25 00		
Secretary and Registrar's Office—Contingencies and repairs	748 60		
Secretary and Registrar-General's Office	473 06		
Public Works Department—Contingencies and repairs	454 89		
Crown Lands Department—Salaries	383 34		
Do Contingencies	15,198 90		
Inspector of Prisons Office—Salaries	99 99		
Do Contingencies	56 25		
		20,812 37	
LEGISLATION.			
Sessional Writers, &c.	1,697 50		
Stationery, &c.	116 90		
Printing, &c.	2,282 59		
Controverted election trials	163 94		
Contingencies and repairs	2,577 99		
		6,838 92	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
Court of Queen's Bench—Contingencies		55 81	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
Deaf and Dumb Institution	397 75		
School of Industrial Science	1,907 46		
Normal and Model Schools	165 96		
Registry Offices, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	2,102 46		
		4,573 63	
ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.			
London Lunatic Asylum	67 26		
Institution for the Blind, Brantford	888 94		
		956 20	
Reformatory—Maintenance		2,114 58	
EDUCATION.			
Normal School—Contingencies	2,884 69		
Libraries, Apparatus, and Prizes	4,946 08		
		7,830 77	
MUNICIPALITIES FUND		3,672 69	
Carried forward		46,854 97	52,658 00

STATEMENT of amounts charged against Unforeseen and Unprovided during the year ended 31st December, 1872.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Expenditure in excess of Appropriation		
Brought forward		46,854 97	52,658 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Unprovided		14,672 24	
CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries of Agents, &c.	8,459 58		
Refunds	2,965 82		
		11,425 40	
			72,952 61
Balance to be provided for in Estimates for 1873			20,294 61

ADAM CROOKS.
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

No. 31.

STATEMENT shewing the Estimates for the year 1872, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amounts un-expended and over-expended, to 31st December, 1872.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	Government House	5,062 97	6,083 31		1,020 34
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—salaries	2,200 00	1,600 00	600 00	
	do contingencies	300 00	317 79		17 79
	Executive Council Office and Attorney-General's Office—salaries	7,465 00	7,421 29	43 71	
	do do contingencies	2,700 00	3,349 32		649 32
	Treasury Department—salaries	8,265 00	8,077 46	187 34	
	do contingencies and repairs	2,990 00	4,674 89		1,684 89
	do Audit Branch—salaries	3,630 00	3,655 00		25 00
	do do contingencies	50 00	35 74	14 26	
	Secretary and Registrar's Office—salaries	10,065 00	8,054 90	2,010 10	
	do contingencies and repairs	2,190 00	2,938 60		748 60
	do Registrar-General's Branch	8,910 00	9,383 06		473 06
	Public Works Department—salaries	15,367 00	15,079 90	287 10	
	do contingencies and repairs	3,590 00	4,044 89		454 89
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	32,180 00	32,563 34		383 34
	do contingencies and repairs	8,000 00	23,198 90		15,198 90
	Miscellaneous:				
	Gratuities—public officers	5,450 00	1,674 98	3,775 02	
	Inspector of Prisons Office—salaries	2,800 00	2,899 99		99 99
	do contingencies	650 00	706 25		56 25
	Inspector of Registry Offices	2,000 00	2,000 00		
	Queen's Printer—salary	1,200 00	1,200 00		
	do contingencies	100 00	36 58	63 42	
	Official Gazette	3,500 00	3,222 66	277 34	
Legislation	Salaries	10,930 00	10,200 00	730 00	
	Sessional writers, messengers and pages	3,500 00	5,197 50		1,697 50
	Stationery, &c.	15,000 00	15,116 90		116 90
	Printing, &c., statutes		2,282 59		2,282 59
	Expenses of elections	7,200 00	6,022 21	1,177 79	
	Controverted election trials	1,000 00	1,163 94		163 94
	Increase of library	10,000 00	10,000 00		
	Indemnity to members	59,510 60	33,842 80	25,667 80	
	Contingencies and repairs	10,138 16	12,716 15		2,577 99
	Postages	3,000 00	2,405 63	594 37	

	Expenses of committee of enquiry	1,000 00	611 70	388 30	
Colonization Roads		79,705 40	75,799 19	3,906 21	
Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery—salaries	17,195 00	17,184 07	10 93	
	do contingencies	1,400 00	1,282 19	117 81	
	Court of Queen's Bench—salaries	7,260 00	7,259 92	08	
	do contingencies	750 00	805 81		55 81
	Court of Common Pleas—salaries	4,200 00	4,200 00		
	do contingencies	250 00	236 84	13 16	
	Court of Error and Appeal	10,050 00	9,928 70	121 30	
	Criminal Justice	121,000 00	113,935 88	7,064 12	
	Miscellaneous Justice	34,100 00	32,414 25	1,685 75	
	Law Reform Commission	5,000 00	4,400 00	600 00	
Public Works and Buildings	London Lunatic and Idiot Asylum	44,051 20	33,256 65	10,794 55	
	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	5,000 00	3,338 52	1,661 48	
	Deaf and Dumb Institution	17,395 37	17,793 12		397 75
	Asylum for the Blind	33,387 00	33,085 82	301 18	
	Reformatory	1,919 26	1,416 54	502 72	
	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste Marie	600 00	178 68	421 32	
	Lock, Rosseau River	2,453 40	2,403 49	49 91	
	do Balsam Lake	6,250 88	5,319 50	931 38	
	do Young's Point	1,020 15	857 65	162 50	
	Agricultural College and Farm	97,424 00	3,711 42	93,712 58	
	School of Industrial Science	11,490 66	13,398 12		1,907 46
	Central Prison	200,432 00	80,657 95	119,774 05	
	Normal and Model Schools	10,579 77	10,745 73		165 96
	Departmental Buildings	3,000 00	2,886 82	113 18	
	Pigeon river works	3,472 60	1,623 25	1,849 35	
	Sydenham do	1,625 24	624 00	1,001 24	
	Nottawasaga do	4,291 18	3,249 81	1,041 37	
	Kaministiquia	11,802 90	11 00	11,791 90	
	Portage du Fort bridge	4,000 00		4,000 00	
	Navigation, Scugog river	5,224 79	5,221 25	3 54	
	Cut, Lakes Joseph and Rosseau	238 20	233 95	4 25	
	Washago and Gravenhurst road	1,400 00	1,396 61	3 39	
	Surveys and drainage	75,427 60	31,148 19	44,279 41	
	Registry Offices, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	2,000 00	4,102 46		2,102 46
	Roads, Township of Ryerson	4,891 00	3,068 96	1,822 04	
	Government House	1,500 00	1,500 00		
	Miscellaneous	22,817 97	5,535 46	17,282 51	
Asylum Maintenance	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	81,545 00	76,182 00	5,363 00	
	London do	66,585 73	66,652 99		67 26
	Rockwood do	47,190 00		47,190 00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belleville	28,208 86	28,133 41	75 45	
	Blind Institute, Brantford	15,000 00	15,888 94		888 94
	Carried forward	1,343,078 89	962,857 41	413,468 21	33,236 83

Statement, &c.—*Concluded*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,343,078 89	962,857 41	413,468 21	33,236 88
Reformatory Maintenance		21,710 00	23,824 58		2,114 58
Agriculture and Arts		83,691 14	79,762 10	3,929 04	
Immigration		80,000 00	57,750 49	22,249 51	
Hospitals and Charities		42,100 00	42,100 00		
Literary and Scientific Institutions		1,850 00	1,850 00		
Education	Public and Separate Schools	200,000 00	198,758 31	1,241 69	
	Poor Schools	6,000 00	6,000 00		
	Normal School—salaries	14,845 00	14,166 12	678 88	
	do contingencies	8,800 00	11,684 69		2,884 69
	High Schools	72,000 00	71,986 25	13 75	
	Libraries, apparatus and prizes	38,500 00	43,446 08		4,946 08
	Depository—salaries	3,670 00	3,658 75	11 25	
	do contingencies	2,330 00	2,297 20	32 80	
	Superannuated Teachers	12,000 00	11,944 77	55 23	
	Museum	3,850 00	3,837 12	12 88	
	Journal of Education	2,530 00	2,508 72	21 28	
	High School Inspection	4,000 00	4,000 00		
	Public School do	26,550 00	25,490 88	1,059 12	
	Education Office—salaries	12,313 00	12,251 51	61 49	
	do contingencies	5,630 00	4,498 13	1,131 87	
	Agricultural instruction	3,000 00		3,000 00	
	Collegiate Institutes	6,000 00	4,875 00	1,125 00	
	Examiners, Public School Teachers	300 00	300 00		
Miscellaneous		52,658 00	11,357 37	41,300 63	
Do unprovided			14,672 24		14,672 24
Municipalities' Fund		68,030 56	71,703 25		3,672 69
Crown Lands Expenditure	Board of Surveyors	400 00	185 00	215 00	
	Salaries of agents, &c.	32,315 66	40,775 24		8,459 58
	Refunds	30,000 00	32,965 82		2,965 82

	Surveys	39,300 00	39,300 00		
	Claims—lands twice sold	5,000 00	578 55	4,421 45	
	Inspectors valuing lands	21,000 00	14,911 89	6,088 11	
Technological College Maintenance		7,000 00	4,285 97	2,714 03	
Land Improvement Fund		24,195 63	24,195 63		
Common School Fund		37,985 64		37,985 64	
Stationery Account			3,187 50		
	Total	2,312,633 52	1,847,956 57	540,817 06	72,952 61
Railway Fund			372,786 00		
			2,220,742 57		

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer,

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

No. 32.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the amounts expended by the Government of Ontario, during the years 1871 and 1872.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Expenditure, 1871.	Expenditure, 1872.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	Government House	4,503 17	6,083 31
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—salaries	1,495 53	1,600 00
	Executive Council Office and Attorney-General's Office—salaries	7,639 65	7,421 29
	Treasury Department—salaries	8,765 00	8,077 46
	do Audit Branch—salaries	2,730 00	3,655 00
	Secretary and Registrar's Office—salaries	9,495 00	8,054 90
	do Registrar-General's Branch	7,653 12	9,383 06
	Public Works Department—salaries	10,365 00	15,079 90
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	29,884 80	32,563 34
	Contingencies and repairs—Departmental	19,151 01	38,560 15
	Miscellaneous :—		
	Gratuities, Public Officers	3,200 00	1,674 98
	Inspector of Prisons' Office—salaries and contingencies	3,199 55	3,606 24
	Inspector of Registry Offices	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Queen's Printer—salary and contingencies	1,272 17	1,236 58
	Official Gazette	3,250 99	3,222 66
Legislation	Salaries	8,725 00	10,200 00
	Sessional writers, messengers and pages	4,212 85	5,197 50
	Stationery, &c.	11,412 27	15,116 90
	Printing, &c., statutes	1,847 03	2,282 59
	Expenses of elections	17,286 66	6,022 21
	Controverted election trials	2,219 15	1,163 94
	Increase of library	731 45	10,000 00
	Indemnity to members	37,809 08	33,842 80
	Contingencies and repairs	7,506 85	12,716 15
	Postages	2,426 94	2,405 63
	Expenses of committee of enquiry		611 70
Colonization Roads		55,409 04	75,799 19
Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery—salaries	17,025 32	17,184 07
	do Queen's Bench—salaries	6,260 00	7,259 92
	do Common Pleas—salaries	4,200 00	4,200 00
	do do contingencies	2,065 63	2,324 84
	do Error and Appeal	10,050 00	9,928 70
	Criminal Justice	113,474 59	113,935 88

	Miscellaneous Justice	29,546 17	32,414 25
	Law Reform Commission		4,400 00
Public Works and Buildings		430,620 45	266,764 95
Asylum Maintenance	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	73,261 52	76,182 00
	London do	55,712 27	66,652 99
	Orillia do	21 32	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belleville	20,718 06	28,133 41
	Blind Institute, Brantford		15,888 94
Reformatory Maintenance		21,710 00	23,824 58
Agriculture and Arts		74,927 90	79,762 10
Immigration		29,712 56	57,750 49
Hospitals and Charities		40,260 00	42,100 00
Literary and Scientific Institutions		1,350 00	1,850 00
Education		351,306 40	421,703 53
Miscellaneous		37,813 42	26,029 61
Municipalities' Fund		68,884 00	71,703 25
Crown Lands Expenditure		69,405 76	128,716 50
Technological College Maintenance			4,285 97
Land Improvement Fund		94,258 43	24,195 63
Stationery Account		82 67	3,187 50
	Total	1,816,866 78	1,847,956 57

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR GENERAL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 24, 1872.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The undersigned has the honour to submit the third Annual Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in this Province. The period under review is the year ending December 31st, 1871.

The census of 1871 has been used as the basis of comparison between the estimated and actual returns. The latter show a record of 43,951 registrations against an estimated number of 103,626.

For the year ending 31st December, 1870, the number of births registered amounted to 19,536, of marriages 8,668, and of deaths 6,905. During the year under review, the number of births registered was 24,830, of marriages 9,939, and of deaths 9,182. There is, therefore, an improvement in the births to the number of 5,294, of marriages 1271, and of deaths 2,277, or an aggregate total of 8,842 registrations for 1871, over those of the previous year; an increase being thus evidenced, on the whole returns, of fully twenty-five per cent.

To form an idea of the relative progress made in the working of the Act, it may not be out of place here to contrast the results arrived at, under the Ontario Registration Act, in the year now under review, with those attained by the Nova Scotia Act in 1867. At that date, the latter Act had been in force about two years, and we are now passing in review the results gained at about the same stage of existence of the Act of this Province. The percentages obtained in England are also contrasted, and, with a view to forming an estimate of

the results of the working of the Act in some of the Registration Districts of the Province, where a fair attention appears to have been paid to its requirements, the percentages of one of the counties are here exhibited. A list is elsewhere given of the districts from which the returns sent in make the nearest approach to the number of registrations estimated; and the undersigned has here occasion to call attention, *en passant*, to the fact that the District of Muskoka stands at the head of the list. It most certainly speaks well for the intelligence of the people of that district that its returns should indicate such praiseworthy attention on their part to the requirements of the Act; and, at the same time, it appears little to the credit of the old counties that they should have allowed this newly formed district—their younger brother—to take first rank in the order of merit.

It may perhaps be said that the excellence exhibited by the Muskoka returns is owing to the smallness of the population, but that fact must have operated rather as a disadvantage than an advantage, owing to the extent of territory over which that population is scattered, and the inferior means of communication at its command. The district must comprise an area of territory equal to that of three of the older counties. The reason may possibly be found in the fact that many of the settlers are people comparatively recently arrived from Great Britain and Germany, to whom has fortunately clung a sense of the necessity of obeying the laws of the land in which they live, and whose ideas have, to some extent, leavened the minds of the people of the whole district. Be the cause what it may, their example is commended to the attention of the remainder of the Province.

For the purposes of comparison, the returns from the County of Waterloo are taken. Its population is about the average of that of the several counties in the Province, and in point of excellence its returns stand third.

The percentage of births is as follows:—

England	1 to 27	of population.
Nova Scotia	1 to 47	"
Ontario	1 to 65·21	"
County of Waterloo	1 to 41·49	"

The percentage of marriages is as follows:—

England	1 to 115	of population.
Nova Scotia	1 to 134	"
Ontario	1 to 162·90	"
County of Waterloo	1 to 140·24	"

The returns of deaths are so wide of the mark that it is useless to attempt to base any comparison on them. As stated in last year's report, parents, clergymen, and medical men are the classes in the community upon whom chiefly devolves the duty of registration. The Registrar General has before now had to comment

in a marked manner on the apparently studied indifference exhibited by the members of the medical profession, in Ontario, to the duty that, under the provisions of the Act, has necessarily fallen to their lot. The percentage of deaths in Nova Scotia was 21 to 1000, while the Ontario returns present the absurd percentage of 5·66 to 1000. The Registrar-General, in his report for 1870, expressed himself to the effect that "it was not too much to expect that, of all others, medical men should take a professional interest in vital statistics, as illustrating the general laws of health, and the salubrity of our Province." But, notwithstanding that every facility for making returns has been afforded them, the result has again proved that where most was expected least has been obtained.

Misspelling in the designation of diseases is again evident in the returns of the year under review; and, though in a less degree as compared with last year, still to a sufficient extent to cause much trouble in the preparation of the tabular returns.

A comparison is now submitted specifying the relation the estimated and actual returns for the years 1870 and 1871 bear to one another.

In 1870, the birth returns amounted to a little over	$\frac{1}{3}$	of the estimated number.	
In 1871, " increased to nearly	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	
In 1870, the marriage returns amounted to	$\frac{2}{3}$	"	
In 1871, " increased to nearly	$\frac{4}{5}$	"	
In 1870, the death returns amounted to a little over	$\frac{1}{5}$	"	
In 1871, " increased to more than	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	

Taken altogether, this result cannot be considered otherwise than gratifying, when the serious drawback the Ontario Act has had to contend with is considered. This is indicated further on in this report. As will be observed, the greatest ratio of improvement appears in the marriage returns; the birth returns come next, and the death returns exhibit their usual bad pre-eminence in unsatisfactoriness. The result in marriage returns—four-fifths of the estimated number—deserves special commendation, and to the efforts of the clergy it is doubtless due. It is to be hoped that they will not relax in their efforts, and that the figures in next year's report may show a still closer approximation of the actual to the estimated numbers It is also much to be hoped that, in the report for the ensuing year, a corresponding improvement may be evidenced in the birth and death returns. This, however, must not be left, as hitherto, to the caprice of the classes upon whom the duty of registration respectively falls.

The people of Ontario should by this time be fully alive to the great importance of vital statistics. Every effort has been made to render them fully cognizant of the purposes of the Act; and, in order that sufficient time should be allowed them to become thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of it, the section thereof providing for the imposition of penalties, when these requirements have not been complied with, has so far been treated as little better than a dead letter.

The undersigned feels that, if any practical benefit is to be derived from the expenditure made by the Province in the matter, the time has now come when the regulations of the Act must be stringently enforced.

With regard to the returns of deaths, it has become imperatively necessary that provision be made for the imposition of a penalty on every person who fails to make the report required by law; and Division Registrars must be made aware that they are not to fail in prosecuting all persons who may neglect or refuse to make the required reports. When once the public are made to understand that they cannot with impunity ignore the Act, the incompleteness that now characterizes the returns will, it is believed, become a thing of the past. It has been suggested that, in a small community, the Division Registrar, who is also the Clerk of the Municipality, would naturally shrink from instituting legal proceedings against his neighbours, and particularly in cases where the offending party happens to be a prominent medical man. The appointment of an Inspector has already been recommended, with power to prosecute all who fail to make the prescribed returns. He would also be required to correct irregularities, and to instruct residents in outlying Districts in their particular duties. In this way the Registrars would be relieved of a duty that, for the foregoing reason, they might be prone to shirk.

The undersigned regrets that he must reiterate, to a great extent, the complaint made in last year's report of the unsatisfactory condition of many of the returns sent in to this department. A number of schedules have been forwarded to it in the same condition as they were received by the District Registrar—spaces left blank, incorrect spelling, &c. They should have been returned to the Division Registrar for revision and then sent in, in correct form. The records of a District Registrar who would be guilty of this carelessness are not likely to be in a satisfactory condition: and it is believed that the appointment of a thoroughly competent Inspector would be the means of curing these defects. The experience of the last two years in the compilation of these statistics, has suggested the advisability of having the returns from Division Registrars to Clerks of the Peace made semi-annually instead of annually, as heretofore. Such a regulation, it is thought, would enable the Division Registrar to correct errors that may have crept into their returns, but which, after a lapse of ten or twelve months, could not well be traced.

With a view to informing the several District Registrars as to the position in which their offices stand as regards completeness of returns, the precedent established in a former report has been followed, of eliminating from a large number of the returns made the six best and six worst, naming them in the order of their respective merit. The six best returns are from Muskoka, Peel, Waterloo, Norfolk, Wellington and Wentworth. The six worst are from Algoma, Hastings, Prescott and Russell, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Lanark and Bruce. It must here be mentioned that the present Clerk of the Peace for Lanark is not

responsible for the low place which that county holds in the order given. He only entered into office in the month of January of this year, and the neglect now evidenced occurred during the term of office of his predecessor, since deceased. The position occupied by the District of Algoma is due to exceptional circumstances. The territory it embraces is large, no municipal organization exists, and a considerable number of the inhabitants are Indians and half-breeds. The Clerk of the Peace of that district has accordingly to contend with many difficulties unknown to his confrères.

In some counties the Clerks of the Peace have allowed a decrease in the number of returns as compared with those of last year, and a list is appended of them as also of those counties where an actual increased number is observable. (See tables E, F, and G.) Some of the Division Registrars have adopted a mode for bringing the provisions of the Act under the immediate notice of the residents of their divisions, which is deserving of praise. They have had a brief resumé of its requirements printed on the back of the assessment schedule that is left at the residence of every householder in the municipality. It is recommended that the different municipal clerks throughout the Province should follow their example, and then none will be able to plead ignorance of the Statute.

Complaint has been made by some of the District Registrars in the larger counties, that the pay received is disproportionate to the amount of work required of them. The Registrars of the larger districts contend, and not without reason, that it is unfair to remunerate them on the same scale as that allowed the Registrars of the smaller districts, on the ground that the work performed by them is necessarily much more arduous than that done by the latter class. In order to remedy this injustice it is suggested that an increased sum be allowed to such of the District Registrars whose work is clearly in excess of the pay now received, and the undersigned recommends that the Councils of the Municipalities be strongly urged to adopt some scale of remuneration commensurate with the amount of work performed by their Clerks. Municipal Councils have hitherto displayed a most illiberal spirit. The highest pay given in the 600 municipalities, with one exception (and in that exceptional circumstances existed), has been $40, and the lowest the insignificant sum of $2·00.

In the present report it has been deemed advisable to retain all previous tabular arrangements. A few others have been added to them for the purpose of still further facilitating enquiry into the results attained. The undersigned was desirous of having a table prepared, showing the comparative healthiness of various localities within the Province, but the paucity of death registrations already pointed out, has been such as to entirely frustrate his intention.

The deaths of a number of centenarians appeared in last year's report. It was then stated that enquiry would be made into the data upon which the statements of their respective ages were based. Nine were reported to have attained

their hundredth birthday, but it has only been found possible to verify the age of one. Nothing at all reliable could be ascertained with regard to the others. It would be well for the Division Registrar, when recording the death of a centenarian, to require the informant to establish the age at the time. He should also note in the column headed "Remarks," the particulars given that may tend to verify the truth of the statement made. The deaths of eighteen centenarians have been returned this year—just double the number recorded in 1871.

The undersigned, in a former part of this report, expressed the opinion that the Ontario Act had to contend with a serious drawback, and that he will now point out. The Registrar-General, in his first report to your Excellency, stated that—

"[While fully admitting the utility of the registration now inaugurated in this Province, the undersigned cannot but draw His Excellency's attention to the greater and more important benefits which would result from a system of general registration applicable to the entire Dominion. The British North America Act, among the subjects set apart for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, enumerates the items 'Census and Statistics.' Though no objection may exist upon constitutional grounds to each Province, at its own expense, informing itself upon the subject of population within its own limits, it is clear, when we view the word statistics in connection with census, that the subject meant to be covered by the item was just the information now being collected in this Province by means of the Registration Act. Any argument used in favour of the project as applied to one Province, will have tenfold force if the question be as to its application to the United Provinces. Impressed with this idea, the undersigned feels it to be his duty, to make the suggestion, that the machinery towards the perfecting of which so much has already been done at Toronto, should be adopted by a Statistical Bureau at Ottawa, and its operation extended to the entire Dominion. As ancillary to the decennial census, the Registrar-General's Annual Reports would be of enhanced value and interest, the comparisons which can now with great advantage be instituted once in ten years, being then annually applicable to the country's growth by natural increase and immigration.]"

In his next report he reiterated the above recommendation and strongly urged its adoption. It appears to have been almost a foregone conclusion, that Ontario would follow the example of Nova Scotia, and transfer the charge of her vital statistics to the Dominion Government. Indeed, the anticipated transfer of the whole business to the care of an officer of the Dominion, was spoken of as founded upon the expressed opinion of a late Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is only natural to assume that no great interest would be manifested in an Act that was merely looked upon as a temporary measure, nor could the public be expected to pay very careful attention to the regulations based on it, which were certainly liable to be changed, if not altogether swept away, under the régime at Ottawa, on the transfer going into effect. The details giving effect to the provisions of th e

Act have, as your Excellency is aware, been carefully elaborated by my predecessors. Greater heartiness appears to have been thrown into the work than under the circumstances could well have been expected, but naturally the same results have not been arrived at as would have been attained under a system known to have a permanent basis, and not, as in the present instance, looked upon as merely preparatory. The inception of the Nova Scotia Act was attended by much more favourable surroundings. The machinery devised for its working was backed by the moral force of a system supposed to be lasting, while that of Ontario was weakened by a doubt as to its stability. Still, the ratio of improvement attained in Ontario does not suffer greatly by comparison (except in the death returns), with the progress made in Nova Scotia in about the same length of time. While attaching due weight to the suggestions of my predecessors that the registration of the vital statistics of this Province be confided to the care of the Dominion Government, and fully recognizing the benefits to be derived from the establishment of a system of general registration, under the control of a statistical bureau at Ottawa, and applicable to the entire Dominion, the undersigned cannot but express himself in favour of the continuance and enforcement of the provincial system, until such time at least as the Dominion Parliament may adopt a law whereby the vital statistics of all the Provinces may be secured. Considerable time must elapse before the younger Provinces will have attained a numerical condition sufficient to admit of the comparatively perfect system of operation now available in Ontario, while it is of the greatest importance to this Province that the information we are now striving for be as soon as possible gained, in view of the effect it cannot but exercise on the stream of emigration that is continually issuing from older countries.

Fault has been found in some quarters with the Act, but, in the opinion of the undersigned, its provisions seem quite adequate to the effectual performance of the purpose for which they were framed. Should any changes of any moment in its regulations be in the future considered necessary, they can be made under section 21, which provides that "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such further rules, orders and regulations as may be required, for the purpose of effectually obtaining the information required by the Act."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. B. PARDEE,
Registrar General.

REMARKS ON TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

Table A.

This table is a summary of the births registered in 1871, the total amount being 24,830.

Taking the ratio of 35 to every 1,000 of the population, the estimated number is 56,670, not quite one half of which number has been registered. Last year's returns showed that only a little above one-third were returned.

TABLE B.

Is the schedule of marriages, which gives a total of 9,939. At the ratio of 8 to every thousand, the estimated number is 12,953, which shows that nearly four-fifths of the marriages were registered in 1871, while only two-thirds were registered in 1870.

TABLE C.

Is the analysis of deaths. The total number registered is 9,182. The ratio of deaths being 21 to every 1,000 of the inhabitants, the estimated number is 34,002. Over one-fourth, therefore, of the deaths have been registered in 1871, whilst a little over one-fifth were registered in 1870.

TABLE D.

This table is an abstract of the causes of death, and although an improvement upon last year, is still far from satisfactory, no less than sixty-two deaths having been erroneously specified. The department strongly urges upon medical men the necessity of giving more attention to, and taking a greater interest in the filling up of the slips supplied to them. As informed by last year's report, their duty is performed when the cause of death and the name of the deceased are properly inserted in the slip.

TABLES E., F. AND G.

These tables have been compiled in addition to those appended to last year's report, and it is hoped that they will be found interesting. They show the increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the number of registrations of births, marriages and deaths, in the years ended 31st December, 1870, and 31st December, 1871. By them it will be seen, that after deducting the number of registrations, which is shown in the column of "Decrease," there is an actual increase in the births of 5,294; in the marriages of 1,271, and in the deaths of 2,277, making a total of 8,842 registrations.

H. AND I.

The actual and estimated returns from counties and county towns, with their population according to the last census (1871), is here shewn.

The marriages in most of the county towns outnumber the estimated returns. No other cause can be assigned for this than that stated in last year's report, viz., that the majority of township people generally celebrate their marriages in the nearest county town.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

Being a Summary of BIRTHS Registered during the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	No. where both Name and Sex are omitted.	TOTAL.
Algoma	23	29	0	52
Brant	260	216	1	477
Bruce	306	288	3	597
Carleton	285	250	2	537
Elgin	197	179	0	376
Essex	289	289	2	580
Frontenac	175	206	0	381
Grey	419	359	0	778
Haldimand	223	215	1	439
Halton	236	239	0	475
Hastings	183	155	0	338
Huron	634	629	2	1265
Kent	306	262	1	569
Lambton	325	274	0	599
Lanark	164	132	1	297
Leeds and Grenville	426	367	2	795
Lennox and Addington	214	197	0	411
Lincoln	178	166	2	346
Middlesex	731	651	0	1382
Muskoka	109	102	1	212
Norfolk	353	296	1	650
Northumberland and Durham	447	405	5	857
Ontario	363	353	1	717
Oxford	471	383	0	854
Parry Sound (1870–1871)	30	19	0	49
Peel	318	294	2	614
Perth	429	463	2	894
Peterboro'	192	190	1	383
Prescott and Russell	144	157	0	301
Prince Edward	104	125	1	230
Renfrew	330	293	1	624
Simcoe	487	478	6	971
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	216	200	1	417
Victoria	233	198	0	431
Waterloo	493	477	0	970
Welland	206	204	1	411
Wellington	652	639	0	1291
Wentworth	560	552	1	1113
York	1160	990	6	2156
TOTALS	12,871	11,912	47	24,830

TABLE B.

Being a Summary of Marriages Registered during the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Where Bride and Bridegroom were of the same Religious Denomination.								Where Bride and Bridegroom were of different Denominations.	Total	No Denomination given.	Grand Total.
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Lutheran.	Congregational.	Other Denominations.				
Algoma	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	13
Brant	31	26	65	13	26	2	5	4	78	250	3	253
Bruce	7	53	49	19	1	4	.....	3	70	206	4	210
Carleton	33	37	34	12	3	.....	.....	2	61	182	2	184
Elgin	17	15	61	6	37	.....	.....	6	84	226	15	241
Essex	31	2	54	83	7	.....	.....	.....	42	219	1	220
Frontenac	51	22	64	12	.....	.....	1	5	79	234	20	254
Grey	29	51	55	12	4	5	.....	13	72	241	5	246
Haldimand	32	18	65	8	5	.....	.....	3	53	184	12	196
Halton	15	24	35	6	3	.....	2	1	52	138	4	142
Hastings	33	17	143	29	1	.....	1	5	55	284	4	288
Huron	22	104	105	27	1	5	.....	27	93	384	16	400
Kent	16	25	86	21	15	.....	1	5	96	265	27	292
Lambton	12	43	43	11	1	.....	2	3	63	178	11	189
Lanark	23	42	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35	116	26	142
Leeds and Grenville	57	23	105	15	1	.....	.....	1	93	295	4	299
Lennox and Addington	15	8	108	4	.....	.....	.....	2	31	168	1	169
Lincoln	24	6	47	2	6	1	.....	6	57	149	9	158
Middlesex	107	87	152	63	21	.....	2	11	181	624	4	628
Muskoka	9	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	31	.....	31
Norfolk	6	6	69	10	46	1	.....	7	82	227	5	232
Northumberland and Durham	53	49	137	.....	6	.....	2	38	117	402	10	412
Ontario	26	31	64	8	4	.....	3	31	77	244	18	262
Oxford	20	46	75	5	18	6	.....	5	120	295	7	302
Parry Sound (1870 and 1871)	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13	.....	13
Peel	28	23	67	8	2	.....	.....	.....	53	181	4	185
Perth	15	52	51	25	16	31	.....	3	68	261	23	284
Peterboro'	19	22	51	5	.....	.....	.....	5	44	146	5	151
Prescott and Russell	7	12	5	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	113	.....	113
Prince Edward	19	5	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	134	6	140
Renfrew	14	32	17	52	1	6	.....	1	31	154	.....	154
Simcoe	55	65	84	34	2	.....	1	3	144	388	20	408
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	17	49	40	92	1	17	.....	.....	86	302	1	303
Victoria	20	13	38	15	3	.....	.....	10	62	161	10	171
Waterloo	8	44	31	34	4	75	.....	35	52	283	4	287
Welland	15	14	40	7	4	10	.....	8	37	135	.....	135
Wellington	40	124	86	30	2	1	5	11	146	445	14	459
Wentworth	77	30	122	54	6	1	.....	6	89	385	6	391
York	201	80	222	114	15	3	9	22	300	966	16	982
Totals	1214	1302	2577	906	262	168	35	284	2874	9622	317	9939

TABLE C.

Being an Analysis of Deaths registered during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1871.

COUNTIES.	1 Under 3.	2 3 and under 10.	3 10 and under 21.	4 21 and under 40.	5 40 and under 60.	6 60 and under 70.	7 70 and under 80.	8 80 and under 90.	9 90 and upwards.	10 Ages not Given.	11 No. of Males.	12 No. of Females.	13 Total.
Algoma	9	1	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	9	19
Brant	80	19	18	38	24	11	16	11	3	5	131	94	225
Bruce	41	9	9	18	14	8	15	6	3	3	65	61	126
Carleton	48	21	14	31	20	17	20	12	6	.....	105	84	189
Elgin	32	12	13	32	29	13	18	12	8	3	94	78	172
Essex	78	26	14	33	23	12	14	10	2	1	124	89	213
Frontenac	46	15	14	48	34	27	13	10	2	2	103	108	211
Grey	54	21	22	35	21	10	8	7	2	.....	94	86	180
Haldimand	30	17	15	15	20	9	12	6	1	1	60	66	126
Halton	38	15	24	22	21	13	21	9	2	3	88	80	168
Hastings	32	6	15	24	19	11	5	6	2	4	67	57	124
Huron	110	52	25	56	39	31	24	16	4	4	195	166	361
Kent	39	19	19	20	19	16	11	10	.....	4	89	68	157
Lambton	48	18	14	39	25	13	17	3	.....	1	108	70	178
Lanark	36	18	11	18	10	7	13	13	.....	2	62	66	128
Leeds and Grenville	71	33	28	71	44	42	51	20	10	1	186	185	371
Lennox and Addington	38	7	9	19	24	14	16	16	5	3	66	85	151
Lincoln	29	13	6	20	21	19	15	7	2	4	70	66	136
Middlesex	140	47	35	107	76	48	48	28	8	6	277	266	543
Muskoka	14	2	11	7	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	19	23	42
Norfolk	63	33	29	46	18	14	17	10	1	3	141	93	234
Northumberland and Durham	86	27	34	69	39	37	28	18	4	5	178	169	347
Ontario	96	19	20	45	36	25	23	8	3	1	147	129	276
Oxford	76	25	35	42	33	34	25	21	1	4	155	141	296
Parry Sound, 1870 & 1871	6	4	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	15	4	19
Peel	73	41	15	54	21	23	38	18	5	2	154	136	290
Perth	92	38	25	32	24	8	15	11	.....	8	128	125	253
Peterboro'	26	13	7	25	16	9	12	6	1	3	58	60	118
Prescott and Russell	45	23	17	13	10	12	12	3	1	1	70	67	137
Prince Edward	12	6	10	21	17	8	5	8	2	5	56	38	94
Renfrew	43	13	5	24	26	12	11	7	4	1	74	72	146
Simcoe	113	36	14	37	35	19	27	9	2	4	162*	134	296
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	37	11	15	38	20	11	31	12	7	8	95	95	190
Victoria	40	8	10	16	15	6	16	3	1	4	71	48	119
Waterloo	140	38	44	50	34	28	25	7	3	6	192	183	375
Welland	58	19	17	37	26	33	21	7	4	3	114	111	225
Wellington	160	89	39	74	50	34	39	16	6	4	254	257	511
Wentworth	164	87	30	92	62	37	34	18	3	5	266	266	532
York	268	98	56	179	127	63	60	30	8	15	513	391	904
Totals	2611	999	742	1555	1099	737	778	414	117	130	4856	4326	9182

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	French.	Swiss.	West Indies.	U. States of America.	Canada.	Native Place not known.
Of the Deaths in column 6	181	214	121	26	3	0	0	50	127	15
7	150	241	138	28	3	0	1	88	112	17
8	64	116	103	8	0	0	0	53	60	10
9	13	41	31	3	0	0	0	15	13	1

NOTE.—Of those persons whose deaths are enumerated in column 9, five are returned as having attained the age of 100 years—viz., Ellen Hodgins, born in Ireland, died 6th January, 1871, in the Township of Biddulph, County of Middlesex, assigned cause, old age; David Downey, born in England, died 23rd November, 1871, in the Township of Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, assigned cause, old age; Robert Armstrong, born in Ireland, died 23rd April, 1871, in the Township of West Flamboro', in the County of Wentworth, cause of death not known; John Meagher, born in Ireland, died 8th March, 1871, in the Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, assigned cause, general decay; Bridget Fanning, born in Ireland, died 18th February, 1871, in the Township of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, assigned cause, old age.

Four are returned as having attained the age of 101 years—viz. Ellen Benson, born in England, died 20th December, 1871, in the Township of West Flamboro', in the County of Wentworth, cause of death not known; Elizabeth Newberry, born in Nova Scotia, died 23d June, 1870, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, assigned cause, debility; Jane Duncan, born in Ireland, died 8th April, 1871, in the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, assigned cause, old age; Duncan McKenzie, born in Scotland, died 7th August, 1871, in the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton, assigned cause, old age.

Two are returned as having attained the age of 102 years—viz., Elizabeth Calder Thomas, born in Ireland, died 12th September, 1871, in Caledonia, County of Haldimand, assigned cause, cholera morbus; Walsingham Moore, born in Ireland, died 18th June, 1871, in Rear of Yonge and Escott, County of Leeds, assigned cause, old age.

One is returned as having attained the age of 103 years—viz., Daniel Desmond, born in Ireland, died 24th March, 1871, in the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, assigned cause, old age.

One is returned as having attained the age of 104 years—viz. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, born in Ireland, died 9th January, 1871, in the Township of York, in the County of York, assigned cause, old age.

Two are returned as having attained the age of 105 years—viz., Sarah Kirk, born in Ireland, died 1st March, 1871, in the Township of Minto, in the County of Wellington, cause of death not known; John Baker, place of birth not known, died January, 1871, in the Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, assigned cause, disease of prostate gland and bladder.

Two are returned as having attained the age of 107 years—viz., Jacob Hillier, born in North American Colony, died 28th November, 1871, in the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Addington, assigned cause, old age; Royal Keys, born in Ireland, died 28th July, 1871, in the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, assigned cause, old age.

One is returned as having attained the age of 109 years, born in the Province of Quebec, died 19th May, 1871, in the Village of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, assigned cause, old age.

An Indian, named Musquitoe, is returned as having reached the age of 110 years, born in the United States, died 21st February, 1871, in the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Brant, assigned cause, old age.

One is returned as having reached the extraordinary age of 120 years—viz., Jane McKay, born in Scotland, died 18th March, 1871, in the Township of Eldon, in the County of Victoria, assigned cause, old age.

TABLE D.

Deaths Continued.—(Abstract of Causes.)

I. Zymotic class	2197
II. Diseases, uncertain seat	498
III. Tubercular class	1206
IV. Brain and Nervous System	840
V. Organs of Circulation	513
VI. Respiratory Organs	815
VII. Organs of Digestion	1139
VIII. Urinary Organs	144
IX. Organs of Generation	139
X. Organs of Locomotion	31
XI. Skin Disease	22
XII. Malformation	11
XIII. Atrophy	22
XIV. Old Age	414
XV. Sudden Death	29
XVI. Violent Death	558
Erroneously specified	62
Not specified	542
Grand Total	9182

I.

Small Pox	38
Measles	40
Scarlatina	630
Diphtheria	165
Whooping Cough	73
Croup	138
Thrush	14
Diarrhœa	207
Dysentery	143
Cholera	30
Cholera Infantum	89
Influenza	24
Purpura	1
Ague	16
Worms	19
Infantile Fever	12
Typhoid Fever	261
Rheumatic Fever	37
Syphilis	6
Erysipelas	87
Fever	167
Total	2197

II.

Hemorrhage	50
Dropsy	241
Abscess	50
Mortification	3
Cancer	108
Morbid state of blood	46
Total	498

III.

Scrofula	7
Tabes Mesenterica	27
Gangrena Senilis	22
Phthisis	1042
Hydrocephalus	101
Chest Disease	7
Total	1206

IV.

Cephalites (Neuralgia)	17
Apoplexy	144
Paralysis	149
Delirium Tremens	8
Hysteria	2
Epilepsy	27
Tetanus	4
Spinal disease	36
Insanity	21
Convulsions	209
Brain disease	157
Brain Fever	66
Total	840

V.

Pericarditis	5
Glandular disease	13
Aneurism	2
Heart disease	333
Inflammation	162
Total	513

VI.

Laryngitis	11
Bronchitis	146
Pleurisy	24
Pneumonia	508
Asthma	39
Lung disease	87
Total	815

VII.

Teething	40
Quinsy	18
Gastritis	33
Enteritis	186
Peritonitis	137
Ascites	14
Hernia	19
Intersusception	6
Stomach disease	80
Exhaustion	467
Hepatitis	28
Jaundice	22
Liver disease	89
Total	1139

VIII.

Diabetes	29
Stone and Gravel	29
Stricture of Urethra	2
Kidney disease	60
Disease of Bladder	23
Total	144

TABLE D.—*Continued.*

IX.

Ovarian Dropsy	7
Childbirth	108
Organs of Generation	24
Total	139

X.

Arthritis	1
Rheumatism	16
Joint and Bone disease	14
Total	31

XI.

Carbuncle	2
Skin disease	19
Emphysema	1
Goitre	0
Total	22

Cyanosis	2
Spina Bifida	5
Other Malformations	4
Total	11

XIII.

Marasmus	22

XIV.

Old age	414

XV.

Sudden death	29

XVI.

Intemperance	27
Accidents	214
Want of breast milk	0
Cold	45
Poison	13
Burns and Scalds	40
Suffocation	4
Drowning	96
Fracture and Contusion	14
Suicide	22
Wounds	8
Murder	5
Premature birth	67
Hanged	3
Total	558

Erroneously specified	62
Not specified	542
Grand Total	9182

TABLE E.

Showing the Increase or Decrease (as the case may be) in the different Counties between the number of Births registered in the Years ended 31st December, 1870, and 31st December, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Number Registered in 1870.	Number Registered in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Algoma	71	52	.....	19
Brant	372	477	105	.....
Bruce	407	597	190	.....
Carleton	428	537	109	.....
Elgin	249	376	127	.....
Essex	548	580	32	.....
Frontenac	267	381	114	.....
Grey	690	778	88	.....
Haldimand	504	439	.....	65
Halton	341	475	134	.....
Hastings	225	338	113	.....
Huron	825	1265	440	.....
Kent	388	569	181	.....
Lambton	384	599	215	.....
Lanark	175	297	122	.....
Leeds and Grenville	746	795	49	.....
Lennox and [illegible]	266	411	145	.....
Lincoln	306	346	40	.....
Middlesex	666	1382	716	.....
Muskoka	60	212	152	.....
Norfolk	602	650	48	.....
Northumberland and Durham	703	857	154	.....
Ontario	654	717	63	.....
Oxford	734	854	120	.....
Parry Sound	.....	49	49	.....
Peel	507	614	107	.....
Perth	706	894	188	.....
Peterboro'	336	383	47	.....
Prescott and Russell	269	301	41	.....
Prince Edward	149	230	81	.....
Renfrew	252	624	372	.....
Simcoe	663	971	308	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	526	417	.....	109
Victoria	319	431	112	.....
Waterloo	1009	970	.....	39
Welland	391	411	20	.....
Wellington	1124	1282	158	.....
Wentworth	905	1113	208	.....
York	1778	2156	378	.....
TOTALS	19,536	24,830	5,526	232
Total Decrease	.....	.....	232	
Total Increase	.....	.....	5,294	

TABLE F.

Showing the Increase, or Decrease (as the case may be) in the different Counties between the number of Marriages Registered in the years ended 31st December, 1870, and 31st December, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Number Registered in 1870.	Number Registered in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Algoma	14	13	0	1
Brant	200	253	53	
Bruce	150	210	60	
Carleton	212	184	0	28
Elgin	197	241	44	
Essex	197	220	23	
Frontenac	213	254	41	
Grey	220	246	26	
Haldimand	130	196	66	
Halton	126	142	16	
Hastings	213	288	75	
Huron	369	400	31	
Kent	225	292	67	
Lambton	132	189	57	
Lanark	126	142	16	
Leeds and Grenville	321	299	0	22
Lennox and Addington	192	169	0	23
Lincoln	155	158	3	
Middlesex	453	628	175	
Muskoka	25	31	6	
Norfolk	224	232	8	
Northumberland and Durham	400	412	12	
Ontario	299	262	0	37
Oxford	340	302	0	38
Parry Sound	0	13	13	
Peel	144	185	41	
Perth	194	284	90	
Peterboro'	149	151	2	
Prescott and Russell	85	113	28	
Prince Edward	107	140	33	
Renfrew	141	154	13	
Simcoe	337	408	71	
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	247	303	56	
Victoria	184	171	0	13
Waterloo	282	287	5	
Welland	113	135	22	
Wellington	420	459	39	
Wentworth	379	391	12	
York	753	982	229	
TOTALS	8,668	9,939	1,433	162
Total Decrease			162	
Total Increase			1,271	

TABLE G.

Showing the Increase, or Decrease (as the case may be) in the different Counties between the number of Deaths Registered in the years ended 31st December, 1870, and 31st December, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Number Registered in 1870.	Number Registered in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Algoma	67	19	0	48
Brant	145	225	80	
Bruce	81	126	45	
Carleton	199	189	0	10
Elgin	94	172	78	
Essex	303	213	0	90
Frontenac	174	211	37	
Grey	151	180	29	
Haldimand	130	126	0	4
Halton	124	168	44	
Hastings	107	124	17	
Huron	247	361	114	
Kent	91	157	66	
Lambton	168	178	10	
Lanark	82	128	46	
Leeds and Grenville	295	371	76	
Lennox and Addington	111	151	40	
Lincoln	92	136	44	
Middlesex	217	543	326	
Muskoka	21	42	21	
Norfolk	180	234	54	
Northumberland and Durham	209	347	138	
Ontario	205	276	71	
Oxford	203	296	93	
Parry Sound	0	19	19	
Peel	158	290	132	
Perth	208	253	45	
Peterboro'	95	118	23	
Prescott and Russell	99	137	38	
Prince Edward	63	94	31	
Renfrew	100	146	46	
Simcoe	193	296	103	
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	216	190	0	26
Victoria	109	119	10	
Waterloo	305	375	70	
Welland	148	225	77	
Wellington	359	511	152	
Wentworth	417	532	115	
York	739	904	165	
TOTALS	6,905	9,182	2,455	178
Total Decrease			178	
Total Increase			2,277	

TABLE H.

COUNTIES.	Population by Census of 1871.	Actual Return.			Estimated Return based on Lowest English Scale.		
		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Algoma	7,018	52	13	19	245·630	56·144	147·378
Brant	32,259	477	253	225	1129·065	258·072	677·439
Bruce	48,515	597	210	126	1698·025	388·120	1018·815
Carleton	43,284	537	184	189	1514·940	346·272	908·964
Elgin	33,666	376	241	172	1178·310	269·328	706·986
Essex	32,697	580	220	213	1144·395	261·576	686·637
Frontenac	28,717	381	254	211	1005·095	229·736	603·057
Grey	59.395	778	246	180	2078·825	475·160	1247·295
Haldimand	24,851	439	196	126	869·785	198·808	521·871
Halton	22,606	475	142	168	791·210	180·848	474·726
Hastings	48,364	338	288	124	1692·740	386·912	1015·644
Huron	66,165	1,265	400	361	2315·775	529·320	1389·465
Kent	40,644	569	292	157	1422·540	325·152	853·524
Lambton	38,897	599	189	178	1361·395	311·176	816·837
Lanark	33,020	297	142	128	1155·700	264·160	693·420
Leeds and Grenville	57,918	795	299	371	2027·130	463·344	1216·278
Lennox and Addington	37,708	411	169	151	1319·780	301·664	791·868
Lincoln	29,547	346	158	136	1034·145	236·376	620·487
Middlesex	82,595	1,382	628	543	2890·825	660·760	1734·495
Muskoka	5,400	212	31	42	189·000	43·200	113·400
Norfolk	30,763	650	232	234	1076·705	246·104	646·023
Northumberland and Durham	76,466	857	412	347	2676·310	611·728	1605·786
Ontario	45,890	717	262	276	1606·150	367·120	963·690
Oxford	48,237	854	302	296	1688·295	385·896	1012·977
Parry Sound	1,519	49	13	19	53·165	12·152	31·899
Peel	26,011	614	185	290	910·385	208·088	546·231
Perth	46,522	894	284	253	1628·270	372·176	976·962
Peterboro'	30,475	383	151	118	1066·625	243·800	639·975
Prescott and Russell	35,991	301	113	137	1259·685	287·928	755·811
Prince Edward	20,336	230	140	94	711·760	162·688	427·056
Renfrew	27,974	624	154	146	979·090	223·792	587·454
Simcoe	64.248	971	408	296	2248·680	513·984	1349·208
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	58,288	417	303	190	2040·080	466·304	1224·048
Victoria	30,200	431	171	119	1057·000	241·600	634·200
Waterloo	40,251	970	287	375	1408·785	322·008	845·271
Welland	25,761	411	135	225	901·635	206·088	540·981
Wellington	63,290	1,282	459	511	2215·150	506·320	1329·090
Wentworth	57,599	1,113	391	532	2015·965	460·792	1209·579
York	116,074	2,156	982	904	4062·590	928·592	2437·554
	1,619,161	24,830	9,939	9,182	56,670·635	12,953·288	34,002·381

TABLE I.

County Town.	Population, Census of 1871.	Actual Return.			Estimated Return (based on lowest English Scale).		
		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Sault Ste. Marie	879	6	3	5	30·765	7·032	18·459
Brantford	8,107	193	124	72	283·745	64·856	170·247
Walkerton (not incorporated)							
Ottawa	21,545	151	91	37	754·075	172·360	452·445
St Thomas	2,197	14	44	10	76·895	17·576	46·137
Sandwich	1,160	33	36	18	40·600	9·280	24·360
Kingston	12,407	186	84	120	434·245	99·256	260·547
Owen Sound	3,369	67	28	21	117·915	26·952	70·749
Cayuga	803	17	6	7	28·105	6·424	16·863
Milton	891	32	8	15	31·185	7·128	18·711
Belleville	7,305	17	76	12	255·675	58·440	153·405
Goderich	3,954	54	47	20	138·390	31·632	83·034
Chatham	5,873	48	138	47	205·555	46·984	123·333
Sarnia	2,929	58	49	41	102·515	23·432	61·509
Perth	2,375				83·125	19·000	49·875
Brockville	10,475	135	66	84	366·625	83·800	219·975
Napanee	2,967	48	45	14	103·845	23·736	62·307
St. Catharines	7,864	53	57	18	275·240	62·912	165·144
London	15,826	327	273	181	553·910	126·608	332·346
Simcoe	1,856	34	36	39	64·960	14·848	38·976
Cobourg	4,442	50	41	9	155·470	35·536	93·282
Whitby	2,732	61	27	37	95·620	21·856	57·372
Woodstock	3,982	73	53	48	139·370	31·856	83·622
Brampton	2,090	97	56	95	73·150	16·720	43·890
Stratford	4,313	59	84	21	150·955	34·504	90·573
Peterboro'	4,613	30	32	9	161·455	36·904	96·873
L'Orignal (not incorporated)							
Picton	2,361	41	39	16	82·635	18·888	49·581
Pembroke	1,508	12	5	9	52·780	12·064	31·668
Barrie	3,698	37	114	15	129·430	29·584	77·658
Cornwall	2,003	32	68	33	70·105	16·024	42·063
Lindsay	4,049	31	75	25	141·715	32·392	85·029
Berlin	2,753	73	42	21	96·355	22·024	57·813
Welland	1,110	17	23	9	38·850	8·880	23·310
Guelph	6,878	245	101	126	240·730	55·024	144·438
Hamilton	26,716	488	204	224	935·060	213·728	561·036
Toronto	56,092	1,080	622	452	1,963·220	448·736	1,177·932
	242,122	3,899	2,797	1,910	8,474·270	1,936·976	5,084·562

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH

AND

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO:
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1873.

Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 31st October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmith herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of Ontario, during the year 1871, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains extracts from local reports, and other documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the High and Public Schools throughout Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Honourable PETER GOW, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

CONTENTS:

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

PAGE

INTRODUCTORY ....

I. TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Public School Moneys..... 3

II. TABLE B.—School population; Ages of Pupils; Pupils attending Public Schools; Average Attendance..... 5

III. TABLE C.—Number of Pupils in the different branches of instruction..... 5

IV. TABLE D.—Religious Denominations; Certificates; Annual Salaries of Teachers.. 5

V. TABLE E.—School Sections; School Houses and Titles; School Visits; School Lectures; School Examinations and Recitations; Prizes; Time of keeping open the Schools; Prayers; Sunday Schools, &c..... 6

VI. TABLE F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools..... 10

VII. TABLE G.—High Schools; Receipts and Expenditures; Pupils; Fees..... 11

VIII. TABLE H.—Number of Pupils in the various branches—and Miscellaneous information..... 11

IX. TABLE I.—Meteorological Observations..... 13

X. TABLE K.—Normal and Model Schools..... 14

XI. TABLE L.—Other Educational Institutions..... 14

XII. TABLE M.—Free Public Libraries..... 15

XIII. TABLE N.—SUMMARY OF THE MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.. 16

1. Table shewing the value of articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1871..... 17
2. Book Imports into Ontario and Quebec..... 18
3. Explanatory Remarks on the working of the Depository..... 18
4. The general question practically discussed..... 18
5. Example of alleged interference acquiesced in *pro bono publico*..... 19
6. A few pertinent questions discussed and answered..... 19
7. Examples of Government interference with private trade..... 19
8. Practice and opinions of American Educationists in regard to a Depository..... 20
9. Cautions and warnings of American Educationists..... 21
10. Steps taken by the Education Department for Ontario to supply our Schools with cheap and useful Books, Maps and Apparatus, &c..... 22

XIV. TABLE O.—Superannuated and Worn-out Teachers..... 23

XV. TABLE P.—Educational Summary for 1871..... 24

XVI. TABLE Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1871..... 24

XVII. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM..... 25

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

1. Assyrian and Egyptian Sculpture..... 26
2. Casts of Gems, Medals, &c..... 26
3. Ivory Carvings; Chromo-lithographs; Photographs..... 26
4. Electrotypes of Art Treasures..... 27
5. Food Analysis..... 27
6. India Rubber Manufactures..... 27

PAGE.

7. Naval Models 27
8. Miscellaneous 27
XVIII. Report of the Inspectors of High Schools 27
XIX. Extracts from Reports of Inspectors of Public Schools 28
XX. General Remarks on the Condition of the Schools, and the operation
I. of the School Law Improvement Act of 1871 29
1. Subjects of Instruction in the Schools 29
2. Statistical growth of the Schools in advance of their prosperity 30
3. Interesting Statistical Facts 30
4. Two objections considered 31
5. Education directed towards the pursuits and occupations of a people 31
6. Pupils entitled to the essential minimum of a good English Education 32
7. The course of study should not be beyond the capacity of the pupils 32
8. The additional subjects in the course of study for Public Schools 33
9. 1st Objection :—That the new subjects are premature 33
10. Our present system sketched in 1846. We can remain no longer in a state of Educational probation and tutelage 34
11. 2nd Objection :—That even if the new subjects are not premature, they are unnecessary 34
12. Pressure on as to advance. We cannot remain stationary 34
13. Painful Results of our present limited course of instruction 34
14. The Dominion or National Stand point of view 35
15. Shallow education a grievous national wrong—a warning 36
II. The new subjects of Mechanics, Drawing, Practical Science, Natural History, Agriculture, Vocal Music and Commercial, Instruction discussed separately 36
1. Preliminary suggestions in regard to the amount of, and the way in which instruction in Schools should be given 36
2. Reform in the mode of teaching in the Public Schools 37
3. Shorter hours, and not shorter programme 39
4. Results of the short hours system.—Example 39
5. Written Examinations as an educational help 40
6. Object teaching as an introduction to practical science in the Schools 40
7. Necessity for teaching practical science in the Schools—examples 41
8. Importance of teaching elementary science in the Public Schools 43
9. The study of Natural History in the Schools 43
10. Drawing ; its importance and value in our schools 45
11. Technical Education ; its purpose and object 47
12. Connection between education and invention 48
13. Provision for teaching Vocal Music in our Schools 49
14. Facilities for giving a practical Commercial Education in the Schools 50
III. Providing adequate School Accommodation 51
1. Prizes for plans of School-houses and sites 52
2. What was done elsewhere in 1871 53
3. Actual Expenditure for sites, buildings and repairs of School-houses 53
4. Valuation of School-house property 54
5. Condition of the School-houses in some American States 54
6. Provision of the Ontario Law on School-house accommodation 54

PAGE.

7. Characteristics of a good School-house 55
8. Principles of Ventilation for School-houses 56
9. Proceedings in other countries, in regard to School Accommodation..... 56

IV. Compulsory Attendance, the complement of Free Schools..... 58
1. The sad lessons which ignorance has taught, should not be lost sight of..... 59
2. The compulsory features of the Ontario School Law 59
3. Compulsory Education involves an improvement in its quality and amount..... 59
4. Compulsory Education in Australia and America..... 60
5. Feeling in England in regard to Compulsory Education..... 60
6. State of feeling in Prussia and other parts of Europe in regard to Compulsory Education..... 61
7. The people in advance of the Government on Compulsory Education..... 62
8. Germ of the principle of Compulsory Education..... 62
9. Failure of the Old System to do its work.—Compulsory Education..... 62
10. Defect in American Systems as compared with the European 63
11. Discussion on the subject of Compulsory Education in the United States..... 63
12. A sadder aspect of the question..... 63
13. Results of investigation on this subject—Conclusions..... 64
14. Illiteracy of Criminals 65
15. Bavaria—Curious Statistics 65
16. Necessity for more than "Fact-knowledge"—The Moral Nature..... 65
17. Regular training Schools of Crime..... 66
18. As Education advances, crime diminishes 66

IV. Superseding School Section Divisions, and establishing Township Boards of Education..... 66
1. Township Boards in various American States..... 67
2. Practical experience of Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont 68
3. Amendment to our own School Law relating to Township Boards of Trustees..... 72
4. Summary of the disadvantages of a School Section System, and advantages of a Township Board System..... 74

V. Additional Normal Schools for the Province..... 75
1. Impulse given by a uniform standard of excellence in Examination..... 75
2. The value of Normal School training in Ontario 75
3. Necessity and importance of Normal School training..... 76
4. Necessity of training for the profession of teaching..... 76
5. Time lost in the Normal Schools from want of literary qualification on the part of Students 77
6. The province of the Normal School..... 77
7. Number of Normal Schools, elsewhere..... 77
8. Normal Schools in Pennsylvania..... 78
9. Cost of Pennsylvania Normal Schools 78
10. Cost of Massachusetts Normal Schools 79
11. Cost of New York Normal Schools..... 79

VI. County Teachers' Institutes 79
1. Provision made for Teachers' Institutes in Ontario in 1850 79
2. Object of Teachers' Institutes..... 80
3. Desire and necessity for Teachers' Institutes in Ontario 80
4. Provision for holding Teachers' Institutes in the United States..... 81

PAGE

5. Great value of Teachers' Institutes in awakening interest 81
6. Stimulating effects of Teachers' Institutes 82
7. Who should conduct Teachers' Institutes 82
8. Suggestions as to mode of conducting Teachers' Institutes 83
9. Written Examinations at the close of the Institute 83
10. Facilities for attending Teachers' Institutes 84

VII. Superannuation of worn-out Teachers 84
1. Regulations adopted by the Council of Public Institution 84
2. Teachers who have retired from the profession 85
3. Objection by a certain class of teachers to contribute to the fund 85
4. Reasonable objections met—proposed modifications 85
5. Compulsory payments to such Fund universal 86
6. Provision for Superannuation in other countries 87
7. Necessity for a Teachers' Superannuation Fund 87
8. The Old Teachers keep down the general scale of remuneration 88

VIII. The Present thorough and systematic Inspection of Schools 88
1. Spirit in which Inspection should be performed 90
2. Summary of the benefits of a thorough system of Inspection 90

IX. High Schools and Collegiate Institutes 91
1. Separate Course of Study for the High Schools 91
2. High School Standard in Massachusetts 92
3. Trained Teachers for High Schools 93
4. The High, equally with the Public, Schools supported by Municipal rates 93

X. The New Principle of "Payment by Results." 93
1. The English system of Payment by Results 95
2. Advantage of the System 95

XI. Collegiate Institutes, or Local Colleges 96
1. The study of Latin in Collegiate Institutes 96
2. Conclusion and Recommendation of the English Commissioners 96
3. Suggestions in regard to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes 96

XII. The Establishment of Industrial Schools 97

XIII. Comprehensive view of the needs of and provision for National Education in the United States 99
1. A noble example for our Dominion to emulate 99
Table I.—Native and foreign illiterate persons 100
Table II.—Acres reserved for educational purposes in U. S. 101
Table III—Finances of Public Schools in the United States 102
Table IV.—Public School expenditure and assessed valuation of property per capita in the United States 104

XIV. General concluding Remarks 104
The religious element in our Schools 104
Conclusion 106

PART II.—ONTARIO SCHOOL STATISTICAL REPORT.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PAGE
TABLE A.—Moneys; Amount received and expended in support of Public Schools..... 108
TABLE B.—Pupils; Pupils attending the Public Schools..... 116
TABLE C.—Number of Pupils in the different branches of Public School Education..... 124
TABLE D.—The Number, Religious Denomination, Certificates and Salaries of Public School Teachers..... 13
TABLE E.—Schools; Number of Public Schools, School-houses, Visits, Lectures and time the Public Schools have been kept open; Prayers, Sunday School, &c..... 134
TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic Separate Schools..... 136

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

TABLE G.—Moneys received and expended in support of High Schools; Pupils; Fees..... 138
TABLE H.—Names of Head Masters, and miscellaneous information..... 142
TABLE I.—Meteorological Observations at the Senior County High Schools..... 150

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TABLE K.—Students, their Certificates, Residences and Religious Denominations with list of Provincial Certificates..... 154

THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE L.—Colleges, Academies and Private Schools..... 159

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

TABLE M.—Moneys; Number of Volumes and miscellaneous information; other Libraries. 160

THE HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE N.—Maps and Apparatus supplied by the Education Department..... 168

THE SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TABLE O.—Names and periods of Service of Teachers and their Pensions..... 169

THE EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY.

TABLE P.—Number of Institutions and Pupils, and Moneys expended for Educational purposes..... 174

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE Q.—Statistical Abstract of the Educational progress of Ontario..... 176

PART III.—APPENDICES.

A.—Report of the Inspectors of High Schools..... 1
B.—Extracts from Reports of Inspectors of Public Schools..... 17

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

1871.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Normal, Model, High and Public Schools

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, *C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:*

May it Please Your Excellency,

I herewith present my Report to your Excellency on the condition of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1871, and for the twenty eighth year of my incumbency.

It is gratifying to be able to state that although the large *increase* of the School Fund* by local effort, in 1870 over that of 1869 was $116,938, yet the increase of that Fund for 1871 by the same local efforts over that of 1870 amounts to the unprecedently large sum of $179,594. Thus the "School Fund," for 1871, was $671,456, and for 1870, $564,536—the County assessment, for 1870, being $285,284, and for 1871, $492,481. The whole number of pupils in the Schools is now 446,326—an increase of 3,808 over last year.

I will now proceed to give a summary view of the condition of the High and Public Schools of Ontario, condensed from the tables accompanying this Report:—

I.—Table A.—Receipts and Expenditure of Public School Moneys.

The Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was $178,975. The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books was $15,195—increase $789.

2. The amount from County *Municipal* Assessment was $492,481, shewing a remarkable increase of $107,196, or an increase *eight times* greater than the increase of 1869 over that of 1870.

3. The amount available from *Trustees'* School Assessment was $1,027,184 (now over a *million of dollars*) increase $76,085.

* The legal definition of the term "School Fund" is that the School Fund is made up of the Legislative Grant and the County Assessment and does not include the trustees' assessments or receipts from other sources. The term "School Moneys" includes the "School Fund" and other moneys.

4. The amount from Clergy Reserves Moneys and from other sources, applied to School purposes in 1871, was $410,633—increase $3,688.

5. The Total Receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1871 amounted to $2,124,471, or considerably over *two millions of dollars*, shewing an increase of $180,106 over the total receipts of the preceding year, being the greatest and most gratifying increase ever reported since the establishment of our Public School System. Considering that this was the first year of the operations of the new School Act, this result is most encouraging, and speaks well for the educational prosperity of the country.

6. As an evidence of the continued financial prosperity of our Public Schools, I insert the following interesting table, showing the progressive increases in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the total receipts since 1860—the year in which the School Law Amendment Act was passed. These facts strongly illustrate the growing interest felt in the prosperity of our Schools by the local School authorities. The table is as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
County Municipal Assessment	278693	278085	274471	287768	304382	309092	319154	351873	362375	372743	385284	4924s
Trustees' School Assessment	556682	587297	620268	631755	659380	711197	760366	799708	855538	890834	951099	1027l8
Total Receipts	1324272	1381279	1396123	1432885	1484187	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	212447
Increase in Total Receipts	14452	57006	14843	36762	51301	60813	62970	62364	118997	38093	116938	18010

The Expenditure.

1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1871 was $1,191,476. This, of course, does not represent the total salaries of teachers, but simply the amount which had been paid to teachers up to the date of the trustees' report; these reports, under the new system of inspection, were more promptly prepared than on any previous occasion. The balances due the teachers were included in the unusually large balance reported in the trustees' hands—being $88,872, as against only $29,774 of the previous year.

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries $33 083—decrease, $808. The Legislative aid given to trustees for these objects was $15,195.

3. For sites and building of School-houses, $261.833—increase, $54.333. This unprecedentedly large increase is without parallel, and is no doubt due to that most salutary provision of the new School Law, which requires the trustees to provide suitable accommodation for all the pupils in their School divisions. Even this great increase (of $54.333) in the trustees' expenditure for sites and School-houses does not, (for the reasons stated in the first paragraph of this section) represent the total expenditure under this head for 1871, owing to the unusual balance in the hands of trustees at the end of the year. The increased expenditure must, therefore, be estimated as nearly $75,000 more than in 1870. The increased expenditure under these heads, in 1870, was but $16,129, and, in 1869, only about $5,000. This expenditure of upwards of one quarter of a million dollars for sites and School-houses in 187 is a permanent increase in the value of Public School property, and indicates much additional material prosperity in the several neighbourhoods which were benefited by the expenditure.

4. For rents and repairs of School-houses, $63,152—increase, $1,292.

5. For school-books, stationery, fuel and other expenses, $253,748—increase, $67,620. These "other expenses" are, doubtless, for fuel and other contingencies not formerly reported by the trustees.

6. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, $1,803.294—increase, $91.232. The total increase in expenditure for Public School purposes (even during the shorter period in 1871, as explained above) was nearly $100,000 over that of 1870—not including the large balance, $88,872, reported in the trustees' hands at the date of their reports.

7. Balances of School Moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, $321,176—increase, $88,872; a large proportion of which is due for sites and School-houses and to teachers, as already explained.

II.—Table B.—School Population, Ages of Pupils, Pupils attending Public Schools, Average Attendance.

The Statute requires that the trustees' returns of School population shall include the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, resident in their School Division: but it confers the *equal* right of attending the Schools upon all residents in such division between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The School population reported by trustees (including only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) was 489,615—increase, 5,649.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the Schools was 423,033—increase, 2,545. Number of pupils of other ages attending the Schools, 23,293—increase, 1,263. Total number of pupils attending the Schools, 446 326—increase, 3,808.

3. The number of boys attending the Schools, 235,066—increase, 1,685. The number of girls attending the schools, 211,260—increase, 2,123.

4. The ages of pupils are this year reported for the first time. There are 2,291, under five years of age; 197,293 between five and ten; 198,168, between ten and sixteen; 22,491 between sixteen and twenty-one, and 26,083 whose ages are not reported.

5. The number reported as not attending any School is 38,535—increase, 7,270; of these 38,535, 12,018 were between the ages of seven and twelve years, which are the ages fixed by the new Law, during which all the children of a School Division should receive instruction in some School. The attention of trustees, parents, and inspectors is called to this fact, in the hope that this ominous and humiliating item will soon be greatly lessened or disappear through the Christian and patriotic exertions of the people at large, aided by the new amendments in the School Law on the subject of compulsory education.

III.—Table C.—Number of Pupils in the Different Branches of Instruction.

1. This table has been rendered necessary in consequence of the system of classification of pupils which the new Programme has introduced into the Public Schools. It presents a most striking fact, and shows that the number of pupils which have been put back from the higher classes of the old system to the first and second classes under the new system are 31,164, or 22,751 of the first class, and 8,413 of the second. It also shows how faithful have been the County Inspectors in the discharge of this most unpleasant part of their duties, in carefully examining and classifying, according to their attainments, the pupils in the various Schools.

2. Another gratifying fact is shown by this table in the large number of pupils who are reported as studying the additional subjects required to be taught by the new Public School Act.

3. The table is referred to for further information in regard to the number of pupils in each of the several subjects taught in the Schools - indicating, as noted, a gratifying increase in the numbers engaged in studying the higher branches of the Programme.

IV.—Table D.—Religious Denominations, Certificates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 4,598 Schools reported, 5,306 teachers have been employed—increase, 141; of whom 2,641 are male teachers—decrease, 112: and 2,665 are female teachers—increase, 253. It will thus be seen that the number of female teachers is year by year increasing, and that of males decreasing.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—Under this head there is little variation. The teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions:—Church of England, 911—increase, 42; Church of Rome, 623—increase, 31; Presbyterians, (of different classes) 1,583—decrease, 6; Methodists (of different classes), 1,662—increase, 153; Baptists, of different classes), 298—decrease, 16; Congregationalists, 66—decrease, 10; Lutherans, 15—decrease, 6; Quakers, 19—increase, 5; Christians and Disciples, 34—decrease, 13; reported as Protestants, 44——decrease 73; Unitarians, 14—increase 10; other persuasions, 37.

N.B.—Of the 623 teachers of the Church of Rome, 374 are employed in the Public Schools and 249 are teachers of R. C. Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported is 5,306—increase, 245; Provincial Certificates, 1st. class, 327—increase, 8; 2nd. class, 517—increase, 168; County Board Certificates of the old Standard, 1st. class, 1,512—decrease, 449; 2nd. class, 1,503—decrease, 599; 3rd. class, 400—increase, 70; New County Board Certificates, 657; Interim Certificates, 390.

4. Number of schools in which the teacher was changed during the year, 900—increase, 233. I cannot but regret this growing tendency on the part of trustees to change their teachers. Such a change cannot, as a general rule, be beneficial to the pupils. It has the effect of rendering the instruction desultory, and without any continuity, and weakens the tie which should exist between pupil and teacher.

5. Number of Schools which have more than one teacher, 328—increase, 6. Under the new law, this increase must be much greater next year.

6. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a *County*, $825—the lowest, $100 (!); in a *City* the highest $1,000—the lowest, $400; in a *Town*, the highest, $1,000—the lowest, $260; in an *Incorporated Village*, the highest $600—the lowest, $240. The *average* salary of *male* teachers in *Counties* was $254—of *female* teachers, $182; in *Cities*, of male teachers, $629—of female teachers, $236; in *Towns*, of male teachers, $483—of female teachers, $225; in *Incorporated Villages* of male teachers, $419—of female teachers, $186. While the increase in the number of Schools reported is 14, and the increase in the number of teachers employed is 141, the increase in the number of pupils is 2,545, there is no increase in the largest salaries paid teachers, except in cities, towns, or villages. Amongst the worst enemies to the efficiency and progress of Public School education, are those trustees and parents whose aim is to get what they mis-call a "*cheap teacher*," and who seek to haggle down the teacher's remuneration to as near starvation point as possible, though, in reality, they are intellectually starving their own children and wasting their time by employing an inferior teacher. Business men find it to their interest to employ good clerks, as one good clerk is worth two poor ones; and in order to obtain and retain good clerks they pay them good salaries. Experience has long shown the soundness of this business rule and practice in the employment of teachers; yet how many trustees and parents, in school matters, abandon a rule on which not only the merchant, but the sensible farmer acts in employing labourers, preferring to give high wages for *good* labourers, than to give lower wages to poor labourers. Good teachers cannot be got for inferior salaries.

V.—Table E.—School Sections, School-houses and Titles, School Visits, School Lectures, School Examinations and Recitations, Prizes, Time of keeping open the Schools, Prayers, Sunday Schools, &c.

1. The whole number of *School Sections* reported, 4,653—increase 14, chiefly in new Townships. The number of *Schools reported as kept open* is 4,598—increase, 32, these also mostly in new townships.

2. *Free Schools.*—I rejoice to be able to state that after twenty years had elapsed since the question of Free Schools was first left as a subject of discussion and voting at the annual School meetings, the voice of the country, which had been so fully and so repeatedly expressed on it, has at length had an utterance in the Legislature; and that, from the year 1871, the Public Schools of the Province of Ontario have been declared free to all residents between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

3. The number of *School-houses built during the year* in Counties was 202, of which 78 were of brick, 15 of stone, 84 frame, and 25 log. Three School houses in *cities* are reported as having been built during the year; 11 in *towns*, and 6 in *incorporated villages*. Those built, I am happy to state, have been mostly of brick.

4. The whole number of School-houses reported is 4,676, of which 98 are *brick*, 425 *stone*, 1,928 *frame*, 1,425 *log*. I shall refer to this subject in a subsequent part of this report.

5. *Titles to School Sites.—Freehold*, 4212—increase, 62; *Leased and rented* 464—increase, 22.

6. *School Visits.*—By Inspectors, 10,934—increase, 486; by Clergymen, 7,617—in

crease, 893; by Municipal Councillors and Magistrates, 3,241—decrease, 95; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 395—decrease, 122; by Trustees, 19,054—increase, 330; by other persons, 34,568—decrease, 1,490. Total School visits, 75,809—increase 2. This does not indicate any diminution of zeal and interest in Public School education on the part of those whose duty, and interest, and privilege it is to elevate and strengthen public opinion in this first work of civilization, and by personal presence and counsel to prompt and encourage the most indifferent parents to educate their children.

7. *School Lectures.*—By Inspectors, 2278—decrease 486; by other persons, 365—increase, 75. Whole number of School Lectures, 2,643—decrease, 411. The lectures delivered by other than Inspectors are, of course, voluntary; but the *law requires* that every Inspector shall deliver, during the year, at least one lecture on education in each School Section under his charge; and the number of School Sections reported, with Schools open in them, is 4,598. There are, therefore, 2,320 School Sections, with schools open, in which the requirement of the law, in regard to delivering an educational lecture, has not been observed. The large reduction in the number of Township Superintendents has, of course, to do with the falling off in the number of lectures delivered. Many of the County Inspectors have informed me that during this, their first year of office, they preferred to give the time to the examination and classification, and, in many cases, to the actual organization of schools. Next year will, no doubt, witness a revival of this most useful and appropriate means of stimulating local zeal in educational matters. It would be singular, indeed, if one lecture a year in each School Section, on some subject of educational requirement or progress, could not be made instructive and popular. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the number of visits to Schools by the Inspectors was equal to the requirements of the law. Their effect has already been most salutary upon the Schools.

8. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open.*—The average time of keeping the Schools open, including the holidays, was *eleven months and six days*, in 1871. This is nearly twice the average time of keeping open the Public Schools in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and about three months more than the average time of keeping them open in the States of New York and Massachusetts—arising chiefly from our making the apportionment of the School Fund to School Sections not according to population, but according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open such Schools—that is according to the number of pupils instructed in the schools.

9. *Public School Examinations.*—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 7,284,—increase, 187; though less than two for each School. The law *requires* that there should be in each school a public *quarterly* examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the School visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.) resident in the School Sections. I think the time has now arrived (under the new and improved system inagurated by the School Law and Regulations of 1871), to make it my duty hereafter to withhold the apportionment of the School Fund from the Schools in which this provision of the law is violated. Good teachers do not shrink from, or are indifferent to, public examinations of their Schools. They seek occasions to exhibit the results of their skill and industry; but incompetent and indolent teachers shrink from the publicity and labour attendant on public examinations of their Schools. The stimulus to progress caused by such examnations, together with tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on parents, pupils and teachers, as well as on the interests of general and thorough Public School education; and such examinations will doubtless, under the new and improved programme of studies, command a large attendance of parents, trustees, and friends of the pupils of the School.

10. *The Number of Schools holding Public Recitations* of prose or poetry by the pupils was 2,639—increase, 73. This exercise should be practised in every school, (and I am glad its use is increasing, as it tends to promote habits of accurate learning by heart, improvement in reading and spelling, and is an agreeable and often amusing diversion for all parties concerned. The little episodes of such exercises in the ordinary routine of School duties exert a salutary influence upon the mind of pupils and are happy interludes in the exercises on days of public examinations; and the more agreeable and attractive such exercises, as well as school examinations, can be made, the more rapid and successful will school progress become.

11. *School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils, is 1,376—

increase, 31—there has also been an increase in the aggregate amount of prize books applied for and sent out to the Schools. As noted in my former report, I may remark that in every instance, as far as I can learn, where the distribution of prizes has not proved both satisfactory and beneficial, the failure may be traced to the want of intelligence or fairness, or both, in the awarding of them. In some cases it may be ascribed to the same causes which caused the violation of the law in not holding public examinations of Schools—the want of competence and industry in teachers—their not attending to and recording the individual conduct and progress of each pupil, and, therefore, the absence of data essential to an impartial and intelligent judgment as to the merits of pupils. In other cases, there has been a desire to give something to every pupil without reference to either conduct or progress, in order that none may complain, thus defeating the very object of prizes, and rejecting the principle on which the true system of prizes is established, and on which the Divine Government itself is based, namely, *rewarding every one according to his works.* I may also here repeat again what I have already remarked on this subject, that the hackneyed objection as to the distribution of prizes exciting feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred in the minds of those who do not obtain them, is an objection against all competition, and is therefore contrary to every-day practice in all the relations of life. If the distribution of prizes is decided fairly according to merit there can be no *just* ground for dissatisfaction; and facilities are now provided and their employment prescribed, with a view to determine the merit of *punctuality*, of *good conduct*, of *diligence*, of *proficiency* on the part of each pupil during each term of the year—a four-fold motive to exertion and emulation in everything that constitutes a good pupil and a good School. But the indifferent and flagging teacher does not wish such a pressure to be brought to bear upon his every-day teaching and attention to everything essential to an efficient School; or does he desire the *test* of a periodical examination of his pupils by an examining committee to be applied to his teaching and management of the School. The objection that the distribution of prizes to deserving pupils excites the envy and hatred of the undeserving is a convenient pretext to protect and permit incompetence and indifference on the part of the teacher.

But the existence of such alleged dissatisfaction is no reason for refusing rewards to punctuality, to good conduct, to diligence, to proficiency on the part of pupils. There is often great dissatisfaction on the part of unsuccessful candidates and their friends in the results of Municipal and Parliamentary elections, and the distribution of prizes by Agricultural and Horticultural Associations; but this is no argument against the value of free and elective institutions; or does it prevent the people generally from honouring with their suffrages those on whose merits they place most value, even though they may sometimes err in their judgment. Nor do the managers of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies withhold prizes from the most successful cultivators of grains and vegetables, and fruits and flowers, because of dissatisfaction among the envious of the less diligent and less skilful farmers and gardeners.

It is the very order of Providence, and a maxim of Revelation, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty; that to him that hath (that is, improves what he hath) shall be given, and the neglecter shall be sent empty away. Providence does not reverse its order or administration, because some persons are discontented and envious at the success of the faithful diligence and skill of others: or does Providence appeal alone to the transcendental motives of duty, gratitude, immortality, but presents also the motives of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

I prefer the order of Providence, and the principles on which our civil institutions and all our associations for public and social improvements are conducted, to the dead-level notions of stationary teachers, and the envious murmurings of negligent and unsuccessful pupils and their too partial friends. Were the true principles, non-personal competition, as laid down in our system of merit cards, carried out by teachers, very little objection would ever be heard against the plan of awarding prizes in Schools.

An explanation of this feature of our School System will be its best justification, and evince its great importance. I therefore present it again as follows:—

A comprehensive catalogue of carefully selected and beautiful prize books has been prepared and furnished by the Department to trustees and Municipalities applying for them: and, besides furnishing the books at the reduced price, the Department adds one hundred per

cent. to whatever amounts may be provided by trustees and Municipal Councils to procure these prize books for the encouragement of children in their Schools. A series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, has been prepared by the Department, and is supplied to trustees and teachers at a very small charge—half the cost—and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for *punctuality*; another for *good conduct*; a third for *diligence*; a fourth for *perfect recitations*. There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads: and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head, will, at the end of the quarter or half-year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of the pupil's conduct, and during every day of his School career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, that he can be as *punctual*, as *diligent* and maintain as *good conduct*, and so acquire distinction and an entertaining and beautiful book, for *punctuality, diligence, good conduct*, or *perfect recitations* or exercises: must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but also to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term, or half year or year, but on the daily conduct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalship at a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his merits, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the *Holy Scriptures* as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character illustrative of the principle of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize book system, and especially in connection with that of *merit cards*, has a most salutary influence upon the School discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading.

12. *Prayers and Ten Commandments.* Of the 4598 Schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 3,366 of them—increase, 120; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 1,928. The law wisely provides that "no child can be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing." The religious instruction, reading and exercises, are, like religion itself, a voluntary matter with trustees, teachers, parents and guardians. The Council of Public Instruction provides facilities, even forms of prayer, and makes recommendations on the subject, but does not assume authority to *enforce* or *compel* compliance with those provisions and recommendations. In some instances the reading and prayers may be according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church: but, generally, those exercises are Protestant. The fact that in 3,366 Schools, out of 4,598, religious exercises of some kind are voluntarily practised, indicates the prevalent religious principles and feelings of the people: although the absence of such religious exercises in a School does not by any means indicate the absence of religious principles or feelings in the neighbourhood of such School. There are many religious persons who think the day School, like the farm fields, the place of secular work, the religious exercises of the workers being performed, in the one case as in the other, in the household, and not in the field of labour. But as Christian principles and morals are the foundation of all that is most noble in man, and the great fulcrum and lever of public freedom and prosperity in a country, it is gratifying to see general and avowed recognition of them in the Public Schools. It is delightful to think that although in some few instances, this duty may be unworthily performed, yet from so many humble shrines of learning the prayer for Divine wisdom and guidance goes up with faith to HIM who has promised to give "liberally" to them that ask Him and to upbraid them not.

13. *Text Books.*—In a previous annual report I explained fully the steps which had been taken and the measures adopted, not only to secure a uniform series of text books for the Schools, but a uniform series of excellent Canadian text books, and the complete success of those measures. These text books are now universally used. As, however, it was frequently stated that the text books of Schools were so often changed, I append to this Report a memorandum on the subject showing that no changes have been made, but once or twice (in arithmetic and grammar) in twenty-five years.

14. *Maps, Globes, and other Apparatus.*—The maps and globes, and most of the other apparatus used in the Schools, are now manufactured in Ontario, forming a most interest-

ng branch of Canadian manufacture. Blackboards are used in 4,568 (or nearly all) the Schools—increase 64; globes are used in 1,344 Schools—increase, 18; maps are used in 3,879 Schools—increase, 94. Total maps used in the Schools, 29,351—increase, 1,202.

15. The number of Sunday Schools of all denominations reported is 3,526; of Sunday School pupils in them, 203,222: of Sunday School teachers, 23,835. The increased prosperity of these voluntary and invaluable adjuncts to our system of public instruction is a matter of congratulation to all parties concerned. The specific teaching of religious truth given in these Schools by common consent is felt to supersede, to a great extent, a necessity of taking advantage of the hour set apart for giving religious instruction in the Public Schools.

VI.—Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 160—decrease during the year, 3

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Chief Superintendent from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance of pupils, as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was $9,081—increase, $174. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was $574—decrease, 108. The amount of School *rates* from the supporters of Separate Schools, was $34,815—increase, $2,962. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was $25,347—increase, $8,282. Total amount received from all sources was $69,818—increase, $11,317.

3. *Expenditures.*—For payment of teachers, $42,393 increase, $654; for maps, prize books and libraries, $1,256—decrease, 510; for other School purposes, $26,168—increase, $11,173.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools, was 21,206—increase, 548. Average attendance, 10,371—increase, 336.

5. The whole *number of teachers* employed in the Separate Schools, was 249—increase, 13; male teachers, 84—decrease, 12; female teachers, 155—increase, 15. Teachers of religious orders, male, 26—increase, 1; female, 44—decrease, 14.

6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of Schools using maps, apparatus and black-boards.

General Remarks.—1. It is proper for me again to repeat the remark, that the Public Schools of Ontario are non-denominational. Equal protection is secured to and enjoyed by every religious persuasion. No child is compelled to receive religious instruction, or attend any religious exercise or reading, against the wishes of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing. I have known of no instance of proselytism in the Public Schools nor have I received, during the year, a single complaint of interference with religious rights so fully secured by law.

2. According to the returns of the religious denominations of teachers, as given in Table D and noted above, the number of Roman Catholic teachers of the Public Schools is 623, of whom 249 only are teachers in Separate Schools. There were, therefore, 374 (increase during the year, 18) Roman Catholic Teachers employed in the non-denominational Public Schools—an illustrative proof of the absence of exclusiveness in the local as well as executive administration of the School System. I may also observe, that according to the Inspectors' Returns, for 1871, there were 489,615 children in Ontario between the ages of 5 and 16. Of these, according to the proportion of Roman Catholic population, at least, 75,000 must be assumed to be the children of Roman Catholic parents. Of these 75,000 Roman Catholic children, only 21,200 (not one-third of the R. C. School population) attend the Separate Schools; the other two-thirds (allowing even 10,000 as not attending any School) attend the Public Schools, in which no less than 374 Roman Catholic teachers are employed; and yet not a complaint has been made of even attempt at prosyletism, or interference with religious rights guaranteed by law.

3. It is gratifying to be able to state that several of these Separate Schools are admirably managed, and are doing good service in their localities. The law has been fairly and equitably administered to them, and I hear of no complaint from them.

VII.—Table G.—High Schools, Receipts and Expenditures, Pupils Fees.

Receipts.—The balances reported from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid out by the 31st of December, 1870), was $8,041—decrease, $3,549. The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative Grant for the salaries of teachers, was $65,536—increase, $10,841. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned for *maps, prize books*, etc., was $1,268—decrease, $80. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools, was $50,674—increase, $7,076. The amount received for *pupils' fees*, was $18,985—decrease, $390. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, $19,074—increase, $4,074. Total receipts, $163,579—increase, $17,972.

Expenditures.—For salaries of masters and teachers, $113,861—increase, $8,708; for building, rents and repairs, $24,164—increase, $3,774; for fuel, books, and contingencies, $12,427—increase, $3,779; for maps, prize books, apparatus, and libraries, $2,426—decrease, $948. Total expenditure for the year 1871, $152,880—increase, $15,314. Balances of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, $10,699—increase, $2,658.

Number of Pupils, 7,490—increase, 39.

Number of Schools, 102.

VIII.—Table H.—Number of Pupils in the Various Branches.—and Miscellaneous Information.

Table H. shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in such subjects in each of the High Schools, the names, university degree (or certificate) of the Head Masters, and the number of masters employed in each School, &c.

No. of Pupils—In *English Grammar and Literature*, 7,392; in *Composition*, 6,277; in *Reading, Dictation and Elocution*, 7,467; in *Penmanship*, 6,957; in *Linear Drawing*, 2092; in *Book-keeping*, 2,184; in *Arithmetic*, 7,499; in *Algebra*, 4,325; in *Geometry*, 2,677; in *Christian Morals*, 2,108; in *Logic*, 39; in *Trigonometry*, 213; in *Mensuration*, 1,695; in *History*, 6,656; in *Geography*, 7,306; in *Natural Philosophy*, 2,029; in *Chemistry*, 1,522; in *Natural History*, 1,516; in *Physiology*, 1142; in *Elements of Civil Government*, 216; in *French*, 2,585; in *German*, 232; in *Latin*, 5,059; in *Greek*, 1,007; in *Gymnastics and Drill*, 372.

Of the School-houses, 49 were of brick, 21 stone and 28 frame; 15 were rented or leased, the remainder freehold. Galt has the finest play ground of any of the High Schools: it consists of 7 acres. The other play grounds vary in size, the smallest being only ¼ of an acre—or one-half of the minimum size required of the smallest Public School. The estimated value of each School-house and site varies from $30,000 (Peterboro') down to $300! (Kemptville).

60 High Schools were under Union High and Public School Boards; Kingston is the oldest High School in Ontario, dating from 1791; Cornwall, 1806; Brockville, 1818; Niagara and Williamstown, from 1828; St. Catharines, 1829. 1,628 maps were used in the 102 High Schools; 56 schools used the Bible; in 87 there were daily prayers; 78 pupils matriculated at some University during 1871; 567 pupils entered mercantile life; 388 adopted agriculture as a pursuit; 222 joined the learned professions; 532 went to other occupations. The number of masters engaged was only 174—the great majority of the Schools being content with the services of but one master. This great defect the Department will endeavour to have remedied without delay. Up to the date of this Report, most of the High Schools, which had but one master in 1871, have employed a second one, so that by the close of the year, nearly every High School will be in a position to do more justice than formerly to the pupils who attend them.

High School Boards cannot now reasonably complain of want of means to carry out this much needed reform (of employing a second master). They not only receive from the Legislative Grant, *nearly twenty times as much per pupil* as is paid from the same source to the Public School trustees for each pupil in their Schools, but they can now call upon the Municipal Councils of their district for the entire balance required to support their School efficiently. I shall revert to the subject of High Schools in a subsequent part of this report. In the meantime I would refer to the admirable report to me of the able Inspectors, Messrs. Mackenzie and McLellan, in Appendix A.

In regard to the establishment of new High Schools the Department has not encouraged their multiplication, unless it could be shown that their existence in the locality desiring them was a necessity, and that their proper standing and character could be maintained. With this view, the following conditions were laid down by the Department for establishing both High Schools and Collegiate Institutes :—

"The new School Law provides for the establishment and maintainance of three classes of superior English or classical Schools, viz. :—

"I. High Schools for teaching classical and English subjects—in which boys and girls may be instructed together or separately.

"II. High Schools in which boys and girls may be instructed in English subjects alone.

"III. Collegiate Institutes, for giving instruction in classical and English subjects, in which there shall be an average daily attendance of at least sixty boys in Greek and Latin.

"CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING HIGH SCHOOLS.

"Parties wishing to have a High School of either class in their locality, authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are requested to furnish the Education Department with the following information :—

"1. The distance of the proposed High School from the nearest adjoining High Schools.

"2. The population of the town or village municipality in which it is proposed to place the High School.

"3. The boundaries of the proposed new High School District as fixed by the County Council (with copy of proceedings of Council in the case).

"4. The amount of taxable property in such High School district.

"5. The description of the proposed High School building, as regards—

"*(a)* Its situation : the extent of its site ; size of playground : and extent of outward conveniences, &c.

"*(b)* Size, site and description of the proposed building : number of class-rooms devoted to teaching ; room for teacher ; hat, cloak, map and book presses, &c.

"6. Written guarantee must be given to the Department by responsible parties, (1) that a suitable building distinct from the Public School-house, (or if in the Public School building, on a separate flat, or in a separate wing,) will be provided : (2) that at least two competent teachers shall be employed in the proposed High School.

"CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

"Trustees of High Schools who desire to have the title of Collegiate Institute conferred upon their School by the Lieutenant-Governor, are requested to furnish the Education Department with the following information.

"1. The name and designation of each master employed in the School, and the number of his teaching hours per day.

"2. The name and designation of each assistant teacher (if any), and the number of his teaching hours per day.

"3. The aggregate attendance of boys studying Latin or Greek during the whole of the previous civil year, and during the two terms of the School preceding the application.

"4 The daily average attendance of boys in Latin and Greek during the periods named.

"5. The income from all local sources during the preceding civil year.

"6. The description of the proposed Collegiate Institute building, as regards—

"*(a)* Its situation and extent of its site ; description and size of the building : and its state of repair.

"*(b)* The number of rooms devoted to teaching purposes in it ; and their sizes.

"*(c)* Description of apparatus for illustrating natural philosophy and chemistry : number and description of maps ; number of volumes in library (if any).

"*(d)* Size of play ground and extent of outside conveniences, &c.

"7. A written guarantee must be given by the trustees that the requirements of

the Act and Regulations in regard to Collegiate Institute will be fully complied with."

A. These Regulations have been found to work admirably, and up to the date of this Report the following High Schools and Collegiate Institutes were, on the recommendation of the Department, authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and notice thereof given as follows:

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to confer upon the undermentioned High Schools the name and privileges of Collegiate Institutes, in accordance with the provisions of the School Law of Ontario, viz:

1. GALT High School. 12 masters, and an average attendance of 120 boys, in classics.
1. HAMILTON High School, 4 Masters and an average attendance of 74 boys, in classics.
3. PETERBORO' High School; 4 Masters, and an average attendance of 73 boys in classics.
4. COBOURG High School; 4 Masters and an average attendance of 65 boys, in classics.
5. KINGSTON High School; 4 Masters, and an average attendance of 63 boys, in classics.
6. ST CATHARINES High School; 4 Masters, and an average attendance of 62 boys, in classics.
7. OTTAWA High School: 4 Masters and an average attendance of 63 boys, in classics.

His Excellency has been pleased to authorize the establishment of the following new High Schools,—suitable accommodation and the employment of two Masters having been guaranteed, viz:

1. Parkhill, in the County of Middlesex.
2. Campbellford, in the County of Northumberland.
3. Mitchell, in the County of Perth.
4. Walkerton in the County of Bruce.
5. Sydenham, in the County of Frontenac.

IX.—TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of late years the practical value of the science of Meteorology, as I intimated last year, has been recognized by all civilized governments, and systems of simultaneous observations have been widely established, the results of which must tend to elucidate the laws which control atmospheric phenomena. The recent establishment of the storm signal office at Washington, and the extension of the system to this Dominion, will, no doubt, exhibit fresh evidence of the practical value of Meteorological observations. The daily weather reports and the "probabilities" founded on the observations, have been most valuable, instructive and interesting. The system of "drum signals" established on the English coast by the late Admiral Fitzroy, though not appreciated at first, has become a necessity, and, under the good providence of God, has been the means of averting great destruction of life and property. The Admiral, when head of the Meteorological Office in England, thus referred to the importance of returns of temperature, and the especial need of observations in British America:—"Tables of the mean temperature of the air in the year, and in the different months and seasons of the year, at above one thousand stations on the globe, have recently been computed by Professor Dové, and published under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. This work which is a true model of the method in which a great body of Meteorological facts, collected by different observers and at different times, should be brought together and co-ordinated, has conduced, as is well known, to conclusions of very considerable importance in their bearing on climatology, and on the general laws of the distribution of heat on the surface of the globe. In regard to *land stations*, Professor Dové's tables have shown that "data are still pressingly required from the British North American Possessions intermediate between the stations of the Arctic expeditions and those of the United States; and that the

deficiency extends across the whole North American continent, in those latitudes from the Atlantic to the Pacific." A recent return published (in 1872) under the authority of the Parliament of Canada evinces the gradual progress being made in the establishment of a complete Meteorological system for the Dominion, which cannot fail to be of great service to the cause of science and to the great agricultural as well as the maritime interests of the country.

The High School system of Ontario secures the continuous residence of a class of men, at different points, who are well qualified by education to perform the work of observation, and the law authorizes the establishment and maintenance of a limited number of stations, selected by the Council of Public Instruction, with the approval of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, at which daily observations are taken of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, tension of vapour, humidity of the air, direction and velocity of the wind, amount of cloudiness, rain, snow, auroras, and other meteoric phenomena. The observations are taken at 7 a. m., 1 p. m., and 9 p. m. The instruments used have been subjected to the proper tests. Full abstracts of the daily records are sent to the Education office monthly, in addition to a weekly report of certain observations, which is prepared for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. Abstracts of the results for each month are regularly published in the *Journal of Education*, and the observers' reports, after strict examination, are arranged and preserved for further investigations.

In my report of 1867, the results of most of the observations were presented in the form of synchronous curves, but as the expense proved an objection, a synopsis is now given in figures. For the same reason the important notes of the observers are omitted.

I have pleasure in adding that the observers are, upon the whole, discharging their duties with fidelity, and that through their exertions the materials for investigating the climatology of the province are rapidly accumulating.

X.—Table K—Normal and Model Schools.

The County examinations held throughout the Province, in 1871 and 1872, have demonstrated the great value and usefulness of the Normal School. Every one of its students who was examined has acquitted himself well, and of the seven who obtained first class certificates in July 1872, five were Normal School students. The great practical value of the instruction given to the students of that institution by the Rev. Dr. Davies, the new Principal, Dr. Carlyle and Mr. Kirkland fully sustain the high reputation which the Institution has acquired throughout the country. The whole system has been of late years brought to a degree of thoroughness and practical efficiency, even in its minutest details, that I have not witnessed in any other establishment of the kind. The standard of admission to the Normal School has been raised much above that of former years, and therefore the entrance examination (which is always in writing) has been made increasingly severe. 138 of those admitted have been teachers. The establishment of the third mastership, with a view to give greater prominence to the subject of Natural Science, has had a most beneficial and salutary effect upon the introduction and teaching of those subjects in our Public Schools, as required by the new School Act. The newly enlarged buildings for the Model Schools will add greatly to the practical character and efficiency of these Schools of practice in the Normal School course.

Last year I felt so impressed with the importance of increased facilities for Normal School training, that I suggested to the late Attorney-General Macdonald the advisability of establishing two additional Normal Schools—one in the eastern and one in the western part of the Province, and the subject was referred to in your Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session in December last. I am glad that the subject has not been lost sight of, but that my suggestions will likely be carried out this year, and possibly three additional Normal Schools established. To this matter, as well as that of Teachers' Institutes, I shall refer in a subsequent part of this Report.

Table K contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal School, attendance of teachers in training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them during the twenty-two years' existence of the Normal School; the second abstract gives the counties

whence the students have come; and the third gives the religious persuasions of these students.

Table K shows that of the 6,418 admitted to the Normal School (out of 7,104 applications) 3,130 of them had been teachers; and of those admitted, 3,280 were males, and 3,138 were females. Of the 3,280 male candidates admitted, 2,179 of them had been teachers; of the 3,138 female candidates admitted, 951 of them had been teachers. The number admitted the first session of 1871 was 166, the second session, 183,—total, 349. Of the whole number admitted, 151 were males, and 198 females. Of the male students admitted, 91 had been teachers; of the female students admitted, 47 had been teachers.

XI.—Table L.—Other Educational Institutions.

The Public and High Schools are only a part of our educational agencies, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must therefore be referred to in order to form an approximate idea of the state and progress of education throughout the Province. Table L. contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions. As the information is obtained and given voluntarily, it can only be regarded as an approximation to accuracy, and, of course, very much below the real facts. According to the information obtained, there are 16 Colleges (several of them possessing University powers), with 1,930 students; 285 Academies and Private Schools—increase 1—with 6,511 pupils—decrease 51; which were kept open 11 months, and employed 392 teachers—increase, 19. Total students and pupils, 8,441—decrease, 51.

XII.—Table M.—Free Public Libraries.

1. This Table contains three statements: *first*, the names of the Municipalities which have been supplied with libraries (or additions) during the year, and the value and number of volumes sent out to each; *second*, the Counties to which libraries have been supplied during the past and former years, and the value and number of volumes in them, and also of other public libraries; *third*, the number and subjects of volumes which have been furnished, as libraries and prize books, to the several Counties each year since the commencement, in 1853, of this branch of the School system.

2. (*Statement No.* 1.) The amount expended in library books during 1871 is $3,300, of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied is 4,825.

3. (*Statement No.* 2) The value of Public Free Libraries furnished to the end of 1871 was $138,825—increase, $3,300. The *number of Libraries*, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,175—increase 29. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 243,887—increase, 4,825.

Sunday School Libraries reported, 2,845—increase, 412. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 375,128—increase, 29,273.

Other Public Libraries reported, 389. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 174,471—increase, 30.

The total number of Public Libraries in Ontario is 4,409—increase, 441. The total of the *number of volumes* in these libraries is 793,486—increase during the year, 34,128 volumes.

4. (*Statement No.* 3.) This important statement contains the number and classification of *public libraries* and *prize books* which have been sent out from the Depository of the Department from 1853 to 1871 inclusive. The total number of volumes for *Public Free Libraries* sent out, 247,497. The classification of these books is as follows:—*History*, 43,023; *Zoology and Physiology*, 15,427; *Botany*, 2,823; *Phenomena*, 6,154; *Physical Science*, 4,813; *Geology*, 2,112; *Natural Philosophy and Manufactures*, 13,297; *Chemistry*, 1,558; *Agricultural Chemistry*, 795; *Practical Agriculture*, 9,741; *Literature*, 23,638; *Voyages*, 21,570; *Biography*, 28,501; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 69,744; *Fiction*, 1,312; *Teachers' Library*, 2,989. Total number of *Prize Books* sent out, 563,869. *Grand Total* of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 16,867 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources), 827,617.

5. In regard to the Free Public Libraries, it may be proper to repeat the explanation that these libraries are managed by Local Municipal Councils and School Trustees (chiefly by the latter), under regulations prepared according to law by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Education Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices for cash as possible; and a carefully-prepared classified catalogue of about 4,000 works (which have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction) is printed, and sent to the Trustees of each School Section, and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue the local municipal and school authorities desirous of establishing and increasing a library select such works as they think proper, or request the Department to do so for them, and receive from the Department not only the books at prices about from twenty-five to thirty per cent. cheaper than the ordinary retail prices, but an apportionment in books of 100 per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these works are disposed of to any private parties, except Teachers and School Inspectors, for their professional use; and the rule is not to keep a large supply of any one work on hand, so as to prevent the accumulation of stock, and to add to the catalogue yearly new and useful books which are constantly issuing from the European and American Press. There is also kept in the Department a record of every public library, and of the books which have been furnished for it, so that additions can be made to such libraries without liability to send second copies of the same books.

XIII.—Table N.—Summary of the Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books Supplied to the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages During the Year.

1. The amount expended in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the Schools, was $30,076—increase, $1,265. The one-half of this sum was provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied for and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned before being sent. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 184; of Europe, 276; of Asia, 239; of Africa, 207; of America, 232; of British North America and Canada, 323; of Great Britain and Ireland, 181; of Single Hemispheres, 216; of Scriptural and Classical, 144; of other charts and maps, 447; of globes, 123; of sets of apparatus, 43; of other pieces of school apparatus, 466; of Historical and other Lessons, in sheets, 13,055. Number of volumes of *prize books*, 60,420.

2. It may be proper to repeat that the map, apparatus, and prize book branch of the School System was not established till 1855. From that time to the end of 1871 the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was $323,119, one-half of which has been provided from local sources, from which all applications have been made. The number of Maps of the *World* furnished is 2,635; of *Europe*, 4,098; of *Asia*, 3,325; of *Africa*, 3,058; of *America*, 3,463; of *British North America and Canada*, 3,916; of *Great Britain and Ireland*, 3,869; of *Single Hemispheres*, 2,764; of *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 2,772; *other maps and charts*, 5,891; *globes*, 2,065; *sets of apparatus*, 444; single articles of school apparatus, 15,081; *Historical and other Lessons in sheets*, 167,267; *volumes of Prize Books*, 563,869.

3. I also repeat the following explanation of this branch of the Department:—

The maps, globes, and various articles of School apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Ontario, and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind have been heretofore obtained. The globes and maps manufactured (even the material) in Ontario contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical powers, &c., &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to Municipal and School authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to School and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown amongst us, or only attainable in particular

cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to Municipal and School authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Education Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured, so that it does not cost either the public revenue or School fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the Municipalities and School Sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of School apparatus. I know of no other instance, in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a Public Department of this kind conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expense.

The following Tables will also be found of much interest in connection with this part of our School System.

TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATION DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize and School Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851	.....	.....	1,414	1,414
1852	.....	.....	2,981	2,981
1853	.....	.....	4,233	4,233
1854	51,376	.....	5,514	56,890
1855	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858	3,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860	5,289	16,832	5,416	27,537
1861	4,084	16,251	4,894	25,229
1862	3,273	16,194	4,844	24,311
1863	4,022	15,887	3,461	23,370
1864	1,931	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865	2,400	20,224	3,818	26,442
1866	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093
1868	4,420	25,923	4,793	35,136
1869	4,655	24,475	5,678	34,808
1870	3,396	28,810	6,175	38,381
1871	3,300	30,076	8,138	41,514

Books Imports into Ontario and Quebec.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or School apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
1850	$101,880	$141,700	$243,580	$ 84
1851	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862	183,987	249,234	433,221	7,800
1863	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
½ of 1864	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1864-5	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-6	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-7	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743
1867 8	*224,582	*254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-9	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874
1869-1870	220,371	351,171	571,542	13,019
1870-1871	146,435	411,518	557,953	13,078

Explanatory Remarks on the Working of the Depository.

As certain parties have objected to the Depositories for the supply of High and Public Schools with maps, charts, apparatus, prize and library books, as an interference with private trade, I reply that just as well might they object to the interference of Government in many other matters which come directly in contact with the interests of private trade and manufacture, as I shall further illustrate. In doing so I shall briefly refer to the objects for which our Department of Education exists, and explain the principles on which the Depository has been established.

The General Question Practically Discussed.

In every country the interests of education, at least in its elementary organization, is committed to the care and oversight of some department of Government. Experience proves the necessity of doing so. But, it may be asked: "What is expected of such a department in its administration of the system?" "Is it the merely perfunctory duty of keeping a certain statutory machinery in motion, receiving formal reports, and making the same in return, which is expected? Or is it the dealing with the great interest of popular education as if it were the nation's life blood, every pulsation of which indicated a healthy, vigorous growth of intellectual and moral life, or the torpidity of bare existence, maintained at large cost, but producing little fruit and no satisfactory returns? The prevention of this latter, and the promotion of the former are, we think, the true objects for which popular education is especially entrusted to the care and oversight of a responsible public department. If it be so, the question then is, "How can this be best accomplished, and in what light should the Schools be regarded and treated, so as to bring about the best possible results;" whether as the joint property of the State and people, their interests should be paramount to private interests, or should they be treated merely as institutions which should be made to subserve the interests of the trades and professions, whether it be of book-sellers or of private schools, or institutions for the training of School-masters.

* Estimate.

Example of Alleged Interference Acquiesced in pro Bono Publico.

Normal Schools were at first derided as an interference with proprietory rights in special Schools, select academies, local "Colleges," and other institutions made available for preparing teachers. At length, after various discussions, now and then revived, this point was conceded, and Normal Schools are now regarded, on this Continent at least, as the exclusive property of the State, and not of private individuals or corporations. Thus, the right of the State to prepare and fit the primary agents of education for their important work, was admitted by all except by interested parties. Then arose the other question, as to who should not only provide those trained agents, but, (regarding each School as one of a number claiming equal privileges and facilities for promoting instruction), should also supply them with the requisites for imparting that instruction. The right to prepare the agents themselves was conceded, but the right to procure and place in their hands such tools, or means and instruments of performing their work, as were considered most desirable and suitable, was resisted, ostensibly on public, but in reality on private grounds.

A Few Pertinent Questions Discussed and Answered.

Again, it was said (speaking on behalf of those interested), "you have, at length, successfully interfered with the private interests of the higher teachers' profession, and taken the work of instructing and training teachers out of private hands, and now you wish to interfere with the business and private interests of the book-seller and map maker, for the benefit of the Public Schools." Is this so, however, we ask as a matter of fact: Is not every book furnished to the Public Schools, and every map constructed for them, purchased from some book-seller and geographical publisher? "Certainly; (it is replied): we know that your Schools are supplied from some book-seller and publisher, but you do not purchase from us,—we make no profits out of your transactions,—and, therefore, your interference with our private gain in the promotion of purely public interests, is unwarrantable, and should not be sanctioned by the Legislature. You have no right, as against private interest, to regard the interests of Public Schools, in the aggregate, or as a unit; nor have you a right to establish one Grand Central Depot, out of which (at equal cost, and with equal freeness and facility), to supply the near as well as the distant Public Schools, in the new and poor townships, which should have the same facility to obtain its supply of approved library books, maps and other appliances at a reduced cost, as the most prosperous Schools in the older townships. You authorize and recommend a Book and Stationery Depository as a central source of supply for Schools by Boards of Trustees in individual cities and towns, and we approve of it, as it subserves our local interest, but we decidedly object to a Book and Map Depository on a Provincial footing, because we cannot use it in the same way with equal advantage. The Board of Trustees in every city and town can lawfully purchase by wholesale, and keep a depot for the supply of all its Schools with books, &c., and is authorized by the School Act of 1871, to collect a monthly fee to support such a local depository, and the plan is commendable on the principlesof prudence, economy, and proper oversight, but to allow you to do the same thing under legislative sanction, for the Schools of the whole Province is an interference with 'trade.' Nay more, the Departments in England, Canada, and even Ontario, establish and maintain, by a Parliamentary vote, a stationery office for the exclusive supply of the various branches of Government, with paper, and all kinds of stationery without purchasing from local dealers; but we cannot allow you to apply the same central, economic principle, to the supply of the various departments of Schools under your control."

Examples of Government Interference with Private Trade.

And yet, with these patent violations of trade monopoly palpable to every observer, the Education Department of Ontario has been singled out for attack; while the further facts are ignored, that every Government in Europe has its depot for making and supplying army clothing, its dockyards for making ships, its exclusive printing office under contract for all its departments; its own architects and engineers for all its publi

buildings; its absorption in England, Canada and elsewhere, of the exclusive right of carrying private letters;—that a gigantic monopoly in England of the whole telegraph system of Britain has been lately established, and that in Canada and the Eastern Provinces railways have been constructed, aided, and even run, for public traffic; and that in Ireland, if not in England, they are even now considering the expediency of taking out of private hands, the vast net-work of Railways in those Kingdoms.

These facts, and their suggestive teachings, are ignored, by certain interested parties, where the facts stated are little known, or thought of, because their discussion would be inconvenient, and their application would be fatal to the plans of those opposed to our depository.

Of course, if the Depository were broken up, one of two things must be done, either to transfer its operations to individual booksellers, for their benefit, or introduce an irresponsible system of book supply, to which we shall refer, and which is more fully discussed in the following paragraphs:*

PRACTICE AND OPINIONS OF AMERICAN EDUCATIONISTS IN REGARD TO A DEPOSITORY.

The Commissioner of Public Schools in the State of Rhode Island, in discussing the whole question of School libraries, thus remarks:

"*The plan of providing such district School libraries, adopted by the Parliament of Canada West is undoubtedly the wisest that has yet been acted upon.* It is in short this:—The Parliament by vote appropriated a specific sum to purchase a suitable number of books, charts and articles of apparatus for schools and school libraries. This sum was expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education, and a large Depository of excellent and select books for the reading of youth and older persons was made at the Office of Education. Whenever any school district or municipality wishes to form a library, it may send to the office of the General Superintendent a sum not less than five dollars, and the Superintendent adds one hundred per cent. to the sum, and returns, at cost price, such books to the district as may, by a committee or otherwise, have been selected from the printed catalogue of the Depository. Thus the books that go into libraries are books that have been well examined, and contain nothing that is frivolous, or that could poison the morals of those who read them; the libraries purchase them at the wholesale price, and, of course, can obtain a much larger amount of reading matter for their money than as though they had each made the purchase direct from the booksellers for themselves, and at the same time they are stimulated to do something for themselves, as well as to ask that something may be done for them. It is believed that some such plan might be carried into effect in our own State greatly to the profit of the whole community."

In regard to the State of New York, the Chief Superintendent (Dr. Ryerson) in his *Special Report* to the Legislature in 1858, says:—

"The unsatisfactory working and declining state of the Public School library system in the State of New York, as detailed in a preceding page, is a sufficient illustration

* FOUR REASONS WHY "THE TRADE" IS INCOMPETENT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE DEPOSITORY IN SUPPLYING OUR SCHOOLS.

To the statement that private booksellers can supply the library wants of the schools, as well, or nearly as well, as the Education Department, our reply is four-fold:

1st. That a Department specially charged with the care and oversight of the schools, being a disinterested party, must be much better qualified to minister to their wants in these respects than interested parties, who, as a rule, have no other object in view than commercial gain.

2nd. That the experience of educationists on this subject in the United States is, that booksellers, through their agents and travellers throughout the rural parts, have, with some good books, disposed of immense quantities of pernicious and worthless books. See the illustrations on this subject quoted on pages

3rd. That, if the right of supply is thrown open to booksellers indiscriminately, the bad as well as the good will take advantage of the facilities thus offered for flooding the country with their own publications without check or restraint. To restrict the right of supply to one or more publishers would be to perpetuate the so-called "monopoly" in its most oppressive and offensive form. If a change be made at all, it must be in the direction of throwing open the right of supply and giving all vendors alike full permission to circulate such books as they please—bad and good—or, what would be preferable, *withdraw the grant altogether.*

4th. No private publishing house, even in the cities, could, without having the "monopoly," of supply secured to it, be able to keep more than one-half of the variety of books, maps, charts and apparatus which would be necessary for circulation in our 5,000 schools. Nor could it supply them at anything like the low price at which they are now furnished to the trustees.

of the fruits of what is demanded by the bookselling assailants of our public library system, in a country where the private book trade is much more extended in its supplies and operations than in Upper Canada.

"Whether, therefore, our system of providing public libraries, as well as maps, globes, and other school apparatus, be considered in regard to the higher or lower grounds above stated, the conclusion is that which was expressed by the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, at a late anniversary of that noble society, as quoted by the Earl of Elgin in a speech at Glasgow, after his return from Canada. The report says: 'The President made some remarks on the difficulty in the United States of procuring proper libraries for schools, keeping out bad books and procuring good ones at reasonable rates, *and he strongly recommended* the system adopted by the Education Department at Toronto, Canada West.'"

Examples of the practice in other States, and in Nova Scotia, Australia, &c. (which are in the main similar to that in our own Province), will be found on pages 40 and 43 of the *Special Report* just quoted, and pages 100 and 101 of the *Journal of Education* for June, 1867.

Cautions and Warnings of American Educationists.

We have already cited the opinion of two prominent American authorities in favour of the Depository system adopted in this Province. In the *Journal of Education* for June, 1867, will be found regulations similar in effect to those in this Province, which have been adopted in Michigan, Maryland, Nova Scotia, and Australia.

We will now quote the following extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan on this subject. He says (after speaking of some other difficulties in carrying out their library system):

"But a worse evil grew up in the systematic plans of peddlers to palm upon the libraries a mass of cheap, trashy, and often pernicious literature. One or two wealthy booksellers kept their peddling agents traversing the State, and many are the tricks by which they boasted that they cajoled the Inspectors. A few libraries were well selected and well kept; but so valueless for the public good, and especially for the education of the young, had the great majority become, that all intelligent friends of education desired a change." See an illustration of the existence of this pernicious system of peddling in our Province, given in the *Globe's* Book Trade Review for 1862.*

These "wealthy" and other "booksellers" here mentioned were determined, however, not to permit their "trade" to be interfered with by State authority, and their next course of action in the interests of the "trade" may be best gathered from the following notice, which the State Superintendent found it necessary to issue to the Schools:—

"Caution.—School Officers are especially cautioned against travelling book peddlers, who pretending to be agents of the State contractors, or asserting that they will sell cheaper than the contract prices, palm on to the libraries inferior and cheap editions of the works selected, or of worthless books in their places, and in common and frail bindings. Every book on this list is contracted for at considerably less than the publisher's retail price for the same in common binding, while the binding provided for by the contract is a much more expensive, as well as durable binding, than ordinary cloth or even sheep binding.

"No book peddler can furnish these books in equally good editions, and in equal binding, for the prices given in this circular.

* * * * * * *

"It is hoped that this simple and easy method of supplying the libraries with books will commend itself to the good sense of the people, and will induce a more liberal support of these valuable agencies of popular education. It would be difficult to devise a more simple plan. It is like bringing a large book store home to each district. A large list of

* In the *Globe* Newspaper "Trade Review" for 1862, the writer states that "for years the country has been flooded with the lowest and most trashy class of literature from the American press. Books whose only merit was their bulk and binding, have been hawked into every nook of the Province by a migratory tribe of itinerant peddlers."

good books—more than twice as large as any book store in the State can show—has been selected, with the aid of some of the best men in the State.

* * * * * * *

"All orders for books and stationery must be sent to the State Superintendent through the Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, the Secretary keeping an account of the same," etc.

C. S. Stebbins, Esq., in his *Educational Needs of Michigan*, published in 1869, says: "The founders of our school system thought libraries indispensable to furnish reading to the young. *We do not need them now so much to furnish reading* as to secure the *proper kind* of reading. This, our present law, would do but for *one fatal defect*—a defect as fatal as would be the omission of the connecting rod in a locomotive. * * * And what kind of books were they? Some good ones, doubtless; but generally it were better to sow oats in the dust that covered them than to give them to the young to read. Every year, soon after the taxes were collected, the State swarmed with peddlers with all the unsalable books of Eastern houses—the sensational novels of all ages, tales of piracies, murders, and love intrigues—the yellow-covered literature of the world."

In the State of New York the library system has, under the pernicious efforts of itinerant vendors, as just pointed out, greatly declined. The New York *Teacher* thus gives some of the reasons for this decline:

The trustees refuse to be troubled with the care of the library, thus consigning it to an unfavourable location in the section, and often hide it in some dark corner of the garret, or stow it into some out-buildings where its only visitors are rats, mice and spiders. They exercise a low and pernicious taste in the selection of books. *Dark and bloody tales of war and bloodshed, the silly catch-penny publications of unprincipled publishers, and the dry, uninstructive matter of some cheap old book*, usurp the place of the instructive, the elevating, the refining, the progressive issues of reputable publishing houses. They seem to regard it as a great evil that they cannot divert this sacred fund from its appropriate channel. Almost daily applications are made to the State Superintendent for permission to apply the library money to the payment of teachers' wages, and that, too, when the section is destitute of many useful items of apparatus; sometimes even of a globe and blackboard.

Steps Taken by the Education Department for Ontario to Supply our Schools with Cheap and Useful Books, Maps and Apparatus, etc.

It now remains for us to state what are the steps which have been taken by the Ontario Department to supply the Schools with prize and library books, maps and apparatus. In 1850 and 1851 the Chief Superintendent of Education went to England and the United States, and made special and advantageous arrangements with publishers there to furnish the Department with such books, etc., as might be required, at the lowest rates. These arrangements have been revised from time to time. The last revision was made in 1867, when the Deputy Superintendent was authorized to proceed to England to confer with the leading publishers personally on the subject, which he did, and made arrangements with about fifty (47) publishers. From his Report to the Chief Superintendent on the result of his mission, we make the following extracts. He says: "Upon enquiry I found that none of our old publishers were disposed to offer better terms than I had been enabled to make with them some years ago. The new publishers, too, were as little disposed as the old ones to offer more than the usual trade terms to exporters. With several of the publishers I had some little difficulty, when I first called, to induce them to modify their terms. They alleged that they had already given us their best export terms for cash. After sundry conferences and explanations, they were at length induced, with two or three exceptions, to agree to an additional discount for cash of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 per cent. (as the case might be) over and above their former rates of discount to the Department. Five per cent. was the average additional discount which I was thus enabled to secure for the Department, together with the advantage, in most cases, as heretofore, of the odd books, viz.:—7 as $6\frac{1}{2}$, 13 as 12, or 25 as 24. This additional discount will be quite sufficient to pay the customs duty which has recently been imposed upon books coming into the Province, and thus enable the Department to supply the schools with a very greatly increased variety of

books at the old rates, viz.: on an average currency for sterling prices (*i. e.* 20 cents for the shilling sterling.)"

These arrangements for the purchase of books, &c., having been explained to the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the matter, together with the terms on which the books are supplied to the Schools, the Committee reported to the House upon the facts as follows:

"Your Committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department, and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock *are satisfactory, and well fitted for securing the same on the most favorable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory.*"

XIV.—Table O.—Superannuated and Worn-out Teachers of Public Schools.

1. This table shows the age and service of each Public School pensioner in Ontario up to the close of 1871, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to worn-out Public School teachers, is as follows:—In 1853, the Legislature appropriated $2,000, which it afterwards increased to $4,000 per annum, in aid of superannuated or worn-out Public School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed $6 annually for each year the recipient has taught School in Ontario. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of $4 for the current year, and $5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his $4 any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854, (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at the rate of $5 for that year in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out. When the fund is not sufficient (as it never has been since the first year of its administration,) to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, it is then divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught. To secure equality, each claimant is paid in full the first year, less the amount of his subscriptions required by law to be paid.

2. It appears from the Table that 257 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 133 have died, have not been heard from, or have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1871, the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them.

3. The average age of each pensioner in 1871, was 68 years; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 22 years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Public School in Ontario; though their having taught Schools many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, has induced the Council, in some instances, to admit applicants to the list of worn-out Public School teachers after teaching only a few years in this Province, which would not have been done had the candidate taught, altogether, only a few years of his life.

4. My report in former years contained the names of the parties on whose testimony the application in regard to each case was granted, together with the County of each pensioner's residence. That part of the table has been omitted in my last reports to save the expense of printing, though the record is preserved in the Department for reference, if occasion require.

Official Regulations in regard to the Superannuation Fund.

5. The regulations for the administration of the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, are as follows:—

(1.) Teachers who became superannuated, or worn-out, on or *before* the first day of January, 1854, and who produce the proofs required by law, of character and service as such, may share in this fund according to the number of years they have respectively taught a Public School in Ontario by depositing with the Chief Superintendent of Education the preliminary subscriptions to the fund required by law.

(2.) Every teacher engaged in teaching *since* 1854, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated or worn-out, to share in this Fund, must have contributed to it at the rate of five dollars per annum for each year, from the time when he began to

teach, up to the time of his first annual subscription of four dollars (as required by the statute), for each subsequent year during which he was engaged in teaching. No subscriptions, either for arrears or otherwise, can be received from those who have ceased to teach, [and in all cases the annual payment, unless made within the year for which it is due, will be at the rate of five dollars.]*

(3.) No teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this Fund, who shall not have become disabled for further service, while teaching a Public School, or who shall not have been worn out in the work of a Public School teacher.

(4.) All applications must be accompanied with the requisite certificates and proofs according to the prescribed forms and instructions. No certificate in favour of an applicant should be signed by any teacher already admitted as a pensioner on the Fund.

(5.) In case the Fund shall at any time not be sufficient to pay the several claimants, the highest sum permitted by law, the income shall be equitably divided among them, according to their respective periods of service.

(6.) Communications and subscriptions in connection with this Fund, are to be sent to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHOOL LAW, 1871.

* * "On the decease of any teacher, his wife, or other legal representatives, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid in by such teacher, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum."

* * "Any teacher retiring from the profession shall be entitled to receive back from the Chief Superintendent one-half of any sums thus paid in by him to the Fund."

XV.—Table P.—Educational Summary for 1871.

This table exhibits, in a single page, the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, as far as I have been able to obtain returns, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of these institutions in 1871, was 5,004—increase, 34; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 463,057—increase, 3,896; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was $2,297,694—increase, $123,952; total amount available for educational purposes, $2,629,570—increase, $215,513.

XVI.—Table Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1871, Inclusive.

This most important table is highly suggestive, it is only by comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support, that we can form a correct idea of the educational progress of a country. The statistics for such comparisons should be kept constantly before the public mind to prevent erroneous and injurious impressions, and to animate to efforts of further and higher advancement.

Congratulations have often been expressed at the great improvements which have been made in all our institutions of education, in regard both to the subjects and methods of teaching, as in the accommodations and facilities of instruction; also in the number of our Educational Institutions, in attendance upon them; and in the provision for their support. But it is only by analyzing and comparing the statistics contained in Table Q, that a correct and full impression can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last twenty years. Take a few items, as example. In 1842, the number of

* With respect to the arrears of subscription, it is to be observed that they can be paid at any time while the teacher is still engaged in that capacity, not after he has ceased. No payment is required for any year during which the teacher was not employed, or for any year prior to 1854, even if the teacher was teaching before that time.

It is further to be remembered that payment of the arrears is not *obligatory*, but is to the interest of the teacher, as the years (from 1854), for which there has been no subscription, will not be reckoned in making up the time of service for the pension.

In no case are subscriptions required except for the years of teaching, for which a pension will be claimed.

Public Schools was only 1,721. In 1851, this had increased to 3,001 ; and in 1871, to 4,598, and the number of pupils attending them from 168,159 in 1851, to 425,126 in 1871. The amount paid for the support of Public Schools has been increased from $468,644 in 1851, to $1,191,476 in 1871, (not including balances not paid at the date of the local reports,) besides the amount paid for the purchase, erection, repairs of School-houses, etc., of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only $56,756, and $77,336 in 1851, but which in 1871 amounted to $611,818—making the aggregate actually paid for Public School purposes in 1871, $1,803,294, or with the balances available and not paid out at the date of the local reports, $2,124,471. These facts will be more clearly seen from the following table, in addition to which may be added the Normal and Model Schools, the system of uniform text-books, maps, globes, apparatus (of domestic manufacture,) prize books and public libraries :

Report for the Year	1850.	1851.	1860.	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
No. of Public Schools reported.....	3059	3001	3069	4019	4303	4379	4422	4480	4524	4566	4598
Amount paid for Public School Teachers' salaries	$ 353716	$ 391308	$ 895591	$ 918113	$ 1041052	$ 1066880	$ 1093516	$ 1146543	$ 1175166	$ 1222681	$ 1191476
Amount paid for erection, repairs of School-houses, &c.	56756	77336	264183	273305	314827	320353	379672	441891	449730	489380	611818
Balance forward each year.....	24016	16893	164498	189861	189121	220738	197147	200898	202530	232303	321176
Total amount available each year....	434488	485537	1324272	1381279	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471

XVII. The Educational Museum.

This fourth branch of the Education Department is probably the most attractive as it is both suggestive and instructive. The other three branches are : (1). The Department proper for the administration of the laws relative to the Public and High Schools. (2). The Normal School for the training of skilled teachers. (3). The Depository for the supply of maps, apparatus and prize and School books. (4). The Educational Museum.

Nothing is more important than that such an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the Schools have been established, and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means furnished would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people.

Principal Contents of the Educational Museum.

The Museum consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal Museums in Europe, including the busts of several of the most celebrated characters in English and French history; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters in Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people ;" and the opinion is at the same ti-

strongly expressed that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful copies of beautiful originals," it is desired, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Raffaele and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction is in part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario Education Grants, for the purpose of improving School architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature, by the means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds in drawing, painting, modelling, &c., &c.

A large portion of the contents of our Museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the Schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

The more recent additions to the Museum may be referred to under the following heads:—

I.—Assyrian and Egyptian Sculpture.

Of the exceedingly valuable collection of sculptures with which Mr. Layard's explorations at Nineveh have enriched the British Museum, we have several of the most interesting casts authorized by the Museum. This selection includes, I. A colossal, human headed, winged bull; II. A four winged figure with mace; III. Slabs representing (1) Sardanapalus I., with winged human figure and offerings, (2) the eagle headed deity (Nisroch) with mystic offerings, besides the sacred tree, (3) an attendant (eunuch) with bow and arrows, &c., (4) Sardanapalus and army besieging a city, (5) a royal lion hunt, (6) Sardanapalus II., at an altar pouring a libation over dead lions, (7) Sardanapalus III., and his Queen feasting after the lion-hunt, (8) a very striking slab representing a wounded lioness, (9-11) horses, lions, male and female figures; IV. Black obelisk from the great mound set up by Shalmaneser (King of Assyria,) about 850 years B.C. I also procured V. Two most interesting stones (recently added to the British Museum collection,) containing records in cuniform character, &c., of the sale of land, about 1120 B.C.; VI. Large statue of Memnon; VII. Lid of large sarcophagus; VIII. Side of an obelisk from Temple of Thoth (from Cairo); IX. Rosetta stone, with inscription in honour of Ptolemy.

2.—Casts of Gems, Medals, &c.

(1) A beautiful set of (470) casts of the celebrated Poniatowski gems. (A similar collection is in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford). (2) a set (of 170) medals, illustrative of Roman History, the Emperors, &c.; (3) a collection of medals of the Popes; (4) a set of the Great Seals of England; (5) 38 medals of the Kings of England; (6) 80 of the Kings, &c., France; (7) 24 of Russian Emperors, &c.; (8) 250 modern celebrated men; (9) besides numerous casts of medallions, Tazza, pieces of armour, &c., &c.; (10) a beautiful collection of casts of leaves, fruit, &c.; (11) about 60 busts, life size, of noted modern characters, &c.

3.—Ivory Carvings, Chromo-Lithographs, Photographs.

From the collection of the Arundel Society, published in connection with the South Kensington Museum, have been procured, (1) a full set of 150 specimens ivory carvings, of various periods from the second to the sixteenth century, in fictile ivory; (2) 60 chromo-lithographs, beautifully coloured, illustrating Italian art; (3) 573 photographs of National

portraits, illustrative of English history, including the Tudor period; (4) 400 miscellaneous photographs of objects of art, scenes, &c.; (5) 170 engravings of modern sculpture.

4.—Electrotypes of Art Treasures.

Of the rich and beautiful collection of Elkington and Franchi's electrotypes of art treasures in the South Kensington collection, we have a small selection owing to the expense of the copies for sale.

5—Food Analysis.

We were enabled to procure from the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, a full set of the printed labels of the numerous samples of Food Analysis exhibited in the Museum. We have specimens of the Analysis boxes with glass covers, so as to enable us to form a similar collection, on a smaller scale, for our own Museum. This collection, when made, will form a most interesting and instructive study for the farmer and food consumer.

6.—India Rubber Manufactures.

Through the kindness of Messrs Macintosh & Co., the eminent India Rubber Manufacturers of Manchester, we obtained several interesting specimens of Rubber-work, illustrative of the various uses to which India Rubber is applied. Some of these specimens are highly artistic in design.

7.—Naval Models.

Beautiful models of war and merchant ships, yachts, and boats, including a line-of battle ship, steam ram, and steam vessels.

8.—Miscellaneous.

Greek, Roman and English Coins, with a few curiosities and specimens of Natural History, &c.

Some striking photographs of objects and places in India, from the India Office in London, and models from the National Life-Boat Association.

The South Kensington Museum is unrivalled in the beauty and extent of its internal fittings and arrangements, no less than in the extent and value of its collections of objects of art, and of industrial and practical value, as well as of articles of *virtu* of great historical interest. It is itself the parent institution of many of the admirable collections and local Museums and Schools of Art throughout the three Kingdoms. The travelling collections of objects of arts which it sends to the local exhibition of these Schools of Art is most varied and interesting. This, it may well be said, is "object teaching" on a grand scale, and in a most attractive form, for the adult masses of England, Ireland and Scotland, and so it emphatically is. This is clearly the policy of the educational authorities in England at present, as it has been for years to some extent on the Continent of Europe. Looking over these large and attractive popular Museums, it is gratifying that we had thus far been enabled by the liberality of our own Legislature, to keep pace in a humble degree with the great efforts which are now being systematically made in England to popularize science and art. These efforts are not only designed to promote this object, but at the same time they tend to interest and instruct the masses not only by cultivating the taste, but by gratifying and delighting the eye by means of well appointed Educational Museums and popular exhibitions.

XVIII.—Report of the Inspectors of High Schools.

In connection with recent discussions on the condition of our High Schools, I beg to direct special attention to the practical and excellent Report of the two Inspectors of High Schools, which will be found in Appendix A. The Reports of these Inspectors, (the Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, M. A., and J. A. McLellan, Esq., M. A.,) this year are alike kind and faithful, and are replete with practical remarks and suggestions; they point out most forcibly the defects of many, both High and Public Schools, and show clearly in the interests of higher English, as well as of sound classical education, the necessity of a thorough reform in the present system, as contemplated by the principal provisions of the High School pa

of the Act which were adopted last year by the Legislative Assembly. I am glad that, under the new Act, the principle of apportioning the High School Fund, according to *results* of teaching, and not merely according to the numbers, will be carried out. This feature of the proposed change in the mode of distributing the High School Grant, I shall discuss more fully in a subsequent part of this report, in connection with the valuable and instructive joint report of the High School Inspectors, in Appendix A.

XIX.—Extracts from Reports of Inspectors of Public Schools.

In all of the most important reports both in Great Britain and the neighbouring States, a large space is devoted to extracts from local reports, as illustrating the practical working of the system, the inner and practical life of the people in their social relations and development, and their efforts, and even struggles, in the newer parts of the country to educate their children.

Character of these Reports.—In reading over these reports, one cannot fail to be struck with the comprehensive survey which the Inspectors take of the new ground which has been assigned to them as their educational field. Being many of them practical teachers of considerable experience, who have risen in their profession, they have at once been able, with tact and discretion, to point out defects and to suggest means of remedying them. These reports have, however, brought out into still stronger relief the following facts,—to which I adverted in my last report,—and which still impede the progress of the schools in many parts of the country :—

1. *Apathy and Selfishness a cause of Backwardness.*—That the inefficiency and stationary condition of the Schools in many places does not arise from any complained of defects in the School Law or system, but in most instances from the apathy and misguided selfishness of the parties concerned—in a few instances from the newness and poverty of the settlements.

2. *Spirit and Enterprise of Old and New Townships contrasted.*—That, on the contrary, the gratifying advancement of the Schools in other places does not depend upon the age or wealth of the settlement, but upon the spirit of the people. Some of the oldest settlements of the Province in the River and Lake Townships of the County of Welland, and on the River St. Lawrence, are far behind the greater part of the newer townships.

3. *Eastern and Western parts of Ontario compared.*—That, as a general rule, the Eastern section of Ontario, East of Kingston—the County of Lanark excepted—is far less advanced and far less progressive than the Western part of the Province, except some old townships on the Rivers Niagara and Detroit, and on Lake Erie. This will be strikingly seen on reference to the library map published in my report of a previous year.

4. *Best Teachers the Cheapest.*—That the best made shoes, and waggons, and fences, and farm tools are the most serviceable and cheapest in the long run, so the best teachers, and school-houses and furniture, are by far the cheapest, as well as the most profitable for all parties, and all the interests of education and knowledge.

5. *Evils of the "Cheap" Teachers and Bad School-House Accommodation.*—That the most serious obstacles to the education of children in many parts of the country are bad school-house accommodation, and the employment of incompetent and miscalled "cheap" teachers ; the only remedy for which is requiring proper school-house accommodation, doing away with the lowest class of teachers, and prescribing a minimum teacher's salary, which will secure the employment and continuance in the profession of competent teachers. This is what the country, as a whole, owes to itself, as well as to the helpless and injured youthful members of it.

XX.—GENERAL REMARKS ON THE CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS, AND THE OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL LAW IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1871.

Prelminary Observations.

In commencing a new era of School progress, I have felt it to be indispensable, with the aid of the newly-appointed and efficient Inspectors, to give in their own words a summary account of the present condition of the Schools—especially in their internal—or, as we might regard it, in their social aspects. This has been felt to be the more important at this period of our Educational history, in order to ascertain exactly where we are, and thus to fix a starting point of renewed progress and efficiency under the new School Act of 1871. Viewed in this light, the extracts taken from the Inspectors' general reports, and published in appendix B., will be found to be of especial interest. They will amply repay perusal. They establish two general and suggestive facts—one of warning, and one of encouragement:

1. The first fact is that the internal condition of the Schools generally has not materially improved for years; that the character of the School accommodation, the constant change of teachers, and the paramount desire in many places to obtain their services, if at all, at a "cheap" rate, have told fearfully upon the *morale* of the Schools, and have discouraged all hope of real progress and advancement. Both Schools and pupils have, under such a system, been brought into a chronic state of change, and experiment—alike forbidding even a quiet respectability of standing, and utterly precluding anything like real progress and efficiency.

2. The second fact established by the Inspectors in their report—and it is a most encouraging one—is that the people generally, when approached in the right spirit, are most anxious to better, at least, the material condition of their Schools. They see that in most cases the School-house and School premises are far below even the passable state in which they should be found—that their condition, in some wealthy neighbourhoods, is wretched—even deplorable—that the health of child and teacher are alike endangered by the often unthinking parsimony of the ratepayers. To have these things pointed out and a remedy suggested have been all that in very many cases has been required. In the majority of other cases a gentle pressure has sufficed to bring about a better state of things.

Subjects of Instruction in the Schools.

There is, however, another and more serious obstacle to the improvement in our Schools, which I regret to find it more difficult to remove than it is to induce trustees to improve the condition of the School-house and premises. I refer to the objections to go beyond the merest rudiments of education, or to employ an additional teacher where one is manifestly inadequate to perform the duties required to make the School efficient, or to maintain proper discipline in it.

In my report for last year I sought to explain and illustrate the necessity of some improvement in this respect. I showed that the normal condition of all systems of education was to be content to reach a state of "passable respectability" and there remain. I said:—

"So long as our system of Schools was in its infancy, and might be fairly regarded as yet an experiment, so long might we confine our efforts to mere elementary organization and be content with very moderate results. Experience has shown, however, that without great care and constant effort the tendency of all systems of education, and ours among the rest, is to a state of equilibrium, or to a uniform dead level of passable respectability. This is the stage in its history, as elsewhere, at which our system has arrived, and at which, as we have explained, many of its friends are disposed to leave it. But those who have carefully studied the subject in all its bearings, and have looked more closely into the educational history, the progress and failures of other countries, know full well that our School System would fall behind that of other countries and become stationary, unless it embodies within itself from time to time the true elements of progress, and pro-

vides fully and on a sufficient scale for the educational wants of the youth of the country."

Statistical Growth of the Schools in advance of their Prosperity.

Now I appeal to trustees and teachers alike to aid the Inspectors and this Department in the effort made to effect the removal of this state of apathy and to awaken a desire to see that some substantial progress is made in the amount and quality of the education to be provided in our Public Schools. The statistical results of the growth of our School System are fast growing upon us. They are indeed marvellous. A few years ago the number of our Schools did not much exceed 2,000,nor did the number of the pupils in them reach 100,000, while the expenditure for all purposes did not, even in 1851, equal $500,000. Now, while the number of the Schools has more than doubled, the increase in the number of pupils and in the gross expenditure of the Schools is over *four hundred per cent!* No one, not even the most ardent admirer and defender of our School System, will for a moment maintain that in efficiency the Schools have at all kept pace with, or even approached this natural and yet most gratifying increase in the number and expenditures of our Schools. It is to a thoughtful consideration of these facts, and to a united effort to improve the internal condition of our Schools, that I would invite the attention of the friends of our Educational System.

Interesting Statistical Facts.

The population of this Province, according to the recent census is 1,620,842. The number of children of school age is on an average a little over one-fourth of the whole. The number of Elementary Schools is not much below 5,000, and are maintained at an annual cost of above $2,000,000, or over one dollar per head of the population. Such being the magnitude to which our Educational System has grown, every man will feel how imperative it is upon us to see that that system is as thorough and complete in all of its details as possible ; and that in no respect should it be allowed to fall below the average standard now reached by other educating countries. For convenience I repeat the gratifying statistics of educational progress in this place.

Report for the Year	1860.	1861.	1862,	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
County Municipal Assessment	278693	278085	274471	287768	304382	308092	319154	351873	362375	372743	385284	492481
Trustees' School Assessment	556682	587297	620268	631755	659380	711197	760366	799708	855538	890834	951099	1027184
Total Receipts	1324272	1381279	1396123	1432885	1484187	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471
Increase in Total Receipts	14452	57006	14843	36762	51301	60813	62970	62364	118997	38093	116938	180106

Putting these facts in another form(with some additional ones,) we can see at a glance the nature and extent of educational progress which we have made during the last twenty-one years :—

Report for the Year	1850.	1851.	1860.	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868	1869.	1870.	1871.
No. of Public Schools reported	3059	3001	3969	4019	4303	4379	4422	4480	4524	4566	459
Amount paid for Public School Teachers' salaries	$ 353716	$ 391308	$ 895591	$ 918113	$ 1041052	$ 1066880	$ 1093516	$ 1146543	$ 1175166	$ 1222681	$ 1191476
Amount paid for erection, repairs of School-houses, &c	56756	77336	264183	273305	314827	320353	379672	441891	449730	489380	611819
Balance forward each year	24016	16893	164498	189861	189121	220738	197147	200898	202380	232305	321176
Total amount available each year	434488	485537	1324272	1381279	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471

Two Objections considered.

I desire first to refer to the objection made to the increase in the number of practical subjects required to be taught in our Public Schools, and then to the minor objection to employ two teachers in the larger Schools.

And first, I may remark, that had the new "Programme of Subjects for Study in the Public Schools" partially omitted, or had it even given a subordinate place to the essential elementary subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic, then the first objection might have had force; and secondly, that no system of education has any pretensions to completeness, or even to what is of more consequence, a thorough practicalness of character, unless it had provided for teaching those additional subjects which the necessities of the country, and the pursuits and occupations of the people require.

By reference to the Programme of Studies, it will be seen from the number and order of the subjects in it, and the time prescribed per week for teaching each of them, that the first years of Public School studies are almost entirely devoted to teaching the three primary or fundamental subjects of a good education—reading, writing and arithmetic, including only such other subjects and to such a degree, as to relieve the pupils from the tedium of the more severe and less attractive studies, and to develop their faculties of observation and taste for knowledge, as suggested by the largest experience of the most advanced educators. The subjects of the Programme are limited in both number and range to what is considered essential, and to what experience has proved can be thoroughly mastered by pupils of ordinary capacity and diligence within thirteen years of age. The thorough teaching of a few subjects, within practical limits, will do more for intellectual development, and for the purposes of practical life, than the skimming over a wide range of topics. The subjects of Natural Science required by the thirteenth section of the new School Act to be taught in the Schools and provided for in the programme, are such, (and are prescribed to such an extent only) as is absolutely necessary for the advancement of the country,—in agriculture, the mechanical arts, and manufactures, apart from science and literature, and are even less than are required by law to be taught in some of the Western States of the Union* And when the cheap and excellent text-books prescribed are examined in connexion with the subjects specified, it will be found that nothing has been introduced which is impracticable, or for mere show, but everything for practical use, and that which admits of easy accomplishment.

Education directed towards the Pursuits and Occupations of a People.

On this subject Dr. Playfair gives the following striking illustration:

"The great advantage of directing education towards the pursuits and occupations of the people is that, while it elevates the individual, it at the same time gives security for the future prosperity of the nation. There are instances of nations rich in natural resources of industry, yet poor from the want of knowledge how to apply them; and there are opposite examples of nations utterly devoid of industrial advantages, but constituted of an educated people who use their science as a compensation for their lack of raw material. Spain is an example of the first class, and Holland of the second. Spain, indeed, is wonderfully instructive, and her story is well told by Buckle, for you see her rise in glory or fall in shame, just as there are conditions of intellectual activity or torpor among her inhabitants. * * * This nation has everything in the richest profusion to make it great and prosperous. Washed both by the Atlantic and Mediterranean, with noble harbours, she might command an extensive commerce both with Europe and America. Few countries have such riches in the natural resources of industry. A rich soil and almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation might make her a great food-exporting nation. Iron and coal, copper, quicksilver and lead abound in profusion, but these do not create industries unless the people possess knowledge to apply them. When that knowledge prevailed, Spain was indeed among the most advanced of industrial nations. Not only her metallurgic industries, but her cotton, woollen and silk manufactures were unequalled; her shipbuilding also was the admiration of other nations. But all have

* Thus in the State of Illinois no teacher is entitled to receive a certificate of qualification unless he is able to teach the elements of the Natural Sciences, Physiology, and the Laws of Health.

decayed because science withers among an uneducated people, and without science nations cannot thrive. Turn to Holland, once a mere province of Spain. She has nothing but a maritime position to give her any natural advantage. Not so bad, indeed, as Voltaire's statement, that she is a land formed from the sand brought up on the sounding-leads of English sailors, though she is actually created from the debris of Swiss and German mountains brought down by the Rhine. Hence within her lands are no sources of mineral wealth; but she has compensated for its absence by an admirable education of her people. For my own country, I have no ambition higher than to get schools approaching in excellence to those of Holland. And so this mud-produced country, fenced round by dykes to prevent the ocean from sweeping it away, is thriving, prosperous and happy, while her old mistress—Spain—is degraded and miserable, unable in all Europe until lately to find a King who would undertake to govern her ignorant people."

Pupils entitled to the essential Minimum of a good English Education.

Our School Law wisely lays down the principle that every youth in the land is entitled, not only to a sound practical education in the three great essentials of English education—reading, writing and arithmetic,—but that he should receive instruction from competent persons in such other elementary subjects as the advanced intelligence of the present day prescribes as the essential minimum of Public School education. Having laid down this principle, it provides ample means for giving it effect. As our recent School legislation in this direction has been so often, and, I think, so unwisely and so unjustly criticised, I shall refer specially but briefly to it in the following observations:

In discussing the question as to the extent to which a course of instruction for primary Schools should go, two things, I think, will be regarded by all parties as essential: 1st. *That the course of instruction proposed should not be beyond the reasonable capacity of the pupils for which it is intended.* 2nd. That *it should be adapted, not only to the wants and circumstances of the country, but also to individual groups or classes of pupils,*—those intended, say, for agricultural, mercantile or mechanical pursuits. With less than what is included in this two-fold standard, no one, I think, would likely be satisfied. At all events, no one would be satisfied with it but those who desire a special course for their own children, and who, therefore, strongly object to any comprehensive course not adapted to their own peculiar views. But these are exceptional cases for which no special legislation is desirable. With such persons it is impossible to discuss this question satisfactorily; nor shall I attempt it further than to state, that no system of instruction would be at all practicable if every parent had the unlimited right (which some objectors claim) to dictate the subjects in the prescribed course which his son should alone take. For, not only does such a right involve utter confusion in a school curriculum, but it also involves the right to dictate how much of the teacher's time shall be devoted to the particular subjects to be taught to his son. The claim, therefore, of the parent to dictate in these matters has been regarded as inadmissible in every system of public instruction established in any country. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to an inquiry into the completeness of the course of study which has been provided for our Public Schools: and I shall do so under the two-fold head which I have indicated above.

(1.) The Course of Study should not be Beyond the Capacity of the Pupils.

And first, I may remark that the course of study proposed should not be beyond the reasonable capacity of the pupils for whom it is intended.

In looking at the course of study for Public Schools, as prescribed, we find it is practically divided into two parts:—The first part is that through which a boy must pass before he is eligible for promotion into the High School; and the second part is that designed for pupils who do not intend to enter the High School, but finish their elementary education in the Public Schools. Of that part of the course, therefore, designed specially for Public Schools, I may remark that it is divided nominally into four classes, but practically into but three and a-half.

The subjects required to be taught to pupils before their entrance into the High Schools are—

Object Lessons.

Reading—To page 244 of the Fourth Book.

Spelling—To the same page of the Fourth Book, and the Companion Spelling Book.

Writing—To write neatly and legibly.

Arithmetic—Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Simple and Compound Rules; Least Common Multiple; Greatest Common Measure; Reduction of Fractions; and Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—Principal grammatical forms and definitions: analysis and parsing of simple sentences.

Geography—Definitions, map notation and a knowledge of the maps of the World, the Four Quarters, Ontario, and the Dominion.

Composition—So far as to be able to write short narratives, or descriptions of objects, and familiar letters.

Elements of Linear Drawing—Outline of maps, and common objects on paper.

History—Elementary parts of Canadian and English History.

This, we see, is the whole course required of pupils before their entrance into the High Schools. A more simple course of elementary study, elaborated as it is in the Limit Table, could not be devised, so as to possess any practical value at all; and no one will pretend to say that it is beyond the capacity of the pupils for whom it is designed. I shall, therefore, not discuss it further, but simply glance at the remainder of the subjects prescribed for pupils who complete their elementary education in the Public Schools. Even here we shall find that the course of instruction is practically narrowed down to a completion of the remainder of the subjects in the fourth class, and to the subjects in the fifth class—for the sixth class, with the exception of small additional work in a few subjects, involves practically nothing more than a simple review of the previous course.

The Additional Subjects in the Course of Study for Public Schools.

As to the additional subjects which have been introduced into the course of study in the Public Schools, I may state that they are the elements of mechanics, (including drawing), commercial instruction, the elements of practical science, agriculture and natural history. It is only in regard to two or three of these additional subjects that any discussion has arisen.

This branch of our subject opens up a wide field of practical discussion, and, to my mind, involves the whole question of a complete and comprehensive system of public instruction. It also introduces the second essential point in our system of public instruction (which I have above indicated,) viz., "That the course of study prescribed should be sufficiently comprehensive to be adapted, not only to the pursuits and occupations of the people, but also to individual groups or classes of pupils."

1st Objection:—That the New Subjects are Premature.

Several objections on various grounds have been urged against the introduction of the new subjects into our Public Schools, but they may all be classified under two general heads:—

1. That their introduction is *premature*, (and that even if not premature,)
2. They are *unnecessary*.

To my mind, the first objection involves a painful admission, and one humiliating to our boasted educational progress.

Thirty years have now elapsed since the first foundations of our educational system were traced out, and twenty-five years at least (now a quarter of a century,) since our present structure was reared. No one will pretend to say that the founders of that system burthened it with a superfluous array of topics, or embarrassed the young learner with a multiplicity of subjects of study.

OUR PRESENT SYSTEM SKETCHED IN 1846.—WE CAN REMAIN NO LONGER IN A STATE OF EDUCATIONAL PROBATION AND TUTELAGE.

In laying the foundations of our present system of education, in 1846, after extensive inquiry in Europe and America, I endeavoured to sketch a comprehensive course of study for our Public Schools. Additional experience has but confirmed my views on this subject. But I did no more in those early days than to provide for the teaching of the merest elements of a plain English education. It was left to after days to fill up the outline, and to supply wants in our educational system as they arose. That time, as I trust I shall briefly demonstrate, has fully come. After twenty-five years of educational infancy it is high time that we should take a step or two in advance, if we do not desire to remain laggards in the great race of national progress and enlightenment. That we are not prepared to do so, and that our period of probation, or tutelage, is not felt to be sufficiently protracted, I am not prepared to admit. I at once, therefore, join issue with those who say that the introduction of the new elementary subjects into our Public School course is premature. I feel that such a declaration involves a painful admission, that our twenty-five years' progress has been illusory, and that we are not yet honestly prepared, or ready, to add the new elementary subjects to our School course. Such an admission is, I think, contrary to fact, and is humiliating to our admitted position as one of the acknowledged educational leaders in the provinces of our young Dominion.

2ND OBJECTION:—THAT EVEN IF THE NEW SUBJECTS ARE NOT PREMATURE, THEY ARE UNNECESSARY.

The second objection contains a fundamental error, which should be fully met and thoroughly exposed. Unless our people entirely get rid of the idea that the new subjects of study in the Public Schools are *unnecessary*, we shall never be able to build up our educational structure, with any degree of symmetry, as originally planned. And, what is more serious, if not fatal to our national growth, if we declare the new subjects to be unnecessary, we shall never, under our educational system, attain to that national position to which the lovers of our monarchical institutions, or the founders of our confederation have wisely aspired.

PRESSURE ON US TO ADVANCE—WE CANNOT REMAIN STATIONARY.

Those who have occupied such a position as has enabled them to take an extensive outlook of the educational field here and elsewhere, have noticed with deep interest the restless activity which is observable everywhere. Discoveries in science by eminent men, and their practical application to the necessities of commercial, professional, and social life, have become so marked a feature of the present day, that they cease to be a wonder. Formerly such discoveries were regarded as the fond dream of the enthusiast; and every new application of science to the practical arts was resisted by hundreds of interested opponents, who sneered at the discovery, and scorned the pretensions of the learned theorists whose knowledge of the principles of their science or art was a wonderful mystery to them, as also to the unenlightened artizan.

PAINFUL RESULTS OF OUR PRESENT LIMITED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

What is indicated is of common occurrence even in our day; and, painful as is the admission, it is no less true, that thousands of lads and young men are leaving our Public Schools in the rural districts every year, who are practically ignorant of even the elementary principles of science, which they find developed in the industrial appliances with which they are immediately brought into contact upon leaving school. Take one in twenty of these lads, and ask him to give you anything like a correct idea of the *principles* of the threshing machine, fanning mill, reaper, any of the mechanical powers, railway locomotive, or the thousand and one adaptations of science to industry which he daily sees, and he will frankly tell you he knows little or nothing about them, and that in very many cases he never heard of them at school! Are we prepared to defend and perpetuate

a state of things which produces such results, and be content to allow the Canadian youth of our day, with their ingenuity and varied intellect, to leave our Public Schools (aptly named the people's colleges), so unfit even to understand, much less to control and direct in the great industrial enterprises and mechanical inventions of the day? Every one who looks at the matter dispassionately will, I am sure, join with me in uttering an emphatic No: they will rather the more heartily join in every effort to enable our lads to take their place in the world's arena, fully equipped for the battle of life.

The Dominion or National Stand-Point of View.

Let us look at this matter from another stand-point, as I suggested in my last report:—"We are a young country, placed in close proximity to a large and wonderfully progressive people. In the good providence of God, we are permitted to construct, on the broad and deep foundations of British liberty, the corner-stone of a new nationality, leaving to those who come after us to raise the stately edifice itself. Apart from the Christianity of our people, what more lasting bond and cement of society in that new nationality, than a free and comprehensive system of Christian education for the youth of the land, such as we have sought to establish? Our aim should, therefore, be to make that system commensurate with the wants of our people, in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times, and comprehensive enough to embrace the various branches of human knowledge which are now continually being called into requisition in the daily life of the farmer, the artizan, and the man of business. And yet no one who has attentively studied the educational progress which we have made during the last ten years, or (as a recent report printed by the Legislature remarks) no one who has carefully watched the development of the material resources and manufacturing industries of this Province, but must have been painfully struck with the fact that, while we have liberally provided for the other wants of our people, we have almost entirely neglected making any provision for training, and then turning to practical account, that superior scientific and industrial skill among ourselves, which in other countries contribute so largely and effectively to develop their physical and industrial resources. The remarkable and almost unconscious development among ourselves of the manufacturing interests of the country has reached a magnitude and importance that it would be suicidal to those interests (in these days of keen competition with our American neighbours) and injurious to their proper development, not to provide without delay for the production among ourselves of a class of skilled machinists, manufacturers, engineers, chemists, and others. No one can visit any of the industrial centres which have sprung up in different parts of the country and in our larger towns without being struck with their value and importance, and the number and variety of the skilled labourers employed. Inquiry into the source of supply of this industrial class reveals the fact, that, from the youngest employes up to the foreman of the works, they are almost entirely indebted to England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, and other countries or that supply." Again:

"Rising up above this mere local view of the question, other broader and more comprehensive ones force themselves upon our attention. Are we not conscious of the extraordinary scientific and industrial progress of the present day? Do we not hope for and predict, under God's Providence, a great future for this country? Have we not in the assertion of our incipient nationality entered the lists of industrial competition with the United States, and even with England and other countries? And do we not, therefore, require to make without delay some provision for training that class of young men who must in future take the leading part in that competition. The wonderful progress of the mechanical arts is within the memory of most of us. The marvellous revolution caused by the practical application of steam and telegraphy (those golden links of science), to locomotion, commerce, industry and inter-communication, has so stimulated the inventive genius of man, that we now cease to be astonished at any new discovery; and only await each successive development of science still more wonderful than the last, to calmly discuss its merits and advantages. In this active race of competition our Province (the leading one in the Dominion), cannot stand still. With all our inventions we have not yet been able to discover the royal road to learning; and our youth cannot, Minerva-like, spring fully armed into the arena of competitive science and skill. We must, therefore,

provide liberally for the patient and practical instruction in every grade and department of knowledge, so that, with God's blessing, we shall not fall behind in the great race of national intelligence and progress."*

Shallow Education a Grievous National Wrong—A Warning.

The Hon. Mr. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania, thus illustrates the great loss which the country sustains by the mere "read, write and cipher" system which some advocate for Public Schools, especially in the absence of men of broad views and intelligent culture. He says:—

"Many of our people seem to think that if they have their children taught simply to read, write, and cipher, it is enough. Others add to these branches a smattering of geography and grammar, and call their children well educated. This superficial education is breeding among our people shallowness, rawness, conceit, instability, and a want of self-respect, honour, and dignity. It is lowering the tone of society, subjecting us to the rule of unprincipled demagogues, filling high positions with incompetent men, and weakening public virtue. Every social interest and every governmental concern in this country is suffering for want of more men of broad views, ripe culture, and high sense of right. I heartily endorse the sentiment uttered by President Porter, of Yale College, in his recent inaugural address, that—

'The lessons on history, both the earlier and more recent, are distinct and vivid; that in a country like ours, wealthy, proud, and self-confident, there can be neither permanence nor dignity if the best knowledge and the highest culture do not influence its population and institutions.'"

II. THE NEW SUBJECTS OF MECHANICS, DRAWING, PRACTICAL SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AGRICULTURE, VOCAL MUSIC, AND COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION DISCUSSED SEPARATELY.

1. I may remark that, with a view to meet the necessities of the case (as indicated above), and as stated last year, "one great object of the new School Act was to make our Public Schools more directly and effectively subservient to the interests of agriculture, manufactures and mechanics."

2. In my first special report on "A System of Public Elementary Education for Upper Canada," printed by the Legislature in 1846, I stated the institutions necessary for these purposes; and in the concluding remarks of two recent annual reports I have expressed strong convictions on the subject. "When we consider the network of railroads which are intersecting, as well as extending from one end to the other of our country, the various important manufactures which are springing up in our cities, towns and villages, and the mines which are beginning to be worked, and which admit of indefinite development, provision should undoubtedly be made for educating our own mechanical and civil engineers, and chief workers in mechanics and mines; but I here speak of the more elementary part of the work of practical education, which should be given in the ordinary Public Schools."

I.—Preliminary Suggestions in regard to the Amount of and the Way in which Instruction in Schools should be Given.

The Superintendent of the State of Maine, in his last report, asks and answers the following questions in regard to a course of study for our Public Schools:

1. "What (he asks) shall be taught in our Common Schools?—*Answer.* Those things necessary to our children as men and women. When shall the several branches be taught?—*Answer.* As fast as their faculties of sensation, perception and reasoning develop. How shall they be taught?—*Answer.* In the order of development of the child-faculties, and with all the allurements possible to the inventive powers of the adult mind."

* *Report of Inquiry in regard to Schools of Technical Science.* By Doctors Hodgins & Machattie, pp. 18, 19

2. Dr. Lyon Playfair also answers the latter question in the following forcible language: "The pupil must be brought in face of the facts through experiment and demonstration. He should pull the plant to pieces, and see how it is constructed. He must vex the electric cylinder till it yields him its sparks. He must apply with his own hand the magnet to the needle. He must see water broken up into its constituents parts, and witness the violence with which its elements unite. Unless he is brought into actual contact with the facts, and taught to observe and bring them into relation with the science evolved from them, it were better that instruction in science should be left alone. For one of the first lessons he must learn from science is not to trust in authority, but to demand proof for each asseveration. All this is true education, for it draws out faculties of observation, connects observed facts with the conceptions deducted from them in the course of ages, gives discipline and courage to thought, and teaches a knowledge of scientific method which will serve a lifetime. Nor can such an education be begun too early. The whole yearnings of a child are for the natural phenomena around him, until they are smothered by the ignorance of the parent. He is a young Linnæus roaming over the fields in search of flowers. He is a young conchologist or mineralogist gathering shells or pebbles on the sea shore. He is an ornithologist, and goes bird-nesting; an icthyologist, and catches fish. Glorious education in nature all this, if the teacher knew how to direct and utilize it. The present system is truly ignoble, for it sends the working man into the world in gross ignorance of everything he has to do in it. The utilitarian system is noble in so far as it treats him as an intelligent being who ought to understand the nature of his occupation, and the principles involved in it. If you bring up a ploughman in utter ignorance of everything relating to the food of plants, of every mechanical principle of farm implements, of the weather to which he is exposed, of the sun that shines upon him, and makes the plants to grow, of the rain which, while it drenches him, refreshes the crops around, is that ignorance conducive to his functions as an intelligent being? All nations which have in recent years revised their educational systems, have provided a class of Secondary Schools for the industrial classes, especially devoted to teach them the principles of science and art relating to their industries. Holland compels every town of 10,000 inhabitants to erect such schools."

3. The Superintendent of the State of Kansas makes the following highly suggestive remarks on this subject:

"A practical education is by far the best. Close observation in everyday life leads to this. Inquiry and observation are encouraged by visiting with the pupils the telegraph office, the printing office, the book-bindery, mills and factories of all kinds, the foundry and machine shops. Attention should be called to the points of interest, and the working of the machinery fully explained, together with the practical utility and importance of each particular avocation, their mutual dependence upon each other, and their general influence upon society. Such visits give the pupil a much better idea of the manner in which the various departments of business are conducted, and of the operation of the machinery, than all the apparatus that can be found."

II.—Reform in the Mode of Teaching in the Public Schools.

A recent writer, (Prof. Allen, of Pennsylvania,) in an essay on "Reform in Primary Teaching," points out in graphic language the defects in the mode of dealing with "children in the School-room." He summarizes a few practical suggestions on the subject as follows. His "new departure" consists:—

1. In dividing School life into two periods, known respectively as the *how* or fact period, and the *why* or philosophical. Instruction during the first period consists in giving processes, familiarizing tables, acquiring rapidity and accuracy in performing, and should be wholly, or nearly so, conversational.

2. As all studies in the School-room may be classed under the three heads of language, mathematics and natural science, and as the elements of all physical and natural science *should be taught to the youngest child* that enters the School, every child should have daily one lesson in language, one in mathematics, and one in science.

3. Instruction should first be given in how to properly use the senses, that they may

convey to the mind accurate knowledge, properly certified to or tested. Very much attention should be given to securing greater accuracy of the perspective faculties.

This embraces three studies, all that any pupil at any time of life ought to pursue. In connection with this, drawing, writing and music come in, not as studies, but as changes, which is, in the true sense of the word, rest.

4. The *spoken* instead of the *written* word should *first* be taught. No attention or time should be given during this first period to teach the letters or figures. Words should be printed or written (better the latter) simply as forms or as pictures are made. These may be taken from wall cards, or from lessons put upon the board by the teacher. As spelling would not be used did we not write, and as we use it properly only in writing, spelling should not be taught until writing is learned, and oral spelling should never be used as a process for teaching spelling.

As words should be taught before letters, the time will not be long before the letters and figures will be known by the pupils, and you will have been saved a vast amount of vexatious, tedious, and patience-trying work, and the pupil will have been saved that rough, stony and thorny path over which the most of us have trodden in sorrow. They will have picked up these little waifs or integral parts of language the natural way.

If we desire to teach language efficiently and correctly, we must bear in mind that habits of speech are caught much more easily and readily than taught.

5. Physical science should be taught by bringing the subjects and things of which they treat as far as possible into the presence of the child. Let his eyes see and his hands feel the subjects and things presented. In doing this every School-room becomes a miniature museum. I should like to exhibit such an one as I now have in mind, collected entirely by the children of the School. In thus studying these subjects the child is brought in direct contact with the material with which he daily meets and has to do with in after life. His vocabulary is increased, as well as his knowledge of the meaning and spelling of words. All his exercises should be written.

6. No Primary School ought to be open for a longer period each day than four hours, and the rooms should be so arranged and such fixtures furnished as will allow the pupil to be standing or sitting, as he may desire. Children thus situated, it is found, seldom sit. This is nature's plan.

7. None but experienced teachers and those of much learning and culture, ought ever to be placed in Primary Schools. Consequently the primary teacher ought to have a higher salary than in any other grade.

8. The Superintendent of the State of Maine, in an instructive paragraph of his last report, thus gives the result of his own experience on the best mode of "keeping children employed in school." He says:—

"During the last winter I endeavoured, by visiting the schools, and by public lectures, to solve the question, How shall young children be kept busy in their studies so as to render them interested and profited by them? While visiting the schools, I noticed that from one-half to two-thirds of the children were idle a large portion of the time. To remedy this state of things, and feeling that the time of these children is as valuable as it ever will be, I devised a course of exercises by which the children could be employed while the teacher might be engaged in other duties. I therefore introduced scrip-hand writing on the blackboard and on their slates. Contrary to the generally received opinion, young children will learn scrip-hand more easily than the printed forms of the letters. Little children delight in imitating the older ones, and whenever I presented the subject to the young children, they bounded to the work with the most intense pleasure. Many teachers have pursued the course with most interesting results. It places a new power in the hands of both teacher and pupil, and gives the children something to do. My cardinal motto in this, as in other work, has been, that children love to do things when they know how to do them.

"Other exercises in arithmetic, spelling, drawing and geography, were introduced, so that under skilful management a large proportion of the time could be employed not as a compulsory exercise, but one in which the children delighted to engage. I deem these as vital points in advancing the condition of our schools; and I notice that in proportion as teachers have taken hold of these matters, have their services been in demand and higher wages obtained."

III.—Shorter School Hours, and not Shorter Programme.

The suggestion as to a school-teaching day of four hours above has many able advocates. The State Superintendent of Kansas, has collected their opinions on the subject, and thus introduces them :—

"Now, if it be true, that the voluntary attention of children under ten years of age cannot be retained, without detriment, longer than fifteen or twenty minutes at one time, on any given subject, and we believe it is, not only from our own experience, but from the observations of distinguished educators, both in this country and in Europe, then, the hours of study in our Schools should be shortened.

A law reducing a School-day to four hours, instead of six, as at present, would be a great blessing, not only to the children in School, but to the cause of education in general. A session of two hours in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, with a recess of fifteen minutes in the middle of each for all the pupils in the School, and a recess of ten minutes in the middle of each subdivision for all the children under ten years of age, would make a judicious subdivision for study and relaxation under the four-hour system. It is sincerely believed that with the diminished time in School, and recesses as indicated, the pupils will learn more in a given time, and retain what they do learn, better than they possibly can with longer sessions. Then why protract the School sessions till every child is completely worn out and disgusted with every thing that pertains to books, school and education, when his whole nature revolts at the very thought of this wicked and unwise course of action? The surroundings and appliances of the School-room, the comfort and conveniences of the furniture, and the time for study and relaxation; in short, everything should be conducive in the highest degree to calm, quiet study."

E. Chadwick, Esq., C. B. of England, has written a very remarkable pamphlet, containing a statement of facts that ought to command the attention of the civilized world. It was published pursuant to an address of the House of Lords.

Mr. Chadwick says: "Struck by the frightful disproportion between the powers of childish attention and the length of School hours, he had directed questions to many distinguished teachers on the subject." For instance:

Mr. Donaldson, head master of the training college of Glasgow, states that the limits of voluntary and intelligent attention are with children of from five to seven years of age, about 15 minutes; from seven to ten years of age, about 20 minutes; from ten to twelve years of age, about 55 minutes; from twelve to sixteen or eighteen years of age, about 80 minutes, and continues; "I have repeatedly obtained a bright voluntary attention from each of those classes five or ten or fifteen minutes more, but I observed it was at the expense of the succeeding lesson."

The Rev. J. A. Morrison, rector of the same college, speaking on the same subject, says: "I will undertake to teach one hundred children in three hours a day, as much as they can by possibility receive; and I hold it to be an axiom in education, that no lesson has been given, till it has been received; as soon, therefore, as the receiving power of the children is exhausted, anything given, is useless, nay, injurious, inasmuch as you thereby weaken instead of strengthen the receiving power. This ought to be a first principle in education. I think it is seldom acted on."

In Denmark children may attend School one part of the day, and work the other part. A School-house in Copenhagen is furnished for a thousand children; one session is held in the morning, a thousand attending; in the afternoon a second thousand attend, both Schools being under the same general management. This system secures a happy union of bodily and mental exercise. It is profitable whether considered in an intellectual, moral or pecuniary point of view, and is based on sound principles. Experience proves that a few hours of mental labour is better for the educational progress of the student, than of a whole day of forced application to books, as was the custom in early times.

IV.—Results of the Short Hours System.—Example.

The report of the Schools in Boston furnishes the following illustrative example of the short hour system:—

"There is one peculiarity in the management of the Woburn High School which, for

several reasons, is worthy of special consideration. The 'half-day system,' which has been in operation there for several years, requires the attendance of the pupil but one-half of each day, provided he has faithfully performed his duties. It is thought that this system has a good influence upon the character of the pupil, as it increases his self-reliance, and cultivates a feeling of responsibility; upon his health, also, as during the time in which he is preparing his lessons he escapes the necessary restraint of the school-room and its vitiated atmosphere; and upon his mind, as undisturbed by the distracting influences that are unavoidable in a large school, he can accomplish much more in the same time, and with much more satisfaction. It is an economical arrangement, also. Says the Superintendent: 'The present High School house was intended to accommodate ninety pupils. With this system it will accommodate just twice that number.' (One half attending in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.) 'Hence, it is to-day, saving an expenditure of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in the erection of a new High School building.'

The results of this system are so entirely satisfactory to all parties interested, and its advantages so obvious, that I would commend it for adoption in those towns whose citizens are not prepared to incur the expense of erecting new High School buildings, or of enlarging existing ones, to accommodate the increasing number of pupils prepared to enter upon the High School course of study."

V.—Written Examinations as an Educational Help.

In the opinion of most educators, the system of written examinations is found to be a most valuable help in the process of education. The State Superintendant of Minnesota thus writes, and his opinions are endorsed by the teachers of his State in the resolution below. He says:—

"There is no exercise in which pupils can engage that will be a source of more profit to them, or of greater satisfaction to teachers and parents than this work. Nothing would be of more lasting benefit to all classes in our High and graded Schools than to have daily drills in expressing their ideas on paper, taking for a subject some of their regular lessons. By this means lasting benefit will accrue to the pupil by enabling him to express his ideas clearly and readily. The teacher in correcting the work, should do it, not only in respect to the pupils knowledge of the subject, but also in relation to the knowledge exhibited in the use of capital letters, punctuation, penmanship, spelling, neatness of paper, and style of expression. This matter of written examinations was discussed in the last convention of county superintendents to urge upon teachers of all grades its great importance. No one will, I think, over estimate the importance of this work, who knows how much difficulty the pupils in our best schools, find in expressing their ideas on paper, even when writing on a subject with which they are best acquainted. Any one who can do well in a written examination can do well in an oral one. But often, those who recite well, orally, show very many errors as soon as they answer questions on paper."

"*Resolved*, That we heartily approve and recommend the practice of frequent written and oral examinations in our Public Schools, and that we deem it essential to the best interests of all our Schools that such examinations be had at least as often as once a month."

VI.—Object Teaching as an Introduction to Practical Science in the Schools.

As "Object Teaching" is a most valuable mode of introducing the study of practical science into the Schools, I think it well briefly to state the principles on which it is based, and to notice an interesting fact relating to our Depository in connection with its adoption in the neighbouring State of New York, taken from the Report of the State of Iowa. The Report says:—

"In the history of education no era is more distinguished than that which Pestalozzi introduced. This great philanthropist and educator originated the most signal reform in the training of young minds—the most radical, far-reaching, and philosophical that has ever been undertaken by man. Like all noted characters who stand for the ruling ideas of the age in which they live, he 'builded wiser than he knew.' He started on the assumption that all methods of education to be normal, should be natural, and immedi-

ately put his own hand to the work of revolutionizing the systems of instruction he found around him. This idea he would make supreme. The child is pre-eminently a creature of sense: it lives in the objects around it, and therefore those objects, and not dry abstract names and propositions, should be the material of its study.

"Things and not words, that was the motto. Give the child what it can see, and hear, and feel; and from the known properties of such objects it will ascend by the common route of all true discovery to other attributes which are yet to be known. Pestalozzi plied his contemporaries with the question, how in the first instance is the area of human knowledge extended in any line of research whatever. Since the days of Bacon men were asking Nature questions, and she never had failed to respond eventually to their inquiries. And now the theory was, that the children, under the direction of a competent teacher, should make up their own discoveries in some way.

"The idea took entire possession of Pestalozzi, and henceforth his whole life was given up to the work of drawing out and elaborating his scheme. It is a significant fact that his own efforts towards realizing his plan were for the most part a series of diversified experiments with the most disheartening and unsatisfying results. Failure followed upon failure, and yet his enthusiasm and depth of conviction only gathered fire and intensity from each successive disappointment. He organized schools and wrote books; indeed he sacrificed all he had and his life in the great reform.

"It will suffice to say that the system he inaugurated spread itself rapidly throughout the European States, and extended itself into our own country. It practically gave Prussia its peerless system of Public Schools which has been the pole-star of educationists in all other parts of the civilized world. Whatever of superiority that system has, it was directly to the infusion of Pestalozzianism in it and the new moral impulse which the whole work of popular instruction received through that movement. Commending itself to the great minds of all countries, it was transplanted, almost within the life-time of its founder, to Prussia, Germany, Sardinia, Greece, Denmark, England, and many of the colonies of Great Britain, and through the munificence of William MacClure, and the labours of Jas. Keef, a disciple of Pestalozzi, it gained a foothold in 1809 on American soil, through a systematic, though somewhat inauspicious, effort in the City of Philadelphia."

The Report thus speaks of the introduction of "Object Teaching" into New York from the Educational Depository of Ontario:—

"The system was introduced and modified in adaption to the Anglo-Saxon mind and character in the best schools of Canada, and the celebrated Normal and Model Schools of Toronto. These Schools were visited by Prof. E. A. Sheldon, of Oswego, New York, who incidentally found in the Depository there the books published by the 'Home and Colonial Society' on elementary instruction; these he brought home with him, together with pictures, and other apparatus used in illustrating the lessons, and such practical hints in organization and method as those promising Schools afforded. There soon sprung up in Oswego, under the enterprizing and persistent labours of this indefatigable educator, an Institution, which, until the present time, has maintained the character of being the great centre of objective teaching in the United States. Thence, in all directions, in Schools of all sorts, Normal Schools, Schools of applied science, Institutes, Teachers' Associations, Academies, Colleges, indeed everywhere, the system has taken more or less root. In the Public Schools, especially the whole system of primary instruction has been revolutionized by the introduction of these methods, and the higher departments of our graded School system have felt the same refashioning influence to an extent scarcely less perceptible."

VII.—Necessity for Teaching Practical Science in the Schools—Examples.

I have already referred to the necessity, founded upon our own experience and deficiencies, for introducing the new subjects of study into our Public Schools. I have shown that the springing up and growth of various kinds of manufactures and industries among us have compelled the Department to suggest means—even at a later period in our educational history than it should have been done—by which we should be able to produce skilled artizans among ourselves. Judged by the experience and example of their educating states and countries, our Legislature—though a little behind time—has wisely

provided and required that the elements of the natural sciences shall be taught in our Public Schools. I shall now give a few of those illustrative examples, in order to show that other countries, whose educational system can boast of no higher degree of efficiency than ours, whose industrial necessities are no greater, and the intelligence of whose people is not beyond that of ours, have even gone further in this direction than we have thought of doing.

Example of the State of Illinois.

In the much younger state of Illinois—whose wilds were even first explored by white men from Canada—the Legislature has by enactment declared that

"*No teacher shall be authorized to teach a Common School who is not qualified to teach the Elements* of the Natural Sciences, Physiology and the Laws of Health, in addition to the branches previously required.*"

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State (Hon. N. Bateman), in his official circular to County Inspectors, of May last, thus defines, with great judgment and propriety, the limits to which these subjects shall be taught in the Schools. He says:

"The 8th section of the Act provides that, 'the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and expedient to carry into *efficient and uniform* effect the provisions of this Act.' The duty, therefore, of so construing the provision in respect to the natural sciences as to give it practical effect, devolves upon the State Superintendent, and he must perform it as best he may; and the conclusions reached by him, in the premises, must govern and be observed by all concerned throughout the State, to the end that 'efficient and *uniform* effect' may be given to the provisions in question."

Botany.—"In seeking a proper solution to this enquiry, as to which of the many departments and branches of study included in the general term, "natural sciences," shall be designated and prescribed? I have given prominence to the observed facts and tendencies of the childish nature, and tried to find and follow the path thereby indicated; considering it safe and logical to have teachers begin their preparation with those departments of science towards which children manifest the earliest and most spontaneous inclination. Passing physiology and hygiene, concerning which there is no option, is not the *Love of Flowers* an almost instinctive and universal sentiment of childhood? Who can describe the irrepressible delight of the little ones, wandering among the violets and roses over the soft verdure of lawn and meadow, or beneath the leafy draperies of the bright green woods? What would be thought of a child, sound in body and mind, who should not love these things? If this be a postulate of the youthful nature everywhere, does it not point unmistakably to Botany, as one of the first, if not the very first, of the natural sciences towards which the inquisitive, beauty loving and knowledge-craving spirit of the child should be intelligently directed? I think it does.

Natural History.—"And where does the law of 'natural selection' next lead the little children—where do they love best to turn for enjoyment and curious scrutiny when weary of their treasures of plants and flowers—where, but to Pussy and Towser; to Pony and Brindle; to the soft-eyed calves and frisking lambs; to the matronly hens with their noisy broods, and the gay-plumaged birds, hopping and twittering in bush and tree? Are we not still in the plain, beaten path of a universal truth—a common experience? do children tire of watching those wonderful creatures, noting their motions, habits and ways? This, then, is another postulate of the youthful nature which it cannot be unwise to seize upon and turn to account, and it points to Zoology.

Mechanics.—"Next to these two forms of life, as seen in the growth of plants and animals, the predilections of children are not so spontaneous and uniform. But the thread of observation will still guide us to one more selection. When tired, for the time, of its plants and flowers, and of its living pets, the average child will turn to its toys—examine their parts and structure, ask how they are made, their uses and materials, meantime testing their strength and endurance in numerous unthought of ways—taking them to pieces, or breaking them in pieces, to see what is inside, and to try their powers of recon-

* The State Superintendent thus defines the meaning of the term *Elements*. He says: "The 'Elements' of a Science are its fundamental principles, its rudiments, its primary rules, laws and facts: the simplest and most essential things involved in a knowledge of it."

struction. The little experimenter goes on from one mechanical device to another, until his strength and skill are exhausted and baffled, or rewarded with success. Long before he has even heard the names of the Six Machines of Science, he is familiar with the practical operation of nearly all of them, and ready for further instruction. The blandishments of music, the wonder-working powers of light and heat, and the red bolts leaping from the dark bosom of the storm cloud, have all been observed with awe or delight, while yet the words *acoustics*, *optics*, *caloric* and *electricity*, were to him without sense or meaning. The branch of Physics that shall satisfy him with its grand revelations upon all these subjects, is Natural Philosophy."

2. *Example of the State of Wisconsin.*—In the equally young State of Wisconsin the law also provides that: "The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, before each examination held under the provisions of this Act, appoint three competent persons, residents of this State, who shall constitute a State Board of Examiners, and who shall, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the said Superintendent, thoroughly examine all persons desiring State certificates in the branches of study in which applicants are now required to be examined by County Superintendents for a first-grade certificate, and in such other branches as the State Superintendent may prescribe."

The branches of Study in Natural Science, &c., to which the Act refers, and in which applicants are now required to be examined, are :"

"*The elementary principles of Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Geology, Political Economy and Mental Philosophy.*"

VIII.—Importance of Teaching Elementary Science in the Public Schools.

1. Dr. Lyon Playfair, in an address before the Social Science Congress in England, thus deplores the absence of provision for teaching elementary science in the Schools :—

"The educational principle of Continental nations is to link on primary schools to secondary improvement schools. The links are always composed of higher subjects, the three R's being in all cases the basis of instruction ; elementary science, and even some of its applications, is uniformly encouraged and generally enforced. But as we have no schools corresponding to the secondary improvement schools for the working classes, we suppose we can do without, used as links. No armour plate of knowledge is given to our future artizan, but a mere veneer of the three R's, so thin as to rub off completely in three or four years of the wear and tear of life. Under our present system of elementary teaching, no knowledge whatever bearing on the life-work of a people reaches them by our system of State Education. The air they breathe, the water they drink, the tools they use, the plants they grow, the mines they excavate, might all be made the subjects of surpassing interest and importance to them during their whole life ; yet of these they learn not one fact. Yet we are surprised at the consequences of their ignorance. A thousand men perish yearly in our coal mines, but no school-master tells the poor miner the nature of the explosive gas which scorches him, or of the after-damp which chokes him. Boilers and steam-engines blow up so continually that a Committee of the House of Commons is now engaged in trying to diminish their alarming frequency ; but the poor stokers who are scalded to death, or blown to pieces, were never instructed in the nature and properties of them. In Great Britain alone more than one hundred thousand people perish annually, and at least five times as many sicken grievously, out of pure ignorance of the laws of health, which are never taught them at school."

2. In regard to the study of Natural Science in the Schools, the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into systems of Schools, say :

"We think it established that the study of Natural Science develops better than any other studies the observing faculties, disciplines the intellect by teaching induction as well as deduction, supplies a useful balance to the studies of language and mathematics, and provides much instruction of great value for the occupations of after-life."

IX.—The Study of Natural History in the Schools.

1. On the interest which can be excited in children in the study of Natural History, I can add little to the suggestive remarks of the Superintendent of the State of Illinois,

(on page 43). But in further illustration of the subject, I would add a few words by Professor Agassiz, formerly a distinguished teacher in Switzerland, latterly a more distinguished professor in the United States. In an address at an educational meeting in Boston, "On the desirability of introducing the study of Natural History into our Schools, and of using that instruction as a means of developing the faculties of children, and leading them to a knowledge of the Creator," Professor Agassiz observes:

"I wish to awaken a conviction that the knowledge of nature in our day lies at the very foundation of the prosperity of States; that the study of the phenomena of nature is one of the most efficient means for the development of the human faculties, and that, on these grounds, it is highly important that this branch of education should be introduced into our Schools as soon as possible. To satisfy you how important the study of nature is to the community at large, I need only allude to the manner in which, in modern times, men have learned to control the forces of nature, and to work out the material which our earth produces. The importance of that knowledge is everywhere manifested to us. And I can refer to no better evidence to prove that there is hardly any other training better fitted to develop the highest faculties of man than by alluding to that venerable old man, Humboldt, who was the embodiment of the most extensive human knowledge in our day, who acquired that position, and became an object of reverence throughout the world, merely by his devotion to the study of nature. If it be true then that a knowledge of nature is so important for the welfare of States, and for the training of men to such high positions among their fellows, by the development of their best faculties, how desirable that such a study should form part of all education! And I trust that the time when it will be introduced into our Schools will only be so far removed as is necessary for the preparation of teachers capable of imparting that instruction in the most elementary form. The only difficulty is to find teachers equal to the task, for, in my estimation, the elementary instruction is the most difficult. It is a mistaken view with many that a teacher is always efficiently prepared to impart the first elementary instruction to those entrusted to his care. Nothing can be further from the truth; and I believe that in entrusting the education of the young to incompetent teachers, the opportunity is frequently lost of unfolding the highest capacities of the pupils, by not attending at once to their wants. I have been a teacher since I was fifteen years of age, and I am a teacher still, and I hope I shall be a teacher all my life. I do love to teach; and there is nothing so pleasant to me as to develop the faculties of my fellow-beings who, in their early age, are entrusted to my care; and I am satisfied that there are branches of knowledge which are better taught without books than with them; and there are some cases so obvious, that I wonder why it is that teachers always resort to books when they would teach some new branch in their schools. When we would study Natural History, instead of books let us take specimens—stones, minerals, crystals. When we would study plants, let us go to the plants themselves, and not to the books describing them. When we would study animals, let us observe animals."

2. Thomas Carlyle wrote: "For many years it has been one of my constant regrets, that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of Natural History, so far, at least, as to have taught the little winged and wingless neighbours that are continually meeting me with a salutation which I cannot answer, as things are. Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations too, and make me at home in the starry heavens which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day? But there will come a day when, in all Scottish towns and villages, the schoolmasters will be strictly required to possess such capabilities."

3. The Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Kansas, thus points out a practical and suggestive way of interesting children in the study of Natural History. He says:

"Excursions to the fields and woods, to the hill sides and deep valleys, afford an excellent opportunity for observing and studying nature in her various departments. The pupils should be encouraged to collect and preserve specimens of the different varieties of plants. Every variety of mineral, from the most common clay to the gem, specimens of rocks and mineralized animal and vegetable remains. They will soon learn that an abundance of shells, in a fossil or petrified state, are found in limestone; of vegetables in sandstone, slate, clay, etc.; and numerous bones, and even whole skeletons of quad

rupeds, birds, amphibious animals, fishesand also insects, occur in rocks of various descriptions.

"The formation of cabinets, herbaria and aquaria, should be encouraged in every School. An aquarium in a school-room is a source of never-ending interest. It opens a new department in nature hitherto but little studied. Nature always rewards her closest students with the most signal success. The most important discoveries have been made by men whose early lives were spent in a close observance of nature. In this extensive range of subjects the teacher will easily discover the peculiar taste and aptitude of his pupils. Let them be encouraged in that department in which the God of Nature has designed them to work. It is solemnly believed that ninety-nine hundredths of all the difficulties incident to the home circle and the school-room arise from the persistent efforts of parents and teachers to force children to disregard nature's teaching. It is not the province of the educator to make mind, nor to prevent or distort it, but to lead it out, to develop it by timely assistance. Independent individual thought, study and exertion develop that originality of mind which boldly leaves the old beaten paths of science and fearlessly strikes out into new and unexplored fields, to reap the rich rewards in store. Mental impressions in early life are hard to obliterate. How important, then, that the susceptible mind be thoroughly imbued with the love of order, right and justice; with respect for equity, good government and rightful authority."

X.—Drawing: Its Importance and Value in our Schools.

1. So important and necessary was drawing (which is now prescribed in our Schools) felt to be, as a branch of learning, that in 1870, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed the following law on the subject:

"The General Statutes are hereby amended so as to include drawing among the branches of learning which are by said Section required to be taught in the Public Schools.

"Any City or Town may, and every City and Town having more than ten thousand inhabitants shall, annually make provision for giving free instruction in Industrial or Mechanical Drawing, to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening schools, under the direction of the School Committee,"

2. On the operation of this enactment, the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts remarks:

"A special agent (W. Smith, Esq., Art Master of Leeds, England), was appointed by the Board in July, 1871, as director of Art Education, and is now engaged in the work of aiding in the carrying out the requirements of the law of 1870, relating to the teaching of drawing in the public schools. * * His labours thus far, have met with gratifying success." * * It is now admitted by all who have examined the subject, that everyone who can learn to write can learn to draw, and that *drawing is simpler in its elements and can be more easily acquired than writing.* Special instructors are no more required for drawing than for writing and arithmetic. Teachers must learn and teach elementary drawing as they learn to teach other branches. *It has been found abroad that teachers can acquire a sufficient knowledge of drawing without any great sacrifice of time or patience.*"

The Hon Henry Barnard, so well known as a leading educationist, in the United States, thus speaks of the ease in which children can be instructed in drawing:

"Drawing should be taught in every grade of our Public Schools. The first instinct or inclination of the child is to handle the pencil, and 'draw something.' The sparks of what may be 'that sacred fire,' should not be smothered, but fanned into a flame. Drawing is the alphabet, or rather the language of art; and when this is understood, the child is the possible sculptor, painter, or architect. Instruction in these elements of art, corrects the taste and gives the hand skill: it gives the trained, artistic eye which detects the incongruous, the ungraceful, and the ill-proportioned, and which, on the other hand, the graceful, harmonious, and symmetrical, never escape.

"The instructed eye derives the same intense delight from the pleasures of sight as the instructed ear from the harmonies of sound. The introduction of this branch of study into our public schools will do more than anything else to popularize art, and give the whole people a taste for art in its nobler as well as simpler forms."

4. The Board of Education in Lowell, Massachusetts (a well-known manufacturing town), thus summarizes the value and importance of drawing in the Schools :—

"The importance of drawing, as a branch of public instruction, has been recognized in the manufacturing countries of Europe for a long time ; which fact has given them great advantage in the manual arts. Sixty years ago, the great Napoleon caused drawing to be made a prominent study in the schools of France ; the success of the artisans of that country in decorative and ornamental productions is one of the results, bringing immense wealth to its shores from other lands, our own paying no small part.

"In Germany the teaching of drawing has been universal for generations. A teacher who could not draw and teach drawing, would no sooner be employed in one of her schools than one who had not learned to read and write. This training shows itself in the superior skill and accuracy of the German soldier, and it adds vastly to the value of the German mechanics, enabling them, in some parts of our country, to get from fifty cents to a dollar a day more than workmen of equal merit in other respects.

"At the World's Exhibition, in London, in 1851, with respect to manufactures requiring artistic skill, England stood lowest but one among the countries represented, and the United States stood lowest of all. The educators of England, aided by the manufacturers, immediately caused drawing and artistic schools to be established in all the large large towns of the kingdom, for the training of her workmen and workwomen. The result was, that at the Paris Exhibition, sixteen years later, England advanced from next to the foot to the first place on the list. Is mortification any adequate name for the feeling with which we learn that the United States continued complacently at the foot ?

"A change has commenced, the educators of the country having been aroused in all directions. Cincinnati employs six public drawing teachers, at an expense of $5,700. New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Chicago have made this branch a part of their school instruction in all grades, and now our old commonwealth has introduced it by law into all her five thousand Public Schools.

"We may expect results at least equal to those reached in England, and may have a reasonable hope that sixteen years hence we shall have disappeared from our accustomed place at the foot of the list. We speak of drawing only as applied to training the hand and eye for industrial purposes, for that is, we think, its valuable feature as a branch of public education.

"Drawing is the written language of the eye, even as words are the written language of the brain. It is especially the language of mechanic art. Constant difficulty is experienced for want of workmen who can even read this language—that is, who can work from a drawing or plan without constant explanations, which machinists say is the cause of no small loss in dollars and cents to both employers and employed, and consequently to the community at large. It is therefore from this point of view that public educators are at present called to regard the subject, leaving higher walks of art to be considered in future years."

5. The English Commissioners in their report thus summarize the opinions of those gentlemen examined by them in regard to the subject of Drawing. They say :

"Mr. Stanton remarks that 'whether we regard it as a means of refinement, or as an education for the eye, teaching it to appreciate form, or as strengthening habits of accurate observation, or again as of direct utility for many professions and trades, it is equally admirable.' Dr. Hodgson stated it as his opinion that 'drawing should be taught to every child as soon as he went to school, and added that it was already taught to all the boys (nearly 1,000) in the Liverpool Institute.' From Mr. Samuelson's letter to the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, drawing appears to be always regarded as a most important subject of instruction in the technical schools on the Continent ; and the bearing of this on the excellence ascribed to the foreign artisans and superintendents of labour cannot be mistaken."

6. Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, commending the efforts made in the State to introduce drawing, very emphatically observes—

"Let these schools be opened in all our manufacturing towns, and we may expect to find—

"I. A great improvement in respect to the taste and skill exhibited in the various products of industry.

"II. A rapid multiplication of valuable labour-saving machines.

"III. And, better than all, an increase of the numbers and a manifest advance in the intellectual and moral condition and character of the artisans themselves. In proportion as the intellect asserts its sway over mere force, as the cultivated brain controls the hand, labour ceases to be a drudgery, and becomes a pleasure and delight; it is no longer a badge of servility, but an instrument of power."

"These recommendations (says Mr. Eaton, U.S. Commissioner of Education) are worthy of being repeated throughout the country for the benefit of every manufacturing town. Indeed the efforts for the training of mechanical skill are so rapidly spreading in all civilized lands that only by a corresponding attention to these elements of instruction can our manufacturers hope to compete with those in other quarters of the globe."

7. Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Board of Education in Connecticut, says:—"In Central Europe, technical education is provided for; almost every trade has its school, and they contribute larely to the thrift of Germany and Switzerland. The universality of instruction in drawing is a marked feature; and I urge upon all superintendents and those in authority to have drawing introduced alongside of geography and arithmetic."

8. In his valuable work "In the School-room" Professor John S. Hart thus illustrates, by a striking example, the importance of drawing in our public schools:—

"When it comes to skilled labour between the educated and the ignorant is apparent. An intelligent mechanic is worth twice as much as one ignorant or stupid.

"Many years ago a very instructive fact on this point came under my own personal observation. A gentleman of my acquaintance had frequent need of the aid of a carpenter. The work to be done was not regular carpentry, but various odd jobs, alterations and adaptations to suit special wants, and no little time and materials were wasted in the perpetual misconceptions and mistakes of the successive workmen employed. At length a workman was sent, who was a German, from the Kingdom of Prussia. After listening attentively to the orders given, and doing what he could to understand what his employer wanted, Michael would whip out his pencil, and in two or three minutes, with a few lines, would present a sketch of the article, so clear that any one could recognise it at a glance. It could be seen at once, also, whether the intention of his employer had been rightly conceived, and whether it was practicable. The consequence was that so long as Michael was employed there was no more waste of materials and time, to say nothing of the vexation of continued failures. Michael was not really more skilful as a carpenter than the many others who had preceded him; but his knowledge of drawing, gained in a common school in his native country, made his services worth from fifty cents to a dollar a day more than those of any other workman in the shop, and he actually received two dollars a day when others in the same shop were receiving only a dollar and a quarter. He was always in demand, and he always received extra wages, and his work, even at that rate, was considered cheap.

"What was true of Michael in carpentry would be true of any other department of mechanical industry. In cabinet-making, in shoe-making, in tailoring, in masonry, in upholstery, in the various contrivances of tin and sheet-iron with which our houses are made comfortable, in gas-fitting and plumbing, in the thousand and one necessities of the farm, the garden and the kitchen, a workman who is ready and expert with his pencil, who has learned to put his own ideas or those of another rapidly on paper, is worth fifty per cent more than his fellows who have not this skill."

XI.—Technical Education: Its Purpose and Object.

This subject is thus defined by the Board of Education in the State of Massachusetts:—

"Technical education is instruction in the peculiar knowledge or special skill required in any business or occupation—the training which will render the talents of the citizen most useful to the state in that particular craft, trade or profession in which he or she is engaged, whether as mechanic, farmer, sailor, engineer, teacher, merchant, architect, minister, doctor or lawyer. As the education of the Common Schools fits the youth for the performance of his general duties as a citizen, so the Technical School prepares him

for the special duties of his trade or profession. Divinity, Law and Medical Schools, for special or technical instruction in those professions, have long been in successful operation.'"

"A resolve was passed by the last General Court 'relating to technical instruction in schools,' by which the Board of Education was directed to report 'a feasible plan for giving in the Common Schools of the cities and larger towns of this commonwealth additional instruction, especially adapted to young persons who are acquiring practical skill in mechanic or technical arts, or are preparing for such pursuits."

It is appropriate, in connection with this part of my Report, briefly to refer to what is being done in other countries to provide for further instruction in elementary and practical science, but at a stage beyond that of our High Schools. The object of this instruction, taken in its most comprehensive sense, is (as just explained) to render the talents of the citizen most useful to the state in that particular craft, trade or profession in which he or she is engaged, whether as mechanic, farmer, sailor, engineer, teacher, merchant, architect, minister, doctor or lawyer. Thus the special technical schools already established in various countries are :—

1. Normal Schools for Teachers.
2. Divinity Schools for Ministers.
3. Law Schools for Lawyers.
4. Medical Schools for Physicians.
5. Art Schools of Painting and Sculpture for Artists.
6. Schools for Civil Engineers and Architects.
7. Chemical Schools for Chemists.
8. Geological Schools for Geologists.
9. Schools of Mines for Metallurgists.
10. Agricultural Schools for Farmers.
11. Schools of Navigation for Sailors.
12. Commercial Schools (or Colleges) for Merchants.
13. Schools of Technology for Artisans, etc., etc.

This latter class of Schools are of quite recent origin in England, the United States, and, I am happy to say, in Ontario also. Early in 1871 the Government of Ontario sent two Commissioners (Drs. Hodgins and Machattie) to the United States to make inquiries "in regard to Schools of Practical Science." As the result of these inquiries, a "College of Technology" was established in Toronto in that year. It is, I believe, quite successful. In France, Switzerland, and in most of Germany, the education of artisans commences when they are boys at school. Experience has shown that this is the proper time to begin this kind of instruction, as boys are remarkably apt in picking up knowledge of this kind (which appeals to their senses); besides, it gives a pleasing variety to the otherwise, and to them, monotonous, routine of school.

The Hon. Henry Barnard, a noted American educationist, thus strikingly refers to this instinct of a boy's nature. He says :

"The first instinct or inclination of the child is to handle the pencil, to 'draw something.' The sparks of what may be called 'that sacred fire' should not be smothered, but fanned into a flame. Drawing is the alphabet, or rather the language, of art; and when this is understood, the child is the possible sculptor, painter, or architect. Instruction in these elements of art corrects the taste and gives the hand skill; it gives the trained, artistic eye which detects the incongruous, the ungraceful, and the ill-proportioned, and which, on the other hand, the graceful, the harmonious, the symmetrical, never escape. The instructed eye derives the same intense delight from the pleasures of sight as the instructed ear from the harmonies of sound. The introduction of this branch of study into our Public Schools will do more than anything else to popularize art, and give the whole people a taste for art in its nobler as well as simpler forms."

XII.—Connection between Education and Invention.

As to the effect of this kind of instruction on the inventive ingenuity of a people, the Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary to the Board of Education in Connecticut, gives the following illustrations from his own State :—

"It is plainly due to the former excellence of our schools, and the universality of education among the people, that Connecticut has always taken the lead in the number, variety, and value of its inventions. Our manufactories are relatively more numerous and more diversified in their processes and products than those of any other State. The ingenuity and inventive talent of our people have ever been remarkable, as is shown by the statistics of the Patent Office.

"The whole number of patents granted to citizens of the United States for the year 1871 was 12,511, of which

"To citizens of Connecticut were	667,	being one to each	806			
" "	District, Columbia	136	"	"	970	
" "	Massachusetts	1,386	"	"	1,051	
" "	Rhode Island	184	"	"	1,181	
" "	New York	2,954	"	"	1,450	
" "	New Jersey	496	"	"	1,827."	

Provision for Teaching Vocal Music in our Schools.

1. Vocal music being now required to be taught in our Schools, we insert the following striking illustration of its value and importance as a softening and humanizing influence as a subject of instruction, from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education in Connecticut, for last year. It will be seen how successfully he combats the statement so often put forth that instruction in vocal music is of no practical use to large numbers of children, because of their inability to sing. He says:

"Music is taught in our best Schools and should be in all. In many instances it has taken its proper place as one of the regular studies. It is the testimony of multitudes of teachers, that music helps instead of hindering progress in other studies. It stimulates the mental faculties and exhilarates and recreates pupils, when weary with study. Some branches are pursued largely for the mental discipline which they impart. No study that can be taken up so early, is a better discipline in rapid observation and thinking: none so early and easily develops the essential power of mental concentration. In singing by note, a child must fix his thoughts and think quickly and accurately. The habit of fixing the attention thus early formed, will aid in all other studies. There is abundant testimony that Scholars progress more rapidly in the common branches, where singing is taught. Vocal music aids in graceful reading, by promoting better articulation, improving the voice and correcting hard and unpleasant tones. The influence in cultivating the sensibilities, improving the taste and developing the better feelings of our nature, amply compensate for the time required for this study. Its efficacy in School Government, making work a play, giving a systematic recreation—enjoyed the more because always in concert, and with the sympathy and stimulus of companionship—is admitted by the most successful teachers. Trouble in the School-room often comes from that restlessness, which proper intervals of singing would best relieve. Singing is a healthful, physical exercise. In primary Schools, gymnastic exercises often accompany the singing. When children are trained to erectness of posture, and to the right use of the vocal organs, speaking, reading and singing are most invigorating exercises; expanding the chest, promoting deep breathing, quickening the circulation, and arousing both the physical and mental energies. Diseases of the respiratory organs, are the great scourge of this climate, and occasion more than one-fifth of our mortality. It is said that in New England and New York, more than forty thousand die annually of diseases of the throat and lungs. The remarkable exemption of the German people, alike in Germany and America, from pulmonary disease, is attributed, by eminent medical authority, largely to the universal habit of singing, in which they are trained from their earliest years, both at home and at school. Thus their lungs are expanded and invigorated. The broad chest is a national characteristic. There is a common but erroneous impression that only a favoured few can learn music. How is it then that every child in Germany is taught singing as regularly as reading? But facts may be found nearer home. In late examinations of all the Schools in New Haven, 'only two hundred and forty-eight children out of over six thousand 'were found unable to sing the scale, and one hundred and forty of these belonged to the 'primary grades;' that is, out of this multitude, only one hundred and eight above the

primary grades could not sing. Superintendent Parish says: 'A systematic course of 'training the voices of the little ones in the primary rooms, has been commenced. Thus 'far the experiment has been a complete success. Children from five to eight years of 'age, readily sing the scale, singly and in concert, and read from the blackboard, notes on 'the staff by numerals and syllables with as little hesitation as they call the letters and 'words of their reading lessons.' In the Hancock School of Boston, of about one thousand girls, less than a dozen were unfitted from all causes for attaining to a fair degree of success in singing. General Eaton, the National Commissioner of Education, and Governor English, when visiting the Schools in New Haven, expressed their surprise and gratification at hearing children in the primary Schools, sing at sight exercises marked on the blackboard by the teacher. 'The exercises are placed on the blackboard in the presence 'of the scholars, and they are required to sing them once through without the aid of 'teacher or instrument, and are marked accordingly.'"

2. The report of the School Committee of Boston, of the present year, after explaining the system of instruction adopted, and noticing some of the happy effects of musical exercises in the Public Schools, remarks:—

"The primary School is, of all others, the place where instruction in music, if we would ever expect it to attain to anything like a satisfactory result, as a part of our Common School instruction, ought to begin. The child of five or six years can easily be taught the first rudiments of music, and a few plain principles in the management of the voice, if early adopted, and carried up through the lower and intermediate classes; especially if to this were added some instruction in the art of correct vocalization, and the proper management of the registers, greater strength, a more resonant tone, purer intonation, exacter enunciation, precision, ease, fluency of delivery—everything that is improving to the voice would finally result."

3. In an address, delivered before the National Teachers' Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, an eminent teacher and authority says:—

"Music should enter into Common School education, because—

"1st. It is an aid to other studies.

"2nd. It assists the teacher in maintaining the discipline of the School.

"3rd. It cultivates the æsthetic nature of the child.

"4th. It is valuable as a means of mental discipline.

"5th. It lays a favourable foundation for the more advanced culture of later life.

"6th. It is a positive economy.

"7th. It is of the highest value as a sanitary measure.

"8th. It prepares for participation in the church service."

And again:—

"Through the medium of the music lesson the moral nature of the child may be powerfully cultivated.

"Music meets the demands of that nature; it infuses itself into his life; it intwines itself about his heart, and becomes a law of his being. Hence, his songs may more directly and powerfully than any other agency give tone and direction to his moral character; they may be made the means of cultivating his nationality and patriotism; they may promote a love of order, virtue, truth, temperance, and a hatred of their opposites; they may subserve his religious advancement, implanting lessons at once salutary and eternal."

Regular musical instruction is now incorporated with the school studies of nearly every city and large town in New England and the Northern and Western States, not only with the happiest musical results, but with marked good influences upon the health, general intelligence, capacity for receiving general instruction, and orderly habits of the youth so taught.

Facilities for giving a Practical Commercial Education in the Schools.

As I intimated last year, one of the felt wants in our system of Public and High Schools, has been facilities for giving boys instruction in matters relating to Commercial and business transactions. That want has been supplied; and both in the High and Public School Law, provision has been made for giving pupils instruction in subjects relating to Commercial education. For years this subject has received attention in the Model

School of Ontario, and boys have been thoroughly prepared in book-keeping and other kindred branches, so as to fit them at once for practical work in the counting-house and other departments of mercantile life. The result has been that boys trained there have been much sought after by merchants and others. In the Schools generally, beyond a little theoretical book-keeping, no special attention has been hitherto paid to commercial subjects, but in the new programme of study prescribed for the Schools, pupils are required :

"1. To be practically acquainted with Compound and Conjoined Proportion, and with Commercial Arithmetic, including Practice, Percentage, Insurance, Commission, Brokerage, Purchase and Sale of Stock, Custom House Business, Assesment of Taxes and Interest.

"2. To know the definition of the various account books used. To understand the relation between Dr. and Cr. and the difference between Single and Double Entry.

"3. To know how to make original entries in the books used for this purpose, such as Invoice Book, Sales Book, Cash Book and Day Book.

"4. To be able to journalize any ordinary transaction, and to be familiar with the nature of the various accounts in the Ledger, and with the mode of conducting and closing them.

"5. To be familiar with the forms of ordinary Commercial paper, such as Promissory Notes, Drafts, Receipts for the payment of money, &c.

"6. In the English Course for the High Schools, pupils are required to be acquainted with Commercial forms and usages, and with practical Telegraphy."

III.—PROVIDING ADEQUATE SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

1. Since the date of my last Report, very much attention has been given to the question of School-house accommodation. The extracts which I have given in Appendix B, from the reports of the County Inspectors, are full of interest on this subject. They show—

(1.) The actual condition of the School-houses in the rural parts of the country.

(2.) The laudable desire on the part of most of the trustees and ratepayers to remedy the lamentable state of things which has been pointed out to them.

(3.) The apathy, timidity, or penuriousness which influence the remainder to do nothing.

2. The operation of the provision of the new law on this subject, as reported to the Inspectors, show therefore that one of the most valuable features of the School legislation of last year was that which provided for increased School-house accommodation. Thinking that it would not be necessary to provide for the trustees and ratepayers to do what was an obvious duty in this respect, no provision was made in the comprehensive School Law of 1850 for this essential part of our School economy, nor was it even embodied in the School Law Amendment Act of 1860, which was designed to remedy certain proved defects in the law. Indeed, not until after twenty years' experience had demonstrated the actual want of some general regulation relating to School-house accommodation being made, did the necessity for a clearly-defined regulation on the subject force itself on public attention.

3. Although some opposition was made, at first, to this most desirable reform, yet on the whole, it has been hailed as a real boon by the vast majority of the trustees. Never was there such singular unanimity on any one subject among the intelligent friends of our improved School system as on this. It has (when proper explanations have been given to the parties concerned) been regarded as a most enlightened step in advance. The provision of the law has been framed, as we think all will admit, in the interests of humanity, cleanliness, order and decency. It is true that in many cases a thoughtless apathy or inattention alone had prevented anything from being done to improve the condition of the School premises ; but, in other cases, timidity on the part of the trustees, or the fear of taxation on the part of the ratepayers, had paralyzed local efforts ; and from year to year nothing was done to put the School-house in even a reasonable state of repair. Hence the necessity for the interposition of some higher authority, in the shape of Statute

Law, to rouse public attention to the subject, and virtually to decide the question in favour of the health of the teacher and pupils and the advancement of the School. These were, really, the parties who had suffered so long from local apathy or selfishness, while they were powerless to effect any change for the better.

4. Were it not vouched for, in Appendix B, by the written testimony of the Public School Inspectors, who have examined and reported to the Department upon the state of the School-houses and premises under their jurisdiction, it could scarcely be believed that trustees and parents would, in so many cases, have allowed their children to congregate, day after day, and year after year, in the miserable hovels which, up to this year, had existed as so-called School-houses in many parts of the Province. And yet so it was. Neither the ill-health of the teacher, nor the listless faces of the children, added to the warning of medical men, or the counsel of local superintendents, could, in many localities, rouse trustees or ratepayers from their apathy. "Their fathers, or other relations, or friends, had gone to the School, and it was good enough for them." This, or some other valueless excuse, was too often their reply, and hence nothing was done, or would be attempted. Not even, in many cases, would the spirited example of their neighbours in other localities influence them; and often, in inverse ratio to the wealth of the neighbourhood, would the spirit of selfish economy prevail, and even be defended on the plea of poverty!

5. It is true that many people had no definite idea as to what was actually required to be done, in order to provide what was really necessary to put their School-house and premises in a proper and efficient state. Such people would say, "Tell us what we should do, and we will cheerfully do it." "We know that our children and the teachers are sufferers, and that they are not in such a School-house as we should like them to be in. But we do not know the proper size to build the School-house, the space for air we should leave, or the best way to ventilate the building or premises. If the law or regulations would lay down some definite general rules on the subject, we should be glad to follow them, but we do not like to spend money on a new School-house, and then find that we were all wrong in our calculations on the subject." Such excuses as these were often urged, and they were reasonable in some cases. Trustees, too, would say, when pressed to do something to better the condition of the School-house: "We would gladly do so, but the ratepayers object to the expense, and we do not like to fall out with our neighbours. If you say that we *must* do it, we will undertake it, for then the responsibility will be on you, and we shall do no more than our duty in complying with the law." Some trustees have felt so strongly the necessity of improving the condition of their school premises, and yet have lacked the moral, and even the legal, courage to do their duty, independently of this pressure, that they have privately intimated their desire to the Inspector that he would enforce the law in this matter in their School Section.

6. It affords me real pleasure to say that, in carrying out the law and regulations on this subject, the Inspectors generally have displayed great judgment and tact. They have even taken unusual pains to enlist the sympathies and best feelings of trustees and ratepayers in favour of this much-needed reform. They have answered objections, smoothed difficulties, removed prejudices, met misrepresentations by full information and explanation, and have done everything in their power to introduce, as I have suggested to them, a gradual change for the better in the condition of the School-house, the out-buildings, fences and premises generally.

I.—Prizes for Plans of School-sites and School-houses.

7. With a view to encourage as well as develop a taste and talent for improved School-house accommodation, and to enlist the energies and skill of the local School authorities in this good work, I decided to issue a circular offering prizes for the best plans of Sites and School-houses. This I was enabled to do out of a small sum placed in the Estimates for that purpose. In this way I have sought to give a further illustration of a principle which I have always held, and which has always characterized the administration of our School system from the beginning. This principle is, that the Department should seek rather to aid the people to help as well as educate themselves through themselves, than to take the matter out of their hands, or compel them to do what was obviously their duty to do.

II.—What was Done Elsewhere in 1871.

8. Before referring to the provisions of the Law and Regulations in force in Ontario in regard to School-house accommodation, I think it will be interesting and instructive to take a glance at what is done elsewhere in the direction of building and repairing School-houses. I take the example of some of the American States as their system of education and modes of proceeding are similar to our own. The result discloses the painful fact that although the expenditure in 1871 for School-sites and the building and repairs of School-houses in Ontario was nearly $345,000, or about $75,000 more than in 1870, yet the average expenditure per School was very much below that of the various American States which have reported the facts on the subject which I have given in the table below. Thus:

In Ontario for	4,600	Schools	the	expenditure	was $345,000
" Massachusetts, for every	4,600	"	"	"	1,865,700
" New Jersey,	"	"	"	"	1,840,000
" Connecticut,	"	"	"	"	1,538,700
" Pennsylvania,	"	"	"	"	993,600
" Michigan,	"	"	"	"	782,000
" New York,	"	"	"	"	736,000
" Ohio,	"	"	"	"	628,600
" Iowa,	"	"	"	"	624,000

9. Thus we see that the ordinary expenditure of the least generous of these States for School-sites, buildings, and repairs—and those States much younger than our Province—is nearly *double* that of the extraordinary expenditure of last year in Ontario; while Pennsylvania spent nearly *three* times the amount per School that Ontario did, Connecticut nearly *five* times and New Jersey and Massachusetts nearly *six* times as much per School during 1871 as did Ontario.

III.—Actual Expenditure for Sites, Buildings and Repairs of School-houses.

10. Among the most eminent educators, it has been generally held that the public expenditure for education was a good national investment, and one which always paid a high rate of interest to the State. Investment in real estate for School-sites and buildings is among the most valuable which can be made. It is always available and tangible and capable of being readily converted into money. Our own expenditure for sites, buildings and repairs of School-houses last year was $345,000, or upwards of $50,000 more than the sum expended for a like purpose in 1870. The expenditure of some of the leading States in the adjoining Republic for the same objects was as follows:—

State.	Date of Report.	Expenditure.	No. of School Sections.
Pennsylvania	1871	$3,386,263	15,700
Massachussetts	1871	2,058,853	5,076
New York	1871	1,594,060	11,350
Ohio	1870	1,391,597	13,951
Illinois	1870	1,371,052	11,011
Iowa	1871	1,096,916	7,823
Michigan	1870	852,122	5,008
New Jersey	1871	597,400	1,501
Connecticut	1871	550,318	1,644
Wisconsin	1870	417,775	
Ontario	1871	345,000	4,600

The expenditure in the State of New York for School-sites and houses has been nearly ten millions of dollars, during the last *five* years, or nearly two millions of dollars per year!

IV.—Valuation of School-house Property.

11. The following statistics of the value of School-houses, &c., will be interesting :—

Name.	Date of Report.	Valuation of School Property.	No. of School Sections.
New York	1871	$23,468,266	11,728
Illinois	1870	16,859,300	11,011
Pennsylvania	1871	15,837,183	15,700
Massachusetts	1871	15,671,424	5,076
Ohio	1870	13,818,554	13,951
Indiana	1870	7,282,639	9,032
Iowa	1871	6,764,551*	7,823
New Jersey	1871	3,677,442	1,501
Missouri	1870	3,441,411	
Wisconsin	1870	3,295,268	
Maine	1871	2,488,853	4,003
Minnesota	1871	1,582,507	2,625

V.—Condition of the School-houses in some American States.

Only in a few of the States do the authorities report the condition of the School-houses. The following facts are, however, instructive :—

In Maine	1,772	School-houses	are reported in	"bad condition."
Pennsylvania	1,517	"	"	"unfit for school purposes."
Vermont	779	"	"	ditto.
New Hampshire	385	"	"	ditto.

VI.—Provision of the Ontario Law on School-house Accommodation.

1. The new School Act very properly declares that Trustees "shall provide adequate accommodations for all the children of school age [*i.e.*, between the ages of five and twenty one years, resident] in their school division." (*i.e.*, School section, city, town, or village.) [It also provides that "no school section shall be formed which shall contain less than fifty resident children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years, unless the area of such section shall contain more than four square miles." These "accommodations," to be adequate, should include (as prescribed by the special regulations)—

(1.) A site of an acre in extent, but not less than half an acre.†

(2.) A school-house (with separate rooms, where the number of pupils exceeds fifty), the walls of which shall not be less than ten feet high in the clear, and which shall not contain less than nine square feet on the floor for each child in attendance, so as to allow an area in each room, for at least one hundred cubic feet of air for each child.‡ It shall also be sufficiently warmed and ventilated, and the premises properly drained.

(3.) A sufficient fence or paling round the school premises.

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* In the Report of the State Superintendent of Connecticut for the year 1871, it is stated : "During the last *four* years, $1,688,563 have been expended for building and repairing School-houses, while the amount for the *fifteen* previous years was $1,074,352."

† *Size of School Grounds.*—The school grounds, wherever practicable, should, in the rural sections, embrace an acre in extent, and not less than half an acre, so as to allow the school-house to be set well back from the road, and furnish play-grounds within the fences. A convenient form for school grounds will be found to be an area of ten rods front by sixteen rods deep, with the school-house set back four or six rods from the road. The grounds should be strongly fenced, the yards and outhouses in the rear of the school-house being invariably separated by a high and tight board fence; the front grounds being planted with shade trees and shrubs. For a small school, an area of eight rods front by ten rods deep may be sufficient, the school-house being set back four rods from the front.

‡ Thus, for instance, a room for fifty children would require space for 5,000 cubic feet of air. This would be equal to a cube of the following dimensions in feet, viz. : 25 x 20 x 10, which is equivalent to a room 25 feet long by 20 wide and 10 feet high.

Note.—*Temperature.*—In winter the temperature during the first school hour in the forenoon or afternoon should not exceed 70°, or 60° during the rest of the day.

(4.) A play-ground, or other satisfactory provision for physical exercise, within the fences, and off the road.

(5.) A well, or other means of procuring water for the school.

(6.) Proper and separate offices for both sexes, at some little distance from the school-house, and suitably enclosed.

(7.) Suitable school furniture and apparatus, viz.: desks, seats, blackboards, maps, library, presses and books, etc., necessary for the efficient conduct of the school.

2. In his official visitations to the schools, the Inspector is required to inquire into the tenure of the property; the materials, dimensions, and plan of the building; its condition; when erected; with what funds built; how lighted, warmed, and ventilated; if any class rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, book presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic apparatus (if any); whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes; and if the premises are fenced or open on the street or road: if shade trees and any shrubs or flowers are planted.

3. In his inquiries in these matters, the Inspector is especially directed to see whether the law and regulations have been complied with in regard to the following matters: (should he discover remissness in any of them, he is directed to call the attention of the trustees to it, before withholding the school fund from the section, with a view to its remedy before his next half-yearly visit):—

(1.) *Size of Section.*—As to the size of the school section, as prescribed by the fifteenth section of the School Law of 1871.

(2.) *School Accommodation.*—Whether the trustees have provided "*adequate accommodation for all children of school age* [*i.e., between the ages of five and twenty-one years, resident*] *in their school division,*" [*i.e.*, school section, city, town, or village] as required by the section of the School Act of 1871.

(3.) *Space for air.*—Whether the required space of nine square feet for each pupil, and the average space of one hundred cubic feet of air for each child have been allowed in the construction of the school-house and its class-rooms.

(4.) *Well; Proper Conveniences.*—Whether a well or other means of procuring water is provided; also, whether there are proper conveniences for private purposes of both sexes on the premises.

4. The Trustees having made such provision relative to the School-house and its appendages, as are required by the *fourth* clause of the *twenty-seventh* section, and the *seventh* clause of the *seventy-ninth* section of the Consolidated School Act, and as provided in regulation 9 of the "*Duties of Trustees,*" it is made by the Regulation the duty of the Master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature,* as well as to the cleanliness of the School-house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the School-house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of cleanliness about the premises. He is also required to see that the yards, sheds, privies, and other out-buildings are kept in order, and that the School-house and premises are locked at all proper times; and that all deposits of sweepings, from rooms or yards, are removed from the premises.

VII.—Characteristics of a good School-house.

1. In a recent edition of the School Laws of Michigan, it is truly stated that "the essential characteristics of a good School-house are, 1st, a sufficient amount of space to accommodate the School and its classes; 2nd, a convenient distribution of room in halls and School-rooms to allow free movement of the classes and of the entire School, without crowding or confusion; 3rd, an arrangement of lights, such as will throw an equal and sufficient illumination throughout the room; and 4th, adequate provisions for warming and ventilating the rooms. To these may be added as desirable features, ample and pleasant School grounds, good walks and out-houses.

2. "A great mistake has been made in some School-houses, by seating them in such a way as to have all the pupils in the room face the windows. Such an arrangement cannot be otherwise than injurious to the eyes of the pupils, as the strong light is constantly shining into them. Pupils should always be seated with their backs to the windows. There should be no windows in front of them." *The seats should face northwards.*

VIII.—Principles of Ventilation for School-houses.

1. The State Superintendent of Michigan remarks: "*Ventilation* becomes easy as soon as it is known that it is embraced in these two essential operations, viz.: 1st, to supply fresh air; 2nd, to expel foul air. It is evident that fresh air cannot be crowded into a room unless the foul air is crowded out, and it will not go out unless fresh air comes in to fill its place. It is useless to open ventilating flues, as I have seen in some of our School-houses, for the egress of bad air, while there is no provision for drawing in a supply of fresh air. If the flues worked at all, it would be simply to empty the room of all air—an impossibility. *

2. The following (taken from the U. S. Commissioner's Report on Education for 1871) furnishes an illustration of the nicety of observation brought by the scientific men of Switzerland to the aid of Education. The Report says:—

"Dr. Breiting, of Basle, has examined the air of the School-rooms of that city. From the result of this estimation we select one, taken in a room measuring 251·61 cubic metres (2,921·88 cubic feet, equal to a room twenty-four feet long, fifteen feet wide, and eight feet high), having 10·54 square metres (115·77 square feet) of windows and doors, and containing, on the day of examination, fifty-four children.

"Time.	Amount of carbonic acid gas.†
"7.45 a.m., commencement of school	2·21 per cent.
"8 a.m., end of first recitation	4·80 "
"9 a.m., after the recess	4·07 "
"10 a.m., before a brief recess	6·87 "
"10.10. a.m., after the brief recess	6·23 "
"11 a.m., end of School hour	8·11 "
"11.10 a.m., the room being empty	7·30 "
"1.45 p.m., commencement of School	5·03 "
"2 p.m., beginning of recess	7·66 "
"3 p.m., end of recess	5.03 "
"4 p.m., end of singing lesson	9.36 "
"4.10. p.m., the room being empty	5·72 ""

Proceedings in other Countries in regard to School Accommodation.

1. In England "the (Parliamentary) Grant is withheld altogether.—If the school be not in a building certified by the Inspector, to be healthy, properly lighted, drained and ventilated, supplied with offices, and containing in the principal school-room at least 80 cubical feet of internal area per each child in average attendance."

2. In Section 29 of the New School Act for Nova Scotia, (many details of which are copied from our Acts) passed in May, 1871, the following are the provisions, in regard to School Accommodation. They are even more comprehensive and minute than ours:—

"The School accommodation to be provided by the district (school section) shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the following arrangements:—

* Note—The pure atmosphere contains, ·0004 carbonic acid gas, and more than 1 per cent. of carbonic acid gas is generally considered detrimental to health.

† In the report of the N. Y. Teachers' Association, held at Albany, in July, 1872, the following passage occurs:—

"The death of at least two of these faithful teachers leaves a lesson that ought to be heeded by every parent and teacher. *The death of both is traced directly to improper heating and ventilation in rooms in which they were called to teach.* We believe this to be the most fruitful source of disease or death among our teachers, and we might add, among the children and youth of our land."

"For a district having fifty pupils or under, a house with comfortable sittings, with one teacher.

"For a district having from fifty to eighty pupils, a house with comfortable sittings and a good class-room, with one teacher and an assistant.

"For a district having from eighty to one hundred pupils, a house with comfortable sittings and two good class-rooms, with one teacher and two assistants, or a house having two apartments, one for an elementary, and one for an advanced department, with two teachers: or if one commodious building cannot be secured, two houses may be provided in different parts of the district, with a teacher in each, one being devoted to the younger children, and the other to the more advanced.

"For a district having from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, a house with two adequate apartments, one for an elementary and one for an advanced department, and a good class-room accessible to both; with two teachers, and, if necessary, an assistant; or, if the district be long and narrow, three houses may be provided, two for elementary departments, and one for an advanced department, the former being located towards the extremes of the district and the latter at or near the centre.

"For a district having from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, a house with three apartments, one for an elementary, one for an advanced, and one for a High School, and at least one good class-room common to the two latter, with three teachers, and, if necessary, an assistant; or if necessary, schools may be provided for the different departments in different parts of the district.

"And generally, for any district having two hundred pupils and upwards, a house or houses with sufficient accomodation for different grades of elementary and advanced schools, so that in districts having six hundred pupils and upwards, the ratio of pupils in the elementary, advanced, and High School departments, shall be respectively about eight, three, and one."

3. In Nova Scotia, the Board of School Examiners appointed for each district by the Governor in Council is authorized by law, "To declare upon the Inspector's report, or upon other reliable information, the School-house, or houses or buildings used as such, unfit for School purposes, and shall forward such declaration to the trustees of the section, and the Board shall thereafter withhold all Provincial aid from any such section, if measures are not adopted whereby a suitable house or houses may be provided, according to the ability of the section." From the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction on this subject, we make the following extracts:—"As to the size and commodiousness of the building, provision should be made for one-quarter of the population of the section; and whatever that number may be, the School-house should be of such capacity as to furnish to each scholar at least 150 cubic feet of pure atmospheric air, or seven square feet of superficial area, with ceiling running from 13 to 16 feet in height.

"Adding 2 feet 9 inches to the length for every additional row of desks. Where the number of scholars amount to upwards of fifty, there should be a class-room attached.

"Plans of School-houses have been issued by the Council of Public Instruction, and the requirements of the Act are so explicit as to be a sufficient guide to Boards of Trustees."

4. In Prince Edward Island the law declares that, "Every School-house hereafter to be erected and used as such, within any district now or hereafter established under this Act, and not already contracted to be built, shall not be less in clear area than four hundred square feet, nor in the height of posts than ten feet clear between the floor and ceiling, or be built nearer to the highway than ten yards."

5. In Victoria, (Australia) no School receives aid from the Central Board unless the following (among other conditions) be complied with, viz.:—"That in the case of new buildings the School-room contain not less than eight square feet for each child in average attendance, and that the walls be not less than ten feet in height to the eaves; that in all cases the School-room be sufficiently warmed, ventilated and drained; that there be proper and separate offices for both sexes; that there be a play-ground attached, or other satisfactory provision made for physical exercise; and that the School be properly provided with the amount of school-furniture and apparatus, viz.: desks, forms, blackboards, maps, books, &c., necessary for the efficient conduct of such School."

6. In South Australia "grants in aid are allowed towards the cost of building School-

houses, to an amount not exceeding two hundred pounds for each School. The conditions to be observed in order to obtain this assistance are, that a declaration must be made by the trustees that the building for which the grant is conceded shall be used for Public School purposes, and no other, without our written assent; that the area shall not be less than 600 square feet; that the building shall be substantially constructed, and composed of good material; and that it shall be properly furnished with the usual appliances for teaching. Approved plans and specifications for the building of District School-houses are supplied by us for the guidance of the promoters; but a departure from the plans is allowed if sufficient reasons be shown for it."

7. In Michigan, the School Law provides (Section 48) that—

"The Director shall provide the necessary appendages for the School-house, and keep the same in good condition and repair during the time School shall be taught therein. The director is also authorized and required to procure all needful appendages and repairs, *without any vote of the district in the case*. It is not optional with the district to pay such expenses. When audited by the moderator and assessor, the account becomes a valid claim against the district, and can be collected if the district fails to pay it."

On these provisions of the law, the State Superintendent remarks:—

"The law has wisely empowered one officer, and made it his duty to keep the School-house in good repair. He should see to it that the windows are properly filled with glass; that the stove and pipe are in a fit condition, and suitable wood provided; that the desks and seats are in good repair; that the out-houses are properly provided with doors, and are frequently cleansed; that the black-boards are kept painted, and everything is provided necessary for the comfort of the pupils, and the success of the School."

8. The School Laws of the State of Connecticut (sections 68 and 69), declare that:

"No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the State, or from the town in which it lies, unless such district shall be supplied with a School-house and out-buildings pertaining thereto, which shall be satisfactory to the Board of School Visitors.

"Whenever a district shall have voted to erect a new School-house, the same shall be built according to a plan approved by the Board of School Visitors, and by the building committee of such district."

9. In Sweden, a piece of land, from one to twelve acres, is attached to each School for the benefit of the teacher and the pupils. In 1867, the number of Schools possessing such a piece of land for working was 2,016. In Norway the School Districts must, in addition to salary, furnish the teacher with a dwelling house, with land enough to pasture at least two cows, and lay out a small garden.

IV.—COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE, THE COMPLEMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

1. The principle of FREE SCHOOLS— a free and open School-door to every child in the land—having been unanimously conceded by the Legislature, it becomes a serious question, whether so great a boon shall be rendered practically valueless or not, to a considerable portion of the community from the apathy of those most interested.

In answering this question, it is necessary to understand the object which the Legislature had in view in granting the boon of Free Schools. It should be for no light reason, or for no unimportant object that the Legislature should lay down the broad, yet highly benevolent principle, that the entire property of the country should bear the whole burthen of providing a free and liberal education for every youth in the land. Nor is it unimportant; for the very adoption of so broad a principle of taxation shows that the Legislature regarded it as one of those momentous social questions, which could only be met and solved by it successfully, by the frank and unreserved adoption of a principle, so comprehensive in its character, as that of universal taxation for education—or Free Schools.

THE SAD LESSONS WHICH IGNORANCE HAS TAUGHT SHOULD NOT BE LOST SIGHT OF.

2. Society has had so many terrible lessons of gross evils, which Ignorance and its twin-sister, Crime, have entailed upon it, that it has at length learnt the truly wise one, that to banish ignorance, education must be universal, and that to prevent or lessen crime, education must be Christian in every part, and be an ever present and restraining influence upon it. If, however, those least capable of appreciating so great a boon as free and Christian education, and who, at the same time, from the growth of ignorance among them, are capable of inflicting the greatest injury upon society, refuse to accept it, it becomes a legitimate question whether society has not the right, as it has the power, to protect itself, or whether with that inherent power of protection, it will suffer ignorance and crime to triumph over it. Such a question is easily answered. The instinct of self-preservation—of common sense—the best interests of humanity, and of the very class which rejects the boon, all point to the one solution, the only remedy:—compulsory enforcement of the right which every child possesses, that he shall not grow up a pest to society, but that he shall enjoy the blessings which a Christian education can alone confer upon him.

THE COMPULSORY FEATURES OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL LAW.

3. The provision of the recent School Law of Ontario on this subject is the legitimate consequence of the adoption of the principle of Free Schools; for if every man is to be taxed, according to his property, for the Public School education of every child in the land, every taxpayer has a right to claim that every child shall be educated in the various branches of a good English education; otherwise the law is a mere pretext for raising money by taxation under false pretences.

4. And, if every man is to be taxed according to his property for the education of every child, and if every child has a right to School instruction, some provision was needful to secure both the ratepayer and the child against the oppression and wrong which might be inflicted by an unnatural guardian or parent. Society at large, no less than the parties immediately concerned, requires this protection; and the protecting provision of the law, in this respect, is milder and more guarded than the corresponding one in other countries where Public School education is provided for and guaranteed to every child in the country. According to the new Act, no parent or guardian is liable to punishment whose wrong against society and his youthful charge is not wilful and criminal. If such a protection in this mild and guarded form is found, on trial, to be insufficient for the purposes intended, a more stringent one will no doubt be enacted by the Legislature hereafter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION INVOLVES AN IMPROVEMENT IN ITS QUALITY AND AMOUNT.

1. Dr. Lyon Playfair, in a recent address, thus argues the logical necessity for compulsory education, and of its improved quality:—

"An improved quality of education is a necessity for its enforced reception by the people. The principle of compulsion, timidly and hesitatingly put forth in the recent English Education Act, is nevertheless contained in it. The logic of circumstances drove Parliament into the recognition of compulsion; and the same logic will oblige the Legislature to make it efficient. Let us look at the facts which compelled the recognition of the principle. The right of suffrage has for its corollary the duty of instruction. You cannot give political power to a people and allow them to remain ignorant. That would be a political suicide of a nation. An uneducated people are like a nation, one or two generations back in its history. They cannot grasp the ideas of the age in which they live, and are powerless to shake themselves free from the prejudices which the progress of thought has proved to be dangerous errors. They are unable to do so, as they cannot take possession of the inheritance of the intellectual wealth accumulated by their predecessors; for they do not know how to read the books forming the testament by which it was bequeathed. An uneducated people, endowed with political power, is, therefore, an anomaly, in the highest degree dangerous to a nation. Hence, when we bestowed on the people the right of suffrage it became necessary that they should have efficient instruction as its corollary

Secondly, we have now established what every civilized nation except England has long had—education by local rates. A civic support of education has again for its corollary enforced instruction of the individual citizen. For if it be right that the State should compel a community to educate all its citizens, it must be right to give power to that community to extend the education to every citizen." He says further that:

"But you cannot enforce education unless you make it of a quality which you are certain will be useful to the person receiving it. Compulsory education then involves an improvement in its amount and quality. Compulsion is of two kinds, direct and indirect. By the direct method every parent is bound to keep his children at School or be punished for the neglect. The indirect compulsion means that education shall be made the first tool with which labour can be begun, and, if that tool be not in the possession of the candidate for employment, the employer must not engage him. The indirect plan has the high authority of Adam Smith in its favour, but it is unnecessary to indicate a preference between the two methods, for both may be good and necessary. In the Act of last Session only the direct system is recognized, though the others form the basis of our Factory Acts. Direct compulsion is most easily applied when it is least required, that is, when public feeling is entirely in its favour, and denounces the parent who neglects the education of his child as much a brute as if he starved it by refusing bread. But in England you have about half a million of these brutes to deal with, and their commonness prevents an adequate public censure of the magnitude of their crime against society."

Compulsory Education in Australia and America.

2. The Commissioners appointed in Victoria, (Australia,) to report upon the "operation of the system of Public Education in that country," speaking of compulsory education say, in the report of 1868:—

"Whilst fully admitting the divided state of opinion in reference to this subject, as well as the serious, practical difficulties that beset it, we have resolved to submit the recommendation that a law rendering instruction imperative should be adopted in Victoria. The existence in constitutional theory, at all events, of an equality of political rights between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony suggests the paramount importance of early provision being made, by means more effectual than any that have hitherto existed, for the diffusion of sound instruction amongst the rising generation of all classes."

3. In the report of Dr. Fraser (now Bishop of Manchester,) on the "Common School Systems of the United States and Canada," he says:—

"From many sections of the community, and especially from those who would be called the educationists, the cry is rising both loud and vehement that greater stringency is required in the law, and that compulsory attendance is the proper correlative of 'Free Schools.' For, it is argued, if the State taxes me, who perhaps have no children, towards the support of the Schools, 'for the security of society,' I have a right to claim from the State, for the security of the same society, that the Schools which I am taxed to maintain shall be attended by those for whose benefit they were designed."

Feeling in England in regard to Compulsory Education.

4. The Hon. B. G. Northrop (late Secretary to the Board of Education in the State of Connecticut, and now Commissioner of Education in Japan,) thus refers to the state of feeling on the subject in England.

"The new School Law of England *permits* all local boards to enforce attendance. Public sentiment throughout England is now changing rapidly in favour of making compulsory attendance national and universal, instead of permissive. As one of the many illustrations of this change, Rev. Canon Kingsley, formerly favouring non-compulsion, now advocates the compulsory principle.

"The Motto of the National Educational League, of which George Dixon, M. P., is President, is 'Education must be UNIVERSAL, UNSECTARIAN, COMPULSORY.' At the late General Conference of Nonconformists, held in Manchester, January, 1872, and attended by 1,885 delegates, there seemed to be great unanimity in favour of enforced attendance.

This assembly was as remarkable in its character as its numbers. The argument of Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., on this subject was received with great applause. He said that the best part of the Education Act, that which is worth all the rest put together, is the permission to compel attendance, which should be the absolute law throughout the entire kingdom.

"The labouring classes are not opposed to such a law. They would welcome it. In England the working classes are asking for a *national compulsory* system of education. By invitation of A. J. Mundella, M. P., I attended the National Trades-Union Congress, held at Nottingham, for the week beginning January 8th, 1872. That body seemed unanimous in favour of compulsory attendance. One of the leading members, an able and effective speaker said, that in large and crowded assemblies of workingmen, he had often distinctly asked: 'Do you agree with me that we want a national *compulsory* system of education?' and not a dissenting voice had he ever heard from the workingmen."

"By the 1st of May, 1872, by-laws for enforcing the attendance of children at School had been sanctioned by your Majesty, in accordance with the terms of the 74th section of the Act, on the application of the School Boards of

1. London, with a population of.....	3,265,005
2. 65 municipal boroughs (out of 100) ..	4,267,642
3. 41 civil parishes (out of 279).....	608,000
Total..... ...	8,140,657

"Compulsory attendance at School is therefore now the law for upwards of one-third of the whole population of England and Wales, and for about two-thirds of the wholeborough population."

State of Feeling in Prussia and other parts of Europe in regard to Compulsory Education.

5. Mr. Northrop also gives the following sketch of the state of feeling in Prussia, in regard to compulsory education. He says:—

"My former objections to obligatory attendance were fully removed by observations recently made in Europe. Mingling much with plain people in Germany, and other countries where attendance at School is compulsory, I sought in every way to learn their sentiments on this question. After the fullest enquiry in Prussia, especially among labourers of all sorts, I nowhere heard a lisp of objection to this law. The masses everywhere favour it. They say education is a necessity for all. They realize that the School is their privilege. They prize it and are proud of it. Attendance is voluntary; in fact, nobody seems to think of coercion. The law is operative, but it executes itself because it is right and beneficent, and commands universal approval. It is only the legal expression of the public will.

"Universal education, more than anything else, has fraternized the great German nation. It has improved her social life, ennobled her homes, promoted private virtue, comfort and thrift, and secured general prosperity in peace. It has given her unequalled prestige and power in war. 'Whatever you would have appear in a nation's life, that you must put into its Schools,' was long since a Prussian motto. The School has there been the prime agent of loyalty. Love of country is the germ it long ago planted in the heart of every child. The fruit now matured gladdens and enriches the whole land. Wherever that lesson is heeded, it will enrich the world. Devotion to fatherland is a characteristic sentiment of the German people. Shall such a people, with such a history, complain of compulsory attendance? This law itself has been a teacher of the nation. It has everywhere proclaimed the necessity and dignity of the Public School. Kings, and nobles, and Ministers of State, have combined to confirm and diffuse this sentiment, till now it pervades and assimilates all classes.

"In various parts of Prussia and Saxony, I enquired of School directors, parents and others, 'Do you have any difficulty in executing the coercive law?' The answers were all substantially the same. 'Many years ago,' replied one, 'there was some opposition. But the results of the law have commended it to all, and they obey it without complaint, and almost without exception.' The present generation of parents, having themselves

experienced its advantages, are its advocates. Said a resident of Dresden, 'A healthy child of School age can hardly be found in this city who has not attended School.' Were the question of compulsory attendance to be decided to-morrow in Saxony by a plebiscite, it would be sustained by an almost unanimous verdict. Public opinion is now stronger even than the law. The people would sooner increase than relax its rigour. I nowhere learned of any recent cases of punishment for infractions of it. In many places I was assured that the penalty is practically unknown.

THE PEOPLE IN ADVANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

6. "The principle of obligatory instruction was advocated by the people before it was enacted by the Government. The address of Luther to the municipal corporations of 1554 contains the earliest defence of it within my knowledge, in which he says, 'Ah, if a State in time of war can oblige its citizens to take up the sword and the musket, has it not still more the power, and is it not its duty, to compel them to educate its children, since we are all engaged in a most serious warfare, waged with the spirit of evil, which rages in our midst, seeking to depopulate the State of its virtuous men? It is my desire, above all things else, that every child should go to School, or be sent there by a magistrate.'

GERM OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

7. "The germ of this system in Prussia is found in a decree of Frederick II., 1763:—'We will that all our subjects, parents, guardians and masters, send to School those children for whom they are responsible, boys and girls, from their fifth year to the age of fourteen.' This royal order was revived in 1794, and in the code of 1819 made more stringent, with severe penalties: first, warnings, then small fines, doubling the fines if repeated offences, and, finally, imprisonment of parents, guardians and masters.

"The penalties now are—

1. Admonition, in the form of a note of warning from the President of the Local School Commission.

2. Summons to appear before the School Commission, with a reprimand from the presiding officer.

3. Complaint to the Magistrate (by the Commission,) who usually exacts a fine of twenty cents, and for a second offence forty cents, for a third eighty cents, doubling the last fine for each repetition of the offence.

"The registers of attendance and absence are kept with scrupulous exactness by the teacher, and delivered to the President of the School Commission. Excuses are accepted for illness, exceedingly severe weather, great distance from School, and sometimes on account of the pressure of work in harvest time."

FAILURE OF THE OLD SYSTEM TO DO ITS WORK.—COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

8. The State Superintendent of Michigan, in his last annual report to the Legislature of that State, says:—"There are young men and women who were born in this State, and have been reared almost within sight of the School-house that was always open to receive them, and yet to-day are unable to read and write. If there is anything which makes every lover of our free institutions sick at heart, it is to be transacting business with a young man, a fellow citizen, and when some paper is drawn requiring his signature, to learn that he is compelled to make his mark, and this, too, notwithstanding that he has spent his whole life within reach of a School. The next question which is to engage the attention of the Legislature, that is of vital importance to the educational interests of the State is how to secure the constant and regular attendance of all the children upon the public or private Schools. The question is a grave one, but one that must be met and rightly solved. The word compulsion grates harshly upon the ears of free-men, and its meaning grates more harshly on their sensitive hearts. It may be found, however, that the system of compulsory education is one not to be so much dreaded as has been supposed. Those who have thought most upon the subject are looking with favour upon the system. Every thoughtful man is coming to see the danger that imperils the nation if so large a proportion of the people are suffered to grow up in ignorance. The question

is really resolving itself into this: Shall we have education, even if it be in a certain sense compelled, and a strong and noble country, or ignorance and anarchy?

Defect in American Systems as Compared with the European.

9. "To those familiar with the best systems of education in Europe, our system presents one sad defect; they see that not half of the children of this country attend School with any regularity, and that there are thousands upon thousands who never see the school-room at all. One of the prominent educators from Europe, in an address at Cooper Institute, after praising very much many things he had seen in this country, said, 'that in general our system of education was the best in the world, but it needed one thing to make it perfect, and that is, that education should be made compulsory.' 'I should be uncandid,' he further said, 'if I did not frankly tell you that North Germany and Switzerland excel you in the thoroughness and universality of their systems, and this, I believe, is entirely owing to the fact that in those countries the parent has not the right to deprive the child of the excellent training which the State has provided. When the parent fails in his duty the State stands in *loco parentis*; and this is what you chiefly need to perfect your educational system.' In Sweden, education is compulsory upon all classes, whether rich or poor, or whether living near to or distant from School. Every child must continue his studies until he has become proficient in certain branches. The least that is required embraces reading, writing, the elements of arithmetic, the catechism, Bible history, and singing. Many of the children live at a great distance from School. The statistical reports show that 20,000 have to go from three to four miles, and 70,000 not less than two miles. This, of course, requires the whole day, leaving home in the morning and returning in the evening. Trivial excuses for absences are not allowed. The period of School life is not measured by years, but is determined by the progress made. There must be acquired a thorough knowledge of the required branches before any child can leave school. As a result it is almost impossible to meet with a Swede, of either sex, who is unable to read and write, or to find a single cottage, however isolated, even buried in the very depths of the forests, that is destitute of the Bible and other valuable books.

"A recent report of the school System of Sweden and Norway, and for which I am indebted to our American Minister at Stockholm, Gen. C. C. Andrews, shows that 97 per cent. of all children of schoolable age throughout that Kingdom were in attendance in some of her public or private Schools during the year 1869."

Discussion on the Subject of Compulsory Education in the United States.

10. "The subject of compulsory education is one that has called forth much discussion in the educational conventions of this country for the past two years, and many conscientious and earnest men strongly advocate the policy of requiring all children entitled to the benefits of the provision made by the State for their education, to attend some public or private School. The argument is, that granting that the stability of the Government, and the perpetuity of her institutions depend upon the intelligence of the mass of the people, that the same necessity that would justify the Government in coming into the family circle and taking the father, brother, or son, and sending him into the army to defend that Government against those who would overturn it, would equally justify the officer of the law in compelling the citizen of the State to educate his children so far that they may be qualified for good citizenship. If a judicious and conservative law, compelling all parents to send their children to School, between the ages of eight and sixteen, as long as free Schools are provided and accessible, could be enforced among our population, it would work good results towards diffusing education among all classes."

A Sadder Aspect of the Question.

11. In order to give the friends of education in this Province the fullest information on some of its sadder or graver features, of this subject, I turn now to consider another aspect of this question.

Gen. Eaton, the U. S. Commissioner of Education at Washington, in his report to Congress for 1871, thus discusses the question of "Education and Crime." He says:—

"The teacher who would understand fully the benefit of an early and proper education of the young, must include in his observations the effects of its neglect. He must not only go to the workshop, the editorial room, the publishing house, and the University, but observe carefully the population gathered in reformatories and prisons. He will recall the axiom, that whatever exposes men to commit crime is a source of crime. In 1866, there were 17,000 persons reported in the prisons of the United States. Had the teacher questioned these as to the cause of their crime, a very large proportion would have pointed either to total ignorance, or a neglect or perversion of education in their youth.

Results of Investigation on this Subject—Conclusions.

12. "In New England, the statistics on this subject have, in some cases, received considerable attention. Esteeming them measurably accurate, I have secured the preparation of an article on the relations of education to crime in New England, from an able and scholarly writer, and a careful observer. In presenting his views, he gives, after a critical examination of the literature on the subject, the results of information obtained by personal visits and observations, and comes to the following conclusions:—

"'I. At least 80 per cent. of the crime of New England is committed by those who have no education, or none sufficient to serve them a valuable purpose in life. In 1868, 28 per cent. of all the prisoners in the country were unable to read or write. From 3 to 7 per cent. of the population of the United States commit 30 per cent. of all our crime, and less than one-fifth of one per cent. is committed by those who are educated.

"'II. As in New England, so throughout all the country, from 80 to 90 per cent. have never learned any trade, or mastered any skilled labour; which leads to the conclusion that 'education in labour bears the same ratio to freedom from crime as education in Schools'*

"'III. Not far from 75 per cent. of New England crime is committed by persons of foreign extraction. Therefore 20 per cent. of the population furnishes 75 per cent. of the criminals. It is noticeable, however, that the emigrant coming hither with education, either in Schools or labour, does not betake himself to crime.

A Sad Picture—Cheering and Hopeful Contrast.

* "Office of the American Prison Association,
46, Bible House, N.Y.

"My Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request, I re-state to you, in written form, what was stated in recent conversation with you.

"1. Mr. Edwin Hill, of London, a candid and careful inquirer, who holds a high position in the Government, says that his investigations on the subject of criminality have satisfied him that there are born every day in Great Britain from six to eight children who, from the circumstances of their birth, and early surroundings in life, are virtually compelled to enter upon a career of crime.

"2. I have lately received from Count Sollohut, of Russia, a letter giving the results of an experiment in prison discipline conducted by him in Moscow. For six years—that is from its origin—he has been director of the House of Correction and Industry in that city. Within the period named, more than 2,000 criminals have passed through the establishment, and been discharged from its custody, only nine of whom —less than half of one per cent.—have been returned to it for criminal acts. You will be curious to know how so extraordinary a result has been accomplished. The consul's letter explains it. Not only is every prisoner required to learn a trade, but he is permitted to choose the trade he will learn. So long as he continues an apprentice, he is allowed no share in his earnings; but as soon as he has mastered his business, a part of the income from what he produces, by no means inconsiderable, is his own, but is not given to him till the time of his liberation. Count Sollohut assures me that the intelligence and zeal of the apprentices in mastering their several trades are such that instances are not rare in which it is accomplished in six months! So potent a thing is hope, and the prospect of bettering their condition, even as criminals. The first general result of this system is, that fully nine-tenths of the prisoners in this jail master a trade so completely, that, on their discharge, they are capable of taking the position of foreman in a shop; and the second is, that there are scarcely any relapses; but, on the contrary, those who have been subjected to its discipline are, almost to a man, through the trades they learned in prison, earning and eating honest bread.

"You will agree with me, my dear Sir, that the second of the facts related above is as cheering and hopeful for fallen humanity as the first is deplorable and disheartening. If prison officers, by a wise application of energy, can accomplish such results as those recorded by Sollohut, surely society, by the use of a like wisdom and zeal, may so adjust its arrangements as to afford a substantial remedy to the state of things alleged by Mr. Hill to exist this moment in England.

"Very truly yours,
"E. C. WINES, LL.D."

"'IV. From eighty to ninety per cent. of our criminals connect their courses of crime with intemperance.

"'V. In all juvenile reformatories ninety-five per cent. of the offenders come from idle, ignorant, vicious homes. Almost all children are truant from School at the time of their committal; and almost all are the children of ignorant parents. These children furnish the future inmates of our prisons; for 'criminals are not made in some malign hour, they grow.' In the face of these facts, what can be said but this: Ignorance breeds crime, education is the remedy for crime that imperils us.'"

13. "The following will illustrate the extent and minuteness with which statistics are gathered in other countries:—

"Illiteracy of Criminals.

Country.	Reading.					Writing.				Arithmetic.				Grammar.			
	Well.	Tolerably well.	Poorly.	Only knew letters of the Alphabet.	Entirely ignorant.	Well.	Tolerably well.	Poorly.	Entirely ignorant.	Well.	Know the elements well.	Know the elements tolerably well.	Entirely ignorant.	Good.	Middling.	Poor.	No. of prisoners examined.
Saxony	230	768	218	39	28	173	657	381	73	183	635	443	13	161	1·005	118	1,284
Würtemburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,091

"Bavaria—Curious Statistics.

Provinces.	No. of Churches to every 1,000 buildings.	No. of School-houses to every 1,000 buildings.	One School-house to how many inhabitants.	Average of Crimes to every 100,000 inhabitants.
Upper Bavaria	14·9	5·4	302	667
Lower Bavaria	10·1	4·5	508	870
Palatinate	3·9	10·8	230	425
Upper Palatinate	11·1	6·2	379	690
Upper Franconia	4·8	6·7	412	444
Middle Franconia	7·1	8·3	309	459
Lower Franconia	5·1	10·4	176	384
Suabia	14·6	8·1	435	609

Necessity for more than "Fact-Knowledge"—The Moral Nature.

14. Dr. Taylor Lewis remarks with great force:—

"Experience has abundantly shown that no amount of mere fact-knowledge, or of scientific knowledge, in the restricted modern sense of the term, can give security that the man possessing it may not turn out a monster of crime, and a deadly scourge to society. Of itself, we mean, or in its direct effects; for, as an aid to a higher position

among men, and thus, as furnishing a worldly motive to correct outward behaviour, it might, undoubtedly, operate as a salutary check.

"The same may be said of the pursuit and acquisition of wealth, or of anything else that gives rise to a worldly prudence taking the place, for a time, of moral principle. When this, however, is not the case, or such an education gives less distinction, by being more and more diffused, then, instead of a check, it may become a direct incentive to crime, by creating increased facilities for its commission."

Regular Training Schools of Crime.

15. "Evidence is constantly accumulating that the processes of the burglar, of the incendiary, of the counterfeiter, of the poisoner, of the railroad destroyer, and of the prison-breaker, etc., are actually making progress with the progress of crime. They are becoming arts, whether we rank them among the elegant or the useful.

There is reason to believe that before long books may be written upon them, and that there may be such a thing as a felons' library.* The same may be maintained in respect to what may be called the more speculative knowledge. When wholly destitute, as it may be, of moral truth and moral intuitions, it may only wake up the dormant faculties of the soul for the discovery of evil, and make them all the more acute for its perpetration."

As Education Advances, Crime Diminishes.

16. The State Superintendent of Kansas illustrates another fact in the following language:—

"Ignorance is the fostering mother of vice. The relation of cause to effect which binds ignorance to crime is now a fact, demonstrated by the unerring figures of statistics. In proportion as education advances in a country, the number of criminals diminishes.* Crime and ignorance, masked by day, go hand in hand by night, to perform deeds of wickedness and shame."

IV. SUPERSEDING SCHOOL SECTION DIVISIONS, AND ESTABLISHING TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Since the date of my last Report, I am glad to observe that a movement has been made, in various parts of the Province, towards the abolition of School Section Divisions, and the establishment of Township Boards of Education.

Ever since 1850, there has been a provision in our School Acts for the establishment of Township Boards, as contained in the thirty-second section of the Consolidated School Act; but as that section is worded, no such Board could be established unless a majority of the votes in every single School Section of the township was in favour of it. It has happened that out of twelve School Sections in a township, the majority of the ratepayers in *eleven* of them voted for the establishment of a Township Board; but the majority in *one* section voted against it, and thus defeated the wishes of the eleven-twelfths of the ratepayers. Under these circumstances, the thirty-second section of the School Act has remained a dead letter for twenty years, except so far as one township (Enniskillen) is concerned—although a large majority of the County School Conventions, on two occasions, have voted in favour of Township Boards. The law was, in 1871, wisely altered

* "As if to show Dr. Lewis a true prophet, a telegram of November 2nd states that the police, in breaking up an organized band of house-breakers, near Chillicothe, Ohio, found, among other articles, a number of books for the instruction of novices in the art of burglary."

* "The interesting report of M. Duruy upon elementary instruction in France gives conclusive figures upon this subject. Thus, in comparing the period 1828–1837 with 1838–1847, we find that the whole number of persons under twenty-one years accused of crime had diminished but 235; while, in comparing the decade 1838–1847 with 1853–1862, the number had decreased 4,152, almost eighteen times as many. In 1847, persons under sixteen were tried at the Court of Assizes; in 1862, there were but 44. In Germany, in Prussia, as instruction is improved and extended, crime diminishes. In the prisons of Vaud, Neufchatel, and Zurich, there are but one or two prisons; they are often empty. In Baden, where, within thirty years, much has been done to promote education; from 1854 to 1861, the number of prisoners decreased from 1,426 to 691; some prisons were closed. Bavaria, notorious for the number of illegitimate births, is losing its disr eful preeminence."

so as to leave the question to the decision of the ratepayers in a majority of the School Sections of a township. Should, therefore, the vote of a majority of the ratepayers in a township be favourable to a change, the municipal council of such township is authorized to form the township into one School municipality, under one Board of Trustees (as is the case in cities, towns, and villages), doing away with the great inconvenience of separate School Section Divisions and rates, and giving to parents the right to send their children to the School nearest to their residences.

Township Boards in various American States.

1. After trying the School Section system for some time, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States, have adopted the Township Board system, and pronounce it immensely superior to the School Section system. In the State of New York, a compromise system is authorized by the School law; that is, one or more School Sections can "either severally or jointly resolve themselves into Union "Free School districts, with Boards of Education, having authority to grade and classify "the Schools under their charge." From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1870 we learn that there are now 250 such united districts in the State; of them he says: "Having had frequent occasion to examine the provisions of this law "(*i. e.* the 'Union Free School Act'), and being somewhat familiar with its workings, I "am of the opinion that it is the best School system yet devised for all localities where "the number of scholars, as in villages, is sufficient to admit of a thorough classification." Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Fraser, in his Report to the English Commissioners, says:—"In the State of New York, Union Schools [or united sections] appear to be the most "popular and flourishing of all the rural Schools." In this Province, the township council, if the experiment should not prove satisfactory, can, at any time, repeal its own by-law establishing such Board.

2. *Connecticut.*—The Secretary to the State Board of Education in Connecticut, thus graphically illustrates the comparative effects of the adoption of the Township over the School Section system in that State. In order to understand the facts as stated, I have found it necessary to change the words "town" to *Township*, and "district" to *School Section*, where they occur in the following extracts.

"The tendency to manage Schools Township-wise is growing. More Townships united their School Sections last year than in any former one. *Once united, they stay so.* At least there is no instance where a Township has taken this step, and after grading any of its Schools, gone back to the School Section plan. Let public sentiment advance as it has done for five years, and the School Section system will soon be abandoned.—The people are fast learning the economy and efficiency of the Township system. They see that it favours the wise expenditure of the public money, gains better and more permanent teachers, longer schools, and helps the poorer and outlying School Sections. The Township system, too, lessens the frequency of tax assessments and collections. Many a School-house is going to decay because the funds requisite for such purposes would necessitate a Section tax. The expense of the assessment and collection of such a tax makes too large a share of the tax itself. In most of the Sections, the amounts thus provided were very small. So small, that it would have been wiser and more economical for the Township to pay the bills. * * * Facts on this subject are better than theories. I have, therefore, requested one of the School visitors of Branford to describe the effects of the change in that Township. His published letter shows what they did, how they did it, what they gained by it, and why they voted almost unanimously '*not to go back.*' It will be seen that, prior to the union, there was much ill-feeling in regard to School matters, that the discipline was deplorable, average attendance low, and the teachers changed generally every term; under the new system, the people are better satisfied. School Committee and Teachers more permanent, Schools graded, terms lengthened, the motion made at the last annual meeting to reduce the School year from forty to thirty weeks not receiving a single vote. The average attendance has improved twenty-five per cent. Scholarship wonderfully improved—one hundred per cent better than it was four years ago."

3. *Massachusetts.*—The late Horace Mann, so noted for his enlightened views on

education, deprecating the District or School Section system, says :—"I consider the law authorizing Townships to divide themselves into [School Sections] *the most unfortunate on the subject of* Common Schools ever enacted in the State [of Massachusetts]. In this opinion, ex-Governor Boutwell, and the eminent educationist of the same State, concurs, and hopes that the day will speedily be seen when every Township, in its municipal capacity, will manage its Schools, and equalize the expenses of education."

Practical Experience of Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont.

The State Superintendent of Maine, in his recent report, devotes a considerable space to the discussion of the Township *vs.* the School Section system. He says:—

"I submit the following argument against the Section system, and in favour of the township plan—an argument drawn from the experience and best thoughts of Massachusetts and Vermont. For the past three years I have urged upon the citizens of Maine, the desirability and necessity of adopting the Township system of School organization in place of the Section system, if they desired to attain higher and larger School results than at present. Lewiston, Auburn, Lisbon, Orono, and a few other townships, in which the educational sense is lively, have abolished the Section system, and adopted the municipal form, with the happiest results, and with especial advantage to the out-lying rural districts. Such has been the consequence wherever the change has been made, better School-houses, superior teaching, and longer Schools.

"The Western States have never allowed the School district un-system to be engrafted upon their educational enterprises. Our eastern educators, emigrating westward, have carefully avoided this element of inequality and disintegration in building up the "Daily Public School" for our younger sister States. Even Massachusetts, who gave us the doubtful legacy of the system plan, abolished the same in her own system, and although subsequently she gave the towns the privilege of returning to the 'old ways,' but fourteen towns in the entire Commonwealth availed themselves of the opportunity. These were remote, sparsely settled towns, generally cut into sections by natural barriers, forbidding an advantageous unification. We have an ardent desire, therefore, to remove all obstacles to the highest possible realization in our educational efforts.*

"*Life and Progress.*—Teachers understand how impossible it is to secure in a small school or in a small class, that healthful and proper stimulus which is almost an incident to the large School or the large class. One who has himself ever been an entire class, or one of two or three constituting a class, will remember how difficult it was to create in himself any such measure of interest as would make the labour of preparation other than a dreary task, and this evil extends to the teacher as well as to the pupil. He, too, needs stimulus.

"The small Section fails to secure that aggregate of interest on the part of the inhabitants toward the School which is essential to make it successful. This aggregate of inter-

* In another part of his Report the Superintendent of Maine thus illustrates the character of this progress under the Township System ; he says :

Township System.

"Quite a number of the townships, like Lewiston, Auburn, Lisbon, Durham, Greene, Turner, raised the current year more money than ever before, much more than required by law, for the support of the schools. Lewiston has provided herself with a superintendent at an annual salary of $2,000 and travelling expenses. She is also taking steps to make her education more practical by putting into it an industrial element. Already her public schools are the best in the State. But the greatest educational achievement of the year is the abolition of the miserable district system by the Town of Lisbon, by which act the town became the owner of all the school-houses, the schools of the same length, with the whole management of the schools in the hands of the superintending school committee. Having voted to abolish the district system at the March meeting, the town, believing it would be judiciously expended by the superintending school committee, then voted to raise fifty per cent. more money than required by law for the support of schools, which gives three good terms of school the present year. Old school-houses have been repaired and new ones built. Lisbon has now four new school-houses that cost $12,000 in the aggregate and while I regarded her schools, less than three years ago, as among the very poorest in the county, they are now, thanks to her public spirited citizens and her very efficient superintending school committee, far ahead of all others in the county, excepting the schools of Lewiston and Auburn, the two other towns in the county which have abolished the district system. I am fully satisfied that if an intelligent discussion of the subject, that a large part of the towns in the State would at once abolish the district system, and thus double the effieiency of the schools, with not more than one-tenth part of the present trouble in their management. And without this abolition I am also fully satisfied there can be no great and steadfast improvement of the schools."

est is the sum total of individual interest. Five families have less interest in a School than have ten, ten less than fifteen, and so on. The teacher thus receives less stimulus from his surroundings in small than in large districts. So with the pupils.

"*Too many Officers.*—Is not our present system defective in that it requires too many officers? The average number of individuals in each township who are the School officers of the Township, will be found to be from fifty to sixty, if we estimate three trustees to each Section; the whole number of School officers in the Province, something more than fifteen thousand! Such an army ought to do the work well, we say. Yet, who does not believe that one-fifth the number would do it far better? This gives one School officer for every ten or fifteen children. What an absurdity! who believes in this multiplicity of officers, which almost inevitably results in no supervision at all? Why not elect a township council of fifty in number? Who would care to live in a township thus supervised? Is it not that six men are found better than fifty, that six are elected? Six men competent for the School duties of the township would be infinitely more efficient than fifty, even if it were possible to secure fifty men as competent as the six.

"*Unity the Rule.*—The State (Province) is a unit for certain purposes. The Township is a unit for certain other purposes. For the purpose of education the Section has also been regarded as a unit. For almost every other purpose the Township has been found to be the true unit. Indeed, in several respects, in the educational part even, the Township system prevails. Would it not be wiser to make the Township a unit for educational purposes?

"*Small Schools, Small Stipends.*—It is quite natural to think that a teacher who can be secured for a small stipend will answer for a "small School," so that small Schools will, in general, be taught by teachers who could not secure situations in larger ones, and would fail if they did.

"*Small Sections, Bad School Houses.*—Small Sections will be likely to have bad School-houses. The expense of building and repairing falls heavily upon ten or a dozen tax-payers. And the old School-houses, many of them, unfit even for stalled cattle, will have to serve till that time when we have grown wiser and adopted a new order of things, for there is no hope under the present system that the future will afford relief. The population, except at business centres, is year by year gradually growing less. Small Sections are far less likely to furnish those facilities for illustration and reference so necessary to the teacher. Indeed, everything which involves an expenditure, is likely to remain undone. The trustee feels like being very economical when he reflects that he will be assessed one-tenth of any expenditure; so that globes, dictionaries and maps, prizes, and all School apparatus, are excluded from the School.

"*Competitive Examinations.*—Making one central board of supervision would render possible competitive examinations, which are now practically impossible. Such examinations would immediately shut out the most incompetent of our teachers. They would discourage mere girls, scarcely beyond the age which the law designates as infancy, from seeking places in our Schools as teachers, when they should be there as pupils.

"*Evils of Nepotism.*—Fewer daughters and nieces, and wives' sisters would be employed. Even when they are thoroughly competent, their employment is often seen to awaken such a spirit of antagonism as will impair the efficiency of the School. Nepotism is as baneful an evil in the polities of the School Section as in the broader field of the State.

"*Better Teachers.*—Again, a better class of teachers would be secured in the smaller Sections. It could not be expected that all the Schools of a township would be of equal size. The larger ones, the village Schools, as now, would secure the teachers without regard to expense. The lesser communities, noticing that they were obliged to help to support good Schools and pay large prices to the teachers of larger Schools would very soon begin to feel that if they were obliged to help to support good Schools for their townsmen, it would be wise for them to compel their townsmen to help to sustain good Schools for them.

"*Permanence of Teachers.*—This change of supervision would tend to remove the evil of a constant change of teachers. Permanency of supervision would result in permanency of teachers. The frequency of change in teachers is a most alarming evil with us. It breaks up all connection between one term and another. Each teacher has his own ways, and it takes some time to get out of the old ways and into the new, and quite a portion of

each term is spent in getting started. It thus often happens that a term is one-third spent before the work is well begun. It requires a term of ordinary length for a teacher to become familiar with the peculiar characteristics of his pupils. No very efficient work can be done till this is known. He has first to learn their needs and their capacities, before he can adapt his instruction to the necessities of each pupil. An ordinary teacher, who has taught a School for one term, will do more for that School than one of superior endowments and acquirements, who is an entire stranger to the wants of the School. Perpetual change of teachers and Inspectors of Schools utterly ignores the value of experience. I can conceive of no remedy for these evils which will be likely to prove so efficient as this change of system."

Evils of Change of Teachers.—Ex-Governor Boutwell, afterwards Secretary to the Massachusetts State Board of Education thus depicts the evils of a change of teachers under the School Section plan. He says:

"Practically the School Section system denies the value of experience. Each year sees a new trustee, and each term a new teacher. The experience of a year is often rendered valueless by the election of a new trustee; and the teacher labours for a single term, commencing without a knowledge of what the pupils have previously accomplished, and ending without an interest in their future. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that Section Schools are kept, term after term, and year after year, without an appreciable increase of power. 'The quality of the School depends upon the character of the teacher; and the character of the teacher depends upon accident, or the caprice, prejudices, or convenience of the trustee. Each teacher brings into the School his own ideas of teaching, and after two, three, or four months he goes away, and his place is taken by a stranger who introduces new methods, without the judgment of anybody concerning their relative value. The successive terms of School in the same Section have not, usually, any personal or educational connection with each other. Each term is an experiment which proves nothing but its own failure or comparative success; and it does not even furnish, either in its failure or its success, a basis for future operation.'

"*Equalization of Taxation.*—Again, this change would result in an equalization of the burden of supporting Schools. It now costs each tax-payer in a small Section more to support a poor School than it costs the tax-payer in the larger Section to support a good School. Statistics show that the expense per pupil increases in the inverse ratio as the size of the School diminishes. Why should not taxation for the support of Schools be equalized? Equity demands that it should. Every reason which can be urged in favour of good Schools demands that it should.

"*Division of Labour.*—No one, I suppose, at this day, assumes to doubt the wisdom of the application of the principle of division of labour, as applied to the mechanical pursuits. The manufacturer who should require each workman to make all parts of a watch, would find that he could not compete with his rival who put each workman upon a single piece; even in the manufacture of boots and shoes, where no great mechanical genius is required, it is found to be economy to allow each man to do a distinct part, so that the boot or shoe is not the work of one hand, but of several. If this be economy in the mechanical pursuits, how much more apparent is the wisdom of applying this principle to the more delicate and responsible work of developing and training the human mind?

"*Classified Schools.*—Now, this is the principle upon which the graded School is based. It is found that the teacher who teaches a few branches, and concentrates all his time and efforts upon these branches, can give more efficient instruction than the one who attempts to teach all. It is upon this principle, in part, that each college professor has his distinct department. This, however, is not the most substantial argument in favour of grading Schools. A graded School is simply a classsified School. Every one knows, who is at all familiar with Schools, that their success depends very largely upon their classification. It requires just as much time to instruct one individual as to instruct a class; just as long to instruct a class of three as a class of twenty. If your School has as many classes as individuals, and this often happens in small Schools, the teachers' time is frittered away to little purpose. No School whose curriculum comprises all the studies from the A. B. C. to the highest branches taught in the Public Schools, can be thoroughly classified without having more classes than the teacher can well instruct.

"*Evils of Heterogeneous Classes.*—Every teacher knows how difficult it is to make an

impression upon the heterogeneous mass grouped together and called a class—made up of pupils pursuing the same studies, indeed—but of diverse age, diverse capacity, and diverse acquirements, as is usual in an ungraded School. The more gifted and accomplished are held back, while those of lesser gifts and acquirements are dragged on beyond their strength. The former grow lazy and indifferent; the latter discouraged and disgusted. The former require an overweening confidence in their own abilities; the latter fail to cultivate that healthful self-appreciation essential to success, which is naturally developed by association with ones' peers. Thus it happens that all stimulus, both to the bright and the dull, is removed.

"*Unclassified Classes.*—Besides, it is impossible for any teacher to adapt his instruction to the varied capacities and diverse accomplishments of unclassified classes. This is difficult enough in a class which has been selected and grouped with reference to like capacities and similar acquirements. If he adapts his instruction to the more advanced, it will be beyond the comprehension of those less advanced. If, on the other hand, it is adapted to the needs of those less gifted, it becomes tedious and uninstructive to the others. Thus will all the interest be dissipated, while, if well classified, each individual inspirits the other. Mutual labour and mutual sympathy are powerful stimulants, especially to the young. Each spurs and supports the other, and industry and diligence are secured in all.

"*Specified Work for Each Class.*—Again, the graded School furnishes additional inducement to effort in this way:—Each class has its specified work, and no advancement to a higher grade can be secured until that work is done. Each grade is a position which cannot be reached except by passing step by step over all the intermediate ground. The pupils in each grade have the perpetual incitement of their more advanced associates. From one grade to another is to them a long stride. It seems a thing worthy to strive for. Now, these stimulants are especially needed by slow and not over-gifted minds, and to this class a majority of children belong. The result is, that progress is far more rapid and thorough in a graded than in an ungraded School.

"*Systematic Instruction.*—Still, again, the graded system secures a systematic course of education. Each pupil does not for himself, nor can his parents for him, elect this study or that, as whim or caprice may dictate. He must take each in due time and order. That course of study is prescribed which will secure the best and most symmetrical mental development, embracing those studies a knowledge of which is likely to prove of the most practical benefit to the pupil in the business pursuits of after-life.

"*Intelligence and Value of Property.*—Take another important view of the case. Go into any of our townships which have been blessed with a good school for thirty or forty years, and you will find the aggregate of intelligence to be far greater than in those townships which have enjoyed less educational facilities. Is the intelligence of its inhabitants nothing to a township? Is not the expenditure which shall secure this a good investment? True, we cannot estimate it in money, yet it is an investment that will make its return in kind. It is an invariable rule that the percentage of increase of valuation of property in any community is in the direct ratio of the increase of intelligence and virtue. Every citizen of extraordinary intelligence, or extraordinary virtue, enhances the value of all property of the township in which he lives. By just so much as you add to the virtue and intelligence of the inhabitants of the township do you add to the value of its acres. It is thus that it is true that "every man's sin is every other man's business." It is just as true that every man's ignorance is every other man's business."

Evils of Want of Classification.—Hon. Henry Barnard thus sets forth the evils that result from the lack of proper classification of Schools:—"From the number of class and individual recitations, to be attended to during each half-day, these exercises are brief, hurried, and of little practical value. They consist, for the most part, of senseless repetitions of the words of a book. Instead of being the time and place where the real business of teaching is done, where the ploughshare of interrogation is driven down into the acquirements of each pupil, and his ability to comprehend clearly is cultivated and tested; where the difficult principles of each lesson are developed and illustrated, and additional information imparted, and the mind of the teacher brought in direct contact with the mind of each pupil, to arouse, interest, and direct its opening powers; instead

of all this and more, the brief period passed in recitation consists, on the part of each teacher, of hearing each individual and class, in regular order and quick succession, repeat words from a book, and on the part of the pupils, of saying their lessons, as the operation is most significantly described by most teachers, when they summon the class to the stand. In the meantime, the order of the School must be maintained, and the general business must go forward. Little children, without any authorized employment for their eyes and hands, and ever active curiosity, must be made to sit still, while every muscle is aching from suppressed activity; problems must be solved, excuses for tardiness or absence received, questions answered, whisperings allowed or suppressed, and more or less of extempore discipline administered. Were it not a most ruinous waste of precious time—did it not involve the deadening, crushing, distorting, dwarfing of immortal faculties and noble sensibilities—were it not an utter perversion of the noble objects for which Schools are instituted—it would be difficult to conceive of a more diverting farce than an ordinary session of a large Public School, whose chaotic and discordant elements have not been reduced to system by proper classification. The teacher—at least the conscientious teacher—thinks it anything but a farce to him. Compelled to hurry from one study to another, requiring a knowledge of methods altogether distinct; from one recitation to another equally brief and unsatisfactory, one requiring a liveliness of manner that he does not feel, and cannot assume, and the other closeness of attention and abstraction of thought, which he cannot give amid the multiplicity and variety of cares; from one case of discipline to another pressing on him at the same time—he goes through the same circuit, day after day, with a dizzy brain and aching heart, and brings his School to a close with a feeling that, with all his diligence and fidelity, he has accomplished but little good."

Amendment to our own School Law relating to Township Boards of Trustees.

One or two difficulties have been experienced in giving effect to our own law on the subject.* These difficulties, and a mode of overcoming them, have been pointed out by one of our Inspectors (D. J. McKinnon, Esq., of Peel), as follows :—

"I have expressed my belief that under the township system, schools might be so placed that every child in the Townships of Toronto and Chinguacousy would be within two miles of some school. This might be done by planting schools ten lots apart one way, and four concessions the other, with one in the centre of each (almost) square, thus giving two concessions ($1\frac{3}{4}$ miles) as the maximum distance to be travelled by any child.

"But here a difficulty meets us at the outset in the shape of several really good school houses already—many of them lately—built, and which it would be most unreasonable to close merely because a little out of place. I have found, however, that by slightly modifying the original scheme these schools may be all brought in by leaving only one corner of either township (7 lots), more than two miles distant from some school—children from the same corner having now to go more than four miles.

* * * * *

"We have at present 46 sections in Toronto and Chinguacousy, of which 9 are Unions, and supposing the burden of five of these to fall upon these two townships, there are still 41 left. Besides, there was presented to the county council at its last session a petition from certain farmers in Chinguacousy, showing that some of their children had from four or five miles to walk to school, and praying for a new section. Should the wish of these ratepayers be granted, there would be 42 schools to support under the present system instead of 37 under the township plan. Should ratepayers in each oft he five sections in Chinguacousy, whose outskirts lie three miles or more from their respective school-houses take the same course, it would, by multiplying the number of schools, very materially increase taxation in that township.

* * * * *

"But even reckoning the number of schools to be kept up under the present system as only 42, there would still be five more than under the township plan; and counting

* The same difficulties, in giving effect to the law, are, no doubt, experienced by other Inspectors, so that the example and illustrations here given, may be taken as a fair specimen of similar difficulties in other parts of the Province.

the cost of maintaining each school in the future as $500 per annum (interest on value of site, building, furniture, &c., say $1,500, at 7 per cent. $105 ; firewood, $20 ; repairs, prize books, &c., $15 ; and salary of a teacher, $360), the amount saved on the five schools would be $2,500, or $60 a piece to each of the 37 schools, and $280 over for 'contingencies.' That is to say, it would cost the people exactly the same to have a $360 teacher under the township system as a $300 man at present ; or rating teachers according to salaries, the efficiency of the schools would be increased by 20 per cent.

"But here I anticipate an objection. If the number of the schools were reduced to 37, would not the increased attendance at each make the work too great for 37 teachers to overtake ? I answer decidedly, no, for the aggregate attendance of the townships for the first half year of 1871, was only about 1,400, or less than 38 a piece for 37 teachers, while for the second half it was some 50 less, so that even if the attendance should increase by one-fourth on account of the greater facilities afforded to children who are now at too great a distance, it would still fall below the 50 allowed to each teacher by law.

"Another great advantage of the township system would be the equalization of taxation. I shall at this time merely say, that the present system is most unjust, some sections in the county having double the amount of ratable property that others have, and consequently requiring to pay each man less than half the taxes for the same class of school.

"But what about the new and good houses already built ? Will those who have paid some $40 apiece for school-houses in their own sections be required to turn round and pay their (say) $20 additional for similar buildings in other parts of the township ? This would assuredly be most unfair as men in sections that have been enterprizing enough to put up expensive houses would have paid some $60 for schools belonging to the whole township, while their more canny neighbours whose present schools were built some 30 years ago, would get off with $20 ! But fortunately the remedy is simple. If A. and B., two merchants in the dry goods trade, having stocks valued at $7,000 and $3,000 respectively, agree to go into partnership on even terms, with a capital of $20,000, on the understanding that their present stocks shall be the property of the firm, it would be absurd for B. to say, 'We have now $10,000 between us, and the $10,000 more required will be just 5,000 apiece, because, you know, we're equal partners.' 'No.' A. would say, 'I've $7,000 in now, and you've $3,000, so I shall put in $3,000 and you $7,000, and then we'll be on even footing.' And so may it be arranged with existing school property. Let the township board, if formed, buy up all the school property of the various sections at a valuation, so that the value of such property shall be deducted from the building taxes of those who have paid for it, and thus evenhanded justice done.

"But what of the fairly good school houses—those not quite coming up to the requirements of the law, but yet too good to throw away entirely ? Make them into teachers' residences. A partition or two run through, and a kitchen attached, will convert the most of them into very comfortable little houses, and this would be by no means a useless investment, for fully one-third of the teachers at present engaged are married men ; and I have known of several instances during the past year where a good school has been refused by a good teacher simply because he could not get a house.

"Of course, even if township boards were at once established we could'nt expect to see all these changes at once. New schools would have to be built no sooner than they will if no such change take place, but when built they would be in the most convenient places, and every child could at once be allowed to go to the school nearest him. After all, it would perhaps be hardly worth while to make such a change for the sake of saving a couple of dollars a year to each farmer, but for the sake of the little ones who now must wait to ten or twelve years of age before they can walk their three miles or so to school in winter, it is worth while to go to some trouble."

In a memorandum addressed to the Government last year on some amendments to the school law, the following suggestions were made :—

"The 14th section of the School Act of 1871 might be amended so as to provide that school sections which have erected *good* school-houses of a certain valuation to be determined, should be exempted from taxation for new houses in other parts of the township where this had not been done. It might be well to consider whether it would not be better further to amend the law, so as to authorize two or three of the existing school sections (according to the size of the township), to unite and elect one member to the

township board, to retain the existing boundaries (subject to alteration by the board) for taxation purposes, but to abolish them so far as they now restrict the right of each rate-payer to send his child to the school of the section in which he pays school rates."

Summary of the Disadvantages of a School Section System, and the Advantages of a Township Board System.

1. *The Disadvantages.*

The following enumeration of some of the prominent obstacles which are in the way of the greater efficiency of our schools under the district system is worthy of attentive studying. They are a summary of what has been stated at length in the preceding pages :—

The evils are :—

1. Total lack of efficient supervision.
2. Constant change in the schools as supervised.
3. Very many badly qualified teachers.
4. Constant change of teachers.
5. Lack of interest in schools on the part of teachers and trustees.
6. Employment of relatives and favourites, often without any regard to proper qualifications.
7. Too small schools in many sections.
8. Too short schools in small sections.
9. Employment of immature and incompetent teachers in small sections.
10. Miserable school-houses in many sections.
11. Irregular attendance of pupils.
12. General lack of facilities to aid the teachers.
13. No schools in many sections.
14. Lack of proper qualifications, such as would be required in a uniform township school.
15. Total disregard to the programme, pupils often studying what they choose and not what they ought.

These twice seven and one plagues of our public-school system will be recognised by every one who has had any experience in connection with our public schools.

2. *The Advantages of a Township System.*

The following are given as some of the desirable results to be realized by abandoning the section system, and placing the schools under the care of a township board :—

1. It would secure just as many schools as the necessities of the community demand, each being an integral part of one central organization, and adapted to the wants of individuals.
2. It would dispense with a large number of school trustees, collectors, &c.
3. It would establish a uniform rate of taxation.
4. It would furnish more uniform and equal advantages and privileges to every resident.
5. It would allow the child to attend school where his own interests would be best conserved, with no restraint save what the general interest might require.
6. It would prevent endless difficulties and strife about school section boundaries.
7. It would diminish the aggregate expenditure for schools.
8. It would secure a more efficient system of school inspection and supervision.
9. It would secure a permanency of the advantages of supervision.
10. It would secure greater permanency of teachers.
11. It would secure a better class of teachers.
12. It would secure better compensation to competent teachers, and less employment for incompetent ones.
13. It will secure better school-houses.
14. It will secure greater facilities to teachers for reference and illustration.

15. It will enable townships to establish graded schools.

16. It will secure uniformity of text-books in the township.

17. It will result in more uniform methods of teaching.

18. It will secure the establishment of a course of study, and will tend to keep pupils longer in school.

19. It will secure to the Education Department more reliable statistics.

20. It will insure schools in every section of the township, and prevent a bare majority from depriving a respectable minority of school privileges.

21. It will tend to diminish neighbourhood quarrels.

22. It would insure the employment of fewer nephews and nieces, sisters and sisters-in law.

23. It would insure a larger aggregate of interest on the part of the community in each school.

24. It would render possible competitive examinations.

There is no gainsaying the force of the argument presented by the above points, all of which are susceptible of the clearest proof and demonstration. Nothing but apathy and prejudice can prevent a reasonable person from seeing that they are conclusive in favour of a change. Are those persons who cling to the school system aware of the following fact? That of those townships in Massachusetts and other States, which have abandoned the district system, it is very rare that one, after a fair trial, has any inclination to return to that system. The advantages of the township system are too apparent and too important to be lost when they have once been attained and enjoyed.

V. ADDITIONAL NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE PROVINCE.

1. It is gratifying to observe that one of the most important results of the operation of the School Law of 1871 has been the almost simultaneous demand all over the Province for additional Normal Schools. I have already referred, in another part of the Report, to the gratifying success of our present Normal School, and will now devote a short space to the illustration of the value of training, and will then refer to what is doing elsewhere in this direction.

Impulse given by a Uniform Standard of Excellence in Examination.

2. The impulse which the recent Examinations of Public School Teachers throughout the Province has given to the profession, can scarcely be over-estimated. When brought to the test of a uniform standard of excellence, many teachers throughout the Province felt that they were much below that standard, and a desire sprang up among them that they should avail themselves of the advantages of Normal School Training without delay. Hence the desire for the establishment of additional Normal Schools at various places in the Province. I had suggested to the late Attorney-General Macdonald, that he should take steps for the establishment of these Schools. He concurred in the suggestion, and the intentions of the Government on the subject were intimated in the speech from the Throne, in December of last year. Various circumstances prevented the carrying out of the suggestion during that year, but I am glad to know that steps will now be taken to give it effect, and to establish two, if not three new Normal Schools, at as many different parts of the Province.

The Value of Normal School Training in Ontario.

3. We have in our own Province abundantly demonstrated the value to the Schools, and to the profession of teaching, of the Normal School established in 1847, and so successfully conducted for the last twenty-five years.

There are many among us who remember not only the inferior character of the teaching practised in most of our Schools twenty-five years ago (though there were many excellent individual Schools), but also the characterless class of very many of the teachers who were freely employed all over the Province. Men who had failed in other pursuits,

men who had no adaptation to the work,—men whose drinking habits were a reproach to the neighbourhood, and men who had scarcely mastered even the merest rudiments of education, were in numberless Schools set over the youth of the country, and were without question entrusted with the responsible, and almost sacred duty of training the future men and women of the land. There were in many cases noble exceptions, in which men of sterling character, and unexceptional attainments, were employed; and these teachers and their labours are remembered with gratitude in many neighbourhoods to this day. From the ranks of these teachers, and of the intelligent youth in the various counties, our Normal School was first filled. The effect of the training of the early Normal School students, under the lamented T. J. Robertson, Esq., the first Head Master, was soon felt. Not only was the character of the teaching in the Schools, where these students were employed, at once elevated, but soon the felt influence of their improved methods of teaching was extended to other Schools. The demand for the better trained Normal School students, caused the salariesof the teachers generally to be gradually raised; and happily, though too slowly, the salaries of members of this important profession have since continued to advance.

Necessity and Importance of Normal School Training.

4. I shall now illustrate the necessity and importance of Normal School Training, from two or three sources. The Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Minnesota, very properly remarks :—

"Something besides technical knowledge is necessary to enable an individual to perform successfully the responsible and difficult work of teaching, and this something must be secured, either by unaided efforts in the practice of teaching, or by preparatory training in a School established for the purpose.

"It is not denied that experience will make excellent teachers; but while it is being gained, who can estimate the damage inflicted upon the children? While it is admitted that many persons make in time excellent teachers—industrious, conscientious, ambitious, and skilful, this success is attained at great cost to the people, who pay the expense of the Schools and the children who attend them. The pupils under such teachers answer to the raw material practised upon by the unskilled hand of an awkward apprentice. It should be self-evident that the profession of the teacher does not stand alone, requiring no preliminary induction into the mysteries of the art."

Necessity of Training for the Profession of Teaching.

5. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Schools, in Pennsylvania, speaking of the great necessity for a supply of properly trained teachers, uses the following language :—

"Few will, at this day, seriously question the truth of the assertion, that teachers need preparation for their work. They must either learn to teach by experimenting upon their pupils, or by undergoing a preparatory course of instruction."

Mr. Niles, of————————, in speaking of the necessity of proper training for the profession of teaching, thus forcibly writes on *the infliction* caused by unskilled teachers in the Schools :—

"To those who know that the lowest grade of certificate is given to persons of 'no particular qualifications,' and to such as lack experience in teaching, comment is unnecessary. As the guardians of the Public Schools, can we do less than suggest the means by which the thousand yearly beginners in the work of teaching shall receive some professional training? As a knowledge of the art of teaching is essential to success, and as it is the policy of the State to educate her teachers, we must make such use of existing agencies, and others which may be created, as will render it possible to place, in the near future, a teacher, qualified in the branches to be taught, and in methods of imparting instruction in every School.

"We should constantly impress upon the mind of every student who expects to teach, that no pupil from the Public School, Graded School, College, or University, is fitted to begin teaching in the primary department of the Village School, or even in the

poorest log school-house in the back woods, until he has added to all other natural and acquired qualifications, a knowledge of the *great art of teaching*.

"When we, as the exponents of all that is advanced in education, we, who are brought in daily contact with inefficiency in the school rooms; who see the people's money wasted by the unskilful; who see thousands of young children submitted to processes which make our souls sad, come to regard this knowledge as indispensable, there will be more applicants for seats in these buildings.'

Time Lost in the Normal Schools from want of Literary Qualification on the part of Students.

6. Owing to the very limited scholarship of those who have applied for admission, the Normal Schools have been obliged to begin their work of education far down, to consume much time in giving pupils a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, geography and arithmetic. It has been found necessary to drill almost every pupil in the branches, which the law requires to be taught, before he could take instruction in methods. So long as the grade of scholarship is so low as to make this course unavoidable, a large number of trained teachers cannot be expected."

The Province of the Normal School.

7. The Superintendent of Education in Iowa correctly observes :—

"It is the office of Normal training to develop, strengthen, and stimulate whatever latent talent the individual may have in these directions, and not to impart to him faculties he does not possess.

"It is pre-eminently the province of the Normal School to drill in method, and enforce the underlying principles, which commend recent and improved methods to the acceptance of its pupils. Indeed, as a plan for professional training, the instruction should be exclusively special, at least, as nearly so as the circumstances will allow. The general education should have been secured by the applicant before he subjects himself to a course of Normal instruction. He comes to make search, under the direction of competent trainers and instructors, into the experience of the past, and puts himself down to a regimen of practice and criticism in Model Schools and elsewhere, upon such methods of instruction and school government as shall best meet the wants, capabilities, and unfolding stages of the human mind."

Number of Normal Schools Elsewhere.

8. There are in England and Scotland 38 Normal or Training Schools (almost entirely denominational), and one in Ireland. These Schools were in 1870-71 attended by upwards of 3,000 students. Admission to them was by competitive examination, open only to those who intend to adopt or follow the profession of teaching, and who have either served the apprenticeship of "pupil teachers" or are over 18 years of age.*

The expenditure for these Schools in 1870-71 was about $560,000. The original cost of the buildings for them was $1,540,050.

In the German Empire there are about 100 public and 40 private Training Schools for teachers.

In Norway and Sweden there are 15 Normal Schools; in Switzerland 4; in Portugal 2; and several for females are projected under the new school law of Turkey.

In the United States there are 87 Normal Schools, and 27 Normal or Training Departments in Colleges or Universities. The annual State appropriations for each of these

*The experienced Agent of the State Board of Education for Massachusetts (A. T. Phipps, Esq.), in speaking of the age at which students should be admitted to the Normal School, remarks :—

"I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be wiser to add a year to the minimum age required for admission to the Normal Schools, at least for the ladies, and not admit any under seventeen years of age, than to admit them at sixteen as now required, or considerably under sixteen, as occasionally permitted. With a higher standard of scholarship for admission, and with greater maturity, physical and mental, of those admitted, I think we should secure a superior class of teachers for graduation, and thus elevate the character of our Normal Schools."

Schools varies from $2,000 to $20,000. The number of Normal Schools and Normal Departments of the Colleges in the various States are as follows :—

State.	No.	When Established.	State.	No.	When Established.
Illinois	10	1857–1869	New Jersey	2	
New York	11	1844–1867	Maryland	2	1865
Ohio	9	1852—1865	Mississippi	2	
Massachusetts	7	1839—1872	Louisiana	2	1858—1869
Missouri	6	1857—1869	North Carolina	2	1868
Pennsylvania	8	1848—1869	Oregon	2	
Wisconsin	5	1862–1867	Other States and territory	13	1854–1870
Iowa	4	1863—1866		114	
West Virginia	5	1868—1870			
Tennessee	4	1866			
Indiana	3	1867			
Minnesota	3				
Vermont	3	1867—1868			
Kentucky	3				
Virginia	2	1867—1868			
California	2	1862—1869			
Florida	2				
Maine	2	1863—1867			

Normal Schools in Pennsylvania.

9. In the Report of the State Superintendent for 1871, he says :—

"The State is divided into twelve Normal School Districts. To nine of these the State has appropriated $15,000 and upwards each, towards the erection of buildings for Normal School purposes. The balance of the money for their erection either has been or must be raised by local contributions. The buildings, when erected, do not belong to the State, but to the stock-holders, or contributors, who, however, cannot dispose of them or use them for any other purpose without the consent of the State authorities. The State has appropriated considerable money to the several Schools for the purchase of apparatus. No School can be recognised as a State Normal School until it has been found by the State authorities to conform to the requirements of law, and when recognized, its charges, course of study and disciplinary regulations must be approved by the State Superintendent. The State furnishes diplomas for all graduates of Normal Schools, and the State Superintendent is Chairman of the Board that conducts the examination of the graduating classes. The State pays each student, who is attending a Normal School for the purpose of becoming a teacher, fifty cents a week towards his expenses, and gives him a gratuity of fifty dollars at graduation. All appropriations to State Normal Schools are paid by the State Superintendent.

Cost of Pennsylvania Normal Schools.

10. The value of the Normal School Buildings and Grounds in Pennsylvania is estimated at $380,720, and the aggregate annual expenditure at $154,320. During the year 1872, the State appropriations in aid of Normal Schools were as follows :—

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
	$		$
Millersville	50,293	Kulztown	21,999
Mansfield	39,842	West Chester	15,557
Bloomsburg	27,388	Sheppensburg	15,000
California	25,000	Indiana	15,000
Edinboro	22,462	Lock Haven	15,000

or a grand total of $247,541.

11. Cost of Massachusetts Normal Schools.

Name.	Cost of Land and Buildings.	Yearly Cost.	Name.	Cost of Land and Buildings.	Yearly Cost.
	$	$		$	$
Framingham	121,787	10,796	Bridge Water	116,400	12,591
Westfield	102,000	13,048	Salem	116,200	11,394

or a total cost of land and buildings $456,387 and of yearly cost $47,829.

The State Legislature has also appropriated $50,000 towards the erection of a new Normal School at Worcester, and the City of Worcester has given land for a site, valued $25,000 ; total $85,000.

12. Cost of the New-York Normal Schools.

Name.	When Established.	Value of Site and Buildings.	Value of Furniture.	Value of Library and Apparatus.	Total Value.	Received from Treasurer.	Yearly Expenditure.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Albany	1844	75,000	3,000	6,000	84,000	4,823	22,490
Blockfort	1866	115,380	5,800	9,900	131,080	3,902	28,204
Buffalo	1867	125,000	7,500	4,500	13,700	.....	.....
Cortland	1866	89,500	6,500	5,134	101,134	431	17,927
Fredonia	1866	97,000	4,200	6,430	107,630	1,117	18,857
Geneseo	1867	82,000	3,000	5,350	90,350	.....	.....
Oswego	1863	70,000	5,500	9,000	84,500	.....	17,718
Potsdam	1866	84,000	3,998	5,229	94,045	1,352	21,639
Plattsburg	.....	" The town was authorized in 1869 to erect a building for a Normal School, to be supported by the State.					
New York City	1871	350,000					

VI.—COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Provision made for Teachers' Institutes in Ontario in 1850.

1.—In the School Act passed early in the year 1850, an appropriation was made " for the encouragement of Teachers' Institutes," which was intended to assist in defraying the incidental expenses of such Institutes, such as the accommodation, stationery, maps, apparatus, and sometimes special lectures to teachers on special subjects. This is the mode in which they have been encouraged by public aid in the neighbouring States, where, they have become an Institution and almost a regular branch of the School System.

I never acted upon this provision of the law but once, namely, in 1850. That year we dispensed with a Summer Session of the Normal School, and I got the two principal masters of the Normal School to conduct Teachers' Institutes in the several Counties of Upper Canada, my official circular on that occasion is hereto appended, and fully explains the design of such Institutes.

But as there has been no proper classification of teachers, or classified programme of studies, such as could be carried into effect, no local superintendents competent to conduct such Institutes, or teachers of sufficient and acknowledged eminence among their fellow teachers to designate for that purpose, I had thought it would be useless and a waste of

time and money to recommend them, and to aid in defraying their expense. But now there are experienced and distinguished teachers as Inspectors, and others in each county of sufficient qualifications to assist in conducting such Institutes, and as several informal ones have been held with good results during the past few months, I have thought the time arrived when their agency might be usefully introduced for improvement of teachers, and especially in teaching those subjects of elementary science now required to be taught. Under these circumstances I have recommended that the provision of the School Act of 1850 be acted upon to a limited extent during the year 1873.

Object of Teachers' Institutes.

2.—A Teachers' Institute is a meeting of teachers assembled two, four, or ten days, or two or four weeks, for the purpose of improvement in their profession. During each evening of such Institute, a public lecture is usually delivered on some subject connected with Public School Education. It is suggested that during each day, the teachers composing the Institute be either formed into classes, for school exercises, under able instructors, or discuss the modes of teaching the various subjects of Common School instruction, and school organization and discipline.

The evening lectures might commence at eight o'clock. The exercises each day will commence in the morning at nine, and continue until noon; will be resumed in the afternoon at two, and close at five.

The subjects which should engage attention during these exercises ought to be, chiefly, the Methods and Principles of Teaching, *Reading*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Orthography*, *Geography* (with mapping), *Natural and General History*, *Grammar*, and, in some instances, perhaps, higher subjects; also School Government and Discipline. Some of these subjects may occupy much less time and attention than others, according to their relative importance; and as circumstances suggest, collateral subjects may on some special occasions be introduced, but I propose that the proceedings of such Institutes will be governed by regulations to be prepared.

Desire and Necessity for Teachers' Institutes in Ontario.

3. Within the last year or two, a great desire has been felt among teachers in this Province for the establishment of County Teachers' Institutes. This feeling has arisen chiefly from two causes:—1st. The institution of a more extensive, simultaneous and thorough system of examination in the several counties has demonstrated to teachers the necessity of making additional efforts to qualify themselves for passing that examination; and 2nd, The desire of many teachers, who have been for many years in the profession, to avail themselves of the advantages of such a valuable and suggestive help as that of an Institute, rather than attend and submit to the routine of a Normal School, with their younger brethren. As a substitute for a Teachers' Institute, the County Teachers' Associations have, as a general rule, held meetings or conventions throughout the country, to discuss subjects of study and matters pertaining to their profession. At some of these gatherings resolutions have been passed, urging the necessity of establishing Teachers' Institutes. In the County of Huron, the following resolution was passed:—

"That under the present system of examination, it is essentially necessary to have some connecting link between our Schools and Examining Boards, to provide professional training for such teachers as do not feel disposed to attend the Normal School. Believing, therefore, that Teachers' Institutes, properly conducted, would remedy the existing state of things, and tend to systematize the whole work of Public Schools throughout the Province, we would strongly recommend the formation of County Institutes, to be held immediately before the summer examinations, attendance at such meetings to be noticed on awarding certificates. We would recommend that the Chief Superintendent be respectfully requested to take steps to bring the matter under the notice of the Government, so that Institutes may be established as soon as possible."

The County of Durham Teachers' Association also unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Being fully impressed with the importance of having trained teachers, we would

most respectfully and earnestly impress upon Government the necessity of establishing County Institutes for the training of teachers."

Provision for Holding Teachers' Institutes in the United States.

A recent number of the *Michigan Teacher* thus explains the provisions for holding Teachers' Institutes in various American States:—

"*Wisconsin* compels the County Superintendents to 'organize and conduct at least one Institute for the instruction of teachers in each year,' and authorizes the Board of Regents of Normal Schools to use any sum within $5,000 per annum for Institute expenses. In the expenditure of this allowance, they must give preference to the sections of the State receiving least direct benefit from the Normal Schools. School Boards are authorized to allow teachers their salaries for time spent in actual attendance upon Institutes. In *Maine*, whenever twenty-five teachers of any county make a written request to that effect, the State Superintendent may hold an annual Institute in that county, of at least ten days' duration, and may expend $4,000 per year upon such Institutes. *California* appropriates $100 for each County Institute of three to five days' length, which the Local Superintendent must hold annually in counties having ten or more School districts. Every teacher of a Public School must attend, and the School Board 'shall not only allow, but shall require the teachers in their employ to attend every Teachers' Institute held in the county,' and their pay is not diminished for such attendance. Any county having a regularly organized Teachers' Association or Institute, holding meetings monthly, may be exempted, if a majority of the teachers in the county vote to sustain monthly meetings. *Pennsylvania* appropriates $60 to $200 (according to attendance) for every five days' Institute. Each County Superintendent must hold one yearly. The teachers may be allowed their time: and 'any teacher who absents himself from the Institute of his county without a good reason, may have his want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by a lower mark on his certificate, in the practice of teaching, than he would otherwise have received.' Two Saturdays in every School month may be used for Institutes in any district, and reported as a part of the School month. *Iowa* gives subsidy, not exceeding $50, for each Institute of not less than twenty members and six working days. Any School in the county must be closed while the Institute is in session, and the teachers' pay goes on during the time. They, as well as all candidates for certificates, are required to attend or present satisfactory reasons for non-attendance before receiving license to teach. Similar provisions subsist in *Kansas*. *Indiana* allows $50 for an Institute having an average attendance of forty, and $35 for one with an average of twenty-five. The Public Schools must be closed during the session, but the teachers are not compelled to attend, nor is their time allowed even though they attend. A good foundation for an Institute fund is provided in *Ohio*, where teachers pay a fee of fifty cents for examination, which is set apart for their benefit, in meeting the expenses of County Institutes. The plan contemplates a permanent organization with at least forty members. In most of these States, and in *New York*, the County School officers are required to hold Institutes once a year. In the State last named, the Commissioner must 'induce, if possible, all the teachers in his district to be present and take part in the exercises.' A teacher who closes his School to attend an Institute, does not thereby forfeit his contract, and has his time allowed. The necessary expenses are paid by the State. In *Vermont*, only two days' time is allowed teachers for attendance upon Institutes, without diminution of wages. *Louisiana* has a curious provision that Institutes shall be held 'where the teachers will receive the encouragement of hospitality.' *Illinois* makes very indifferent provision for Institutes, but, by a recent law, provides for the organization of County Normal Schools."

Great Value of Teachers' Institutes in Awakening Interest.

The following testimony as to the great influence of Teachers' Institutes on the teachers' profession, and in promoting educational zeal, is of interest and value. The superintendent of one of the neighbouring States says:—

"If any one doubts the utility of County Teachers' Institutes, such an acquaintance with their practical workings and results, as I have enjoyed during the last four years would

effectually remove such doubts. In some counties the first real impulse to the cause of education dates from the first Institutes held in them. They have done incalculable good. Not only has the enthusiasm of teachers for their profession been kindled by them, their ideas enlarged, and their knowledge of methods increased, but the interests of parents and the public generally awakened in behalf of the cause of popular education. 'They have saved many an inexperienced teacher from despondency and failure. They have placed in many hands the key of success for lack of which they had groped in darkness. They have sent many weary hearts back to their School-rooms, full of the inspirations of hope. They have imparted to each one the collected wisdom and experience of all, and thus reduplicated the teaching power of a whole country. They have so held the mirror of true excellence, that all could see in what it consisted, and thus enable many a community to judge and act more wisely in the choice of teachers. They have been the forums where popular errors and fallacies have been discussed and exposed, and great truths in educational philosophy have been vindicated.'"

The United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, in surveying the educational field in the various States, remarks :—

"It is gratifying to observe how widely and uniformly the Teachers' Institutes have been employed through the country for the improvement of teachers, and through them of the Schools. Many of the ablest teachers and educators have contributed to their success. For many teachers they are the only source of correct ideas in regard to methods of instruction, discipline, and School management. They scatter the gems of the best thought upon education, and, by the general attendance of the citizens of the places where they are held, contribute greatly to improve the public mind, and correct and elevate the educational sentiment."

Stimulating Effects of Teachers' Institutes.

The Superintendent of Iowa, thus describes the effect of Teachers' Institutes in his State :—

"In some of the counties, the Institute season has been made the occasion of enthusiastic revivals, so to speak, of energies long languishing : and we have been informed that the effect on the teachers' profession in those localities, and on the School officers, and on the condition of the Schools, has been electric. Such results must follow from Institutes when properly conducted. In accordance with their original intent, they are thus demonstrated to be, not only an indispensable link in that admirable system of State supervision, which keeps the machinery of popular education running ; but also, and chiefly a stimulus to the teacher, and through him a mighty agency for arousing and shaping all the School elements of the country. The framers of the law have borne testimony to the value they place upon this part of the School work, by providing that a teacher's attendance upon an Institute, whilst the term of his School is in progress, shall cause no reduction in his stipulated wages ; and that it shall even be made binding upon him, as a condition for his securing a certificate, that he be in attendance, unless unavoidably prevented.

"During the past year, seventy-six counties have had the benefit of $50 each, making an appropriation of $3,800 for the support of these professional gatherings.

"I have met two hundred and forty teachers in convocation in a single county. And it is a grand sight, and a privilege to be envied, to stand before an audience of such labourers in the cause of universal, free education.

"One of the most prominent and judicious State Superintendents in the United States makes the unqualified assertion. 'No other agency has done more to strengthen and vitalize our system of public education than the meeting of teachers, School officers and friends of Common Schools, known as Teachers' Institutes.'"

Who Should Conduct Teachers' Institutes.

"In Iowa, the management of Teachers' Institutes is, by statute, put into the hands of the County Superintendent, and is, of course, the most difficult and responsible labour he has to perform. If, in other departments of his office, he can succeed well with an ordinary share of scholarship and fair administrative ability : here, he will have occasion for the exercise of the highest attainments and best qualifications of an experienced educator. It

is at this point, and in this trying situation that the ability of the County Superintendent is most effectually tested. The County Superintendent should be a well-known, practical, tried educator, a man of experience in all departments of Public School work, conversant with the details of School organization, in Schools that are graded and Schools that are not, with the advantage, if possible, of a thorough Normal training in his profession,—in short, he should be an approved Public School man. If he can bring to his task the implements which the higher ranges of culture will provide him, so much the better. But it is insisted, that he should at least be a man who has devoted himself *durante vita*, to the profession of teaching, and can furnish evidence that his undivided energies are given to the work.

Suggestions as to Mode of Conducting Teachers' Institutes.

The Superintendent of the State of Minnesota makes the following general remarks on the mode of conducting Institutes. Full instructions, however, will be issued on the subject:

"In order that a Teachers' Institute may be profitable to those in attendance, the teaching exercises should be by the best and most experienced teachers that can be procured. The character of the teaching must be confined principally to instruction in methods and matters strictly professional; and less to the instruction in the branches of study required to be taught in School.

"The plan of conducting the State Teachers' Institutes has been as follows:

"Teachers were required to assemble punctually at 9 o'clock, Monday morning, and to be present at all the exercises, day and evening. The daily instructions were confined to methods of teaching the common branches required by law; special attention being devoted to the oral elements of our language, phonetic spelling, &c.

"Questions were submitted to the class during each exercise, for the purpose of fixing more firmly the principles enunciated. At the close of each day some time was spent in answering questions from the 'Question Box.' The evenings were devoted to the discussion of School matters by teachers and citizens, or to lectures, as might be previously arranged.

"One evening during the session the State Superintendent gave a practical lecture upon School discipline, how to secure good order, the relation of the teacher to his pupils, to their parents, to the School officers, the method of securing punctuality, system in study, the importance of daily moral instruction, and other kindred subjects."

Written Examinations at the Close of the Institute.

The following valuable practical suggestions occur in the last report of the State Superintendent of Maine: that of holding written examinations for certificates at the close of the examination. That plan might be adopted with profit at the close of the Institutes in midsummer. The Superintendent states that in Maine "more than forty County Institutes have been held the past year, with an attendance of nearly four thousand teachers. These Institutes have been conducted entirely by our County Supervisors.

"The written examination on the closing day of the Institute has constituted one of the chief features in the Institute work of the past two years. In my humble estimation there can be no doubt about the value of this last day's work, and the accompanying issue of graded certificates. It serves as a point to reach, a mark to aim at during the preceding days; it stimulates the industrious to increased activity, and drives away the drones; it indicates the weak point in the teacher's attainments, and intimates the direction for future efforts; especially does such an examination bring to the surface and to notice the truly meritorious and persistent teacher—persistent in a laudable determination and ambition to master his profession. More than fifteen hundred graded certificates have been thus issued the past year. School agents and superintending School committees are now beginning to ask teachers to exhibit their record at the Institute examination. This is right, and corresponds to the New York plan of employing as teachers only those who have attended the Institute.

"The amount appropriated for Institutes by the last Legislature was $8,000."

Facilities for Attending Teachers' Institutes.

Another good suggestion is made in the Report of the State of Massachusetts for 1871, as follows:

"In several of the States—New York, for instance—where Institutes are annually held in each county, the Common School teachers are required by law to attend them, as one of the conditions of receiving a certificate of qualification to teach.

"I therefore recommend that the Legislature be requested to pass an Act which shall give the School board of any township authority to allow the teachers in their employ to close their schools and attend upon any Institute held in term time, and in their returns to the State Board to make no deductions for the time thus employed."

VII.—SUPERANNUATION OF WORN-OUT TEACHERS.

Having in my last report entered fully into the question of the "Duty of Teachers to provide for the support of those worn out in the profession," I need only in this report refer to one or two points.

It is now nearly twenty years since the Legislature (in 1854) inaugurated a benevolent scheme for the formation of a fund, out of which to pension the worn out members of the profession of teaching.* It provided that teachers should contribute four dollars per annum to the Superannuation Fund, while Parliament would supplement these contributions by a liberal annual grant. The Legislature performed its part generously, but the teachers, except in a very few isolated cases, failed to do theirs. This they themselves seem to have felt; for in 1869 the Provincial Teachers' Association suggested to the Legislature that each person on entering the profession of teaching should pay a fee of ten dollars into the Superannuated Teachers' Fund for his certificate.† In the draft of Bill, as submitted by me to the Government in 1869, I modified this proposal, and provided that "no certificate of qualification should be valid any longer than the holder thereof should pay four dollars per annum into the fund for the support of superannuated or worn-out teachers, as provided by law." This proviso embodied an equitable principle of the English and Dominion Civil Service Acts, and was designed to do much to provide permanency in, and elevate the teachers' profession; while the salaries of teachers in their agreements with trustees, would no doubt, in most cases, be augmented in proportion. In the passage of the measure through the House this feature of the Bill was modified so as to read as follows: "Each male teacher of a Public School holding a certificate of qualification under the School Acts of the Province shall, and each such female teacher may, pay into the fund for the support of superannuated school teachers the sum of four dollars annually." It also provided "that on the decease of any teacher, his wife or other legal representative shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid in by such teacher, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum."

Regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction.

I. Teachers who became superannuated on worn-out on or before the first day of January, 1854, and who produce the proofs required by law of character and services as such, may share in this fund according to the number of years they have respectively taught a Public School in Ontario, by depositing with the Chief Superintendent of Education the preliminary subscriptions to the fund required by law.

II. Every teacher engaged in teaching since 1854, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated or worn-out, to share in this fund, must have contributed to it at the rate of five dollars per annum for each year from the time when he began to teach up to the time of his first annual subscription, and four dollars (as required by Statute) for each subsequent year during which he was engaged in teaching. No subscriptions, either for arrears or otherwise, can be received from those who have ceased to

* The present Bishop of Manchester, in his Report on the Schools of Ontario, after giving the facts, thus speaks of the fund as follows: "The whole plan does credit both to the wisdom and the liberality of its framers."

† In Illinois the fee for a Teacher's State Certificate of qualification is $5.

teach [and in all cases the annual payment, unless made within the year for which it is due, will be at the rate of five dollars].

III. No teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this fund who shall not have become disabled for further service while teaching a Public School, or who shall not have been worn-out in the work of a Public School teacher.

IV. All applications must be accompanied with the requisite certificates and proofs, according to the prescribed form. No certificate in favour of an applicant should be signed by any teacher already admitted as a pensioner on the fund.

V. In case the fund shall at any time not be sufficient to pay the several claimants the highest sum permitted by law, the income shall be equitably divided among them according to their respective periods of service.

VI. Communications and subscriptions in connection with this fund are to be sent to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Teachers who have Retired from the Profession.

Since the passage of the Act about seventy-five teachers have retired from the profession. In their case the law provides "that any teacher retiring from the profession shall be entitled to receive back from the Chief Superintendent one half of any sums thus paid in by him to the fund."

Thus it will be seen that three important things have been provided for in this short and benevolent section of the Act, viz. :

1st. A retiring allowance for worn-out or disabled Public School teachers.

2nd. Repayment, with interest, to the widows of non-pensioned teachers of any moneys which they may have paid into the fund.

3rd. Provision for refunding to those who withdraw from the profession one-half of their payments to the fund.

Objection by a certain class of Teachers to contribute to the Fund.

4. Notwithstanding the great boon conferred upon teachers by the establishment of such a Fund for their benefit, a certain class of objectors has sought to create hostility to the Fund, and to the mode of contributing to it. In order to ascertain the number and classes of teachers who have taken part in the agitation for and against the Fund, I addressed a note to the Inspectors on the subject. In regard to the *classes* of teachers opposed to, or in favour of, the clause, the Inspectors almost invariably reported the former to be "those who do not intend to continue long in the profession of school teaching." "Young men who intend to teach only until they can secure money sufficient to carry them through College, or into something else,"—"persons who intend to make teaching a stepping-stone to something else." "Those who look more at the money than the principle involved." "Those who have received incorrect or partial information on the subject,"—those "who are opposed to compulsion in every form," and those "who oppose the scheme on various grounds." The great mass of the teachers are, however, either passive in the matter, or, having been for some time in the profession, are strongly in favour of it, and hope some day to derive advantage from it.

Reasonable Objections Met—Proposed Modifications.

As to the grounds of objection to the distribution of the Fund (as now authorized by law) which have been urged by very many earnest and faithful teachers, I entirely sympathize, and would gladly see the law modified so as to meet their reasonable wishes. These teachers object to the present scheme, chiefly on the following grounds :—1st. That teachers must be "worn out" before they can receive any aid from the Fund. As one Inspector remarks, "many of the best and most devoted teachers look forward to a time when the work and worry of the school-room will be over, and they hope that their withdrawal from the profession may take place, at all events, a few years *before* they are inca-

pacitated by infirmity, and unable to teach a school any longer. Like the merchant, the mariner, and others, they hope for retirement while health and the capacity for enjoying retirement remain. Many of them would rather die in harness than confess themselves incapable of doing a day's work. The feeling is not unknown to many of the best men in other professions when they begin to grow old. 2nd. The second reasonable ground for objection is the *uncertainty of the amount* of the pension payable for each year's service. For some years, the state of the Fund has been such that I have only been able to apportion from one to two dollars for each year's service; last year the amount was only two $\frac{33}{100}$ dollars a year: but this year (out of the $12,500 which I took the liberty to recommend being placed in the Estimates for this service) I shall be able to apportion at the rate of about four dollars for each year's service. If the teachers, who become superannuated, could *rely* upon the maximum fixed by law many years ago (viz., six dollars for each year's service), I think they would be satisfied. It is the continual fluctuation in the amount payable to them which has reasonably caused much discontent. In regard to the first ground of complaint which has been urged, I would recommend a fixed age to be determined at which every teacher who has subscribed to the Fund should have a right to retire and receive a pension. A sliding scale of allowance might also be fixed, definite in amount, and not liable, under any circumstances, to fluctuation. The basis to be adopted might be that fixed in the Superannuation Act of the Civil Service, as used by the Parliament of the Dominion. In regard to the objection against compulsory payment to the Fund, I need only remark that it is a principle invariably incorporated into every pension scheme which has been adopted either in the Civil Service in various countries, or among different religious bodies everywhere.

Compulsory Payments to such Fund Universal.

3. In a recent Report on Popular Education in Victoria, Australia, the principle of compulsory payment to the Superannuation Fund is discussed as follows:—"In the Civil Service of India, retiring pensions are raised partly by compulsory subscriptions to a Superannuation Fund. Among the parochial teachers of Scotland, also, a fund, similarly raised, exists for granting pensions to teachers, and annuities to their widows. The teachers of Baden (and probably of other German States) enjoy, I learn, the benefits of an exactly similar plan; and, for the like good object, a fund is in the same way created among the clergymen of the Presbyterian and other Churches. Upon this principle, it would be easy to establish, without extra cost to the State, a Teachers' Superannuation Fund, to be raised by compulsory deductions made by the Board of Education from salaries and results only. As this subject is a very important one, I may be excused for going into details, and will therefore jot down my ideas as to the basis on which it should be developed. The Superannuation Fund should be created by *compulsory* contributions from all teachers, assistant-teachers, pupil-teachers, and work-mistresses, directly recognized by the Board of Education. The contributions should consist in a deduction of —— per cent, made by the Board of Education, half-yearly, monthly, or otherwise, from the salaries and result payments to every school in receipt of aid. The rate of pension, varying according to sex and classification, should be so much for every year of service up to a given maximum. Pensions for teachers' widows should be awarded on the same principle. I deem it indispensable that a Fund should be raised by *compulsory contributions*, and that it should be managed by the Board of Education, who alone have the necessary machinery to make its collection and distribution an easy matter. My own belief, fortified by the opinion of the leading teachers in my district is, that the establishment of such a Fund would confer great advantages. It would comfort the declining years of aged teachers, worn out by good service; and it would offer an inducement to present teachers to continue in their occupation, and devote the best years of their life to teaching; and, further, it might attract into the teachers' ranks many more men of the best and most desirable type."

* We have shown, in this Report, the pernicious influence of such teachers upon the schools. They lower the tone and *esprit* of the profession, are a fruitful cause of change in teachers, give a temporary and fugitive character to teaching, and thus bring discredit both upon the profession and the schools.

PROVISION FOR SUPERANNUATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Provision has, since 1851, been made in Great Britain and Ireland for the retirement and superannuation of teachers. In June of this year, however, a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons: "to enquire whether, by a deduction from the Parliamentary Grant in aid of Public Elementary Schools, or by any other means, a provision can be made for granting annuities to the certificated teachers of such schools upon their retirement by reason of age and infirmity." Several schemes were laid before the Committee, but no conclusions were arrived at. It is proposed to re-appoint the Committee and fully consider them next session. The first scheme proposed that every male teacher employed for not less than 30 years, and attaining the age of 55 years, shall be entitled to a pension of 20 shillings for each year of service. It also proposed that every female teacher employed for not less than 25 years, shall, on attaining the age of 50, be entitled to a pension of 13s. 4d. for each year of service. The Education Department to deduct from the Parliamentary Grant for 1872 one per cent., for 1873 two per cent., for 1874 three per cent., for 1875 four per cent. and for each subsequent year five per cent.

A second scheme proposed that (1.) the Pension Fund should be established by a per centage deduction from the salaries of all certificated teachers; (2.) that the pension should depend upon the length of service and the amount contributed by the teacher; (3.) that a service of forty years should entitle a teacher to the maximum pension (amount not stated); (4.) that teachers permanently disabled should receive an annuity after ten years' service (or a gratuity for a less period of service); and (5.) that a teacher should be entitled to a pension after the age of 50 years.

A third scheme proposed as a minimum scale of pension one-third of the average salaries of male and female teachers; (2.) that all certificated teachers should pay an annual premium to ensure this minimum scale.

A fourth scheme laid down the principles (1.) that whatever was done by Government should be in the nature of a grant in aid; (2.) that every one qualified to be a recipient should be absolutely certain of receiving it; (3.) that, within a certain time, the amount and the age at which the pension becomes payable to be left to the choice of each teacher; (4.) that no annuity begin before the annuitant has reached the age of 50 years, and (5.) that no annuity to be of greater value than £1 for each year of service.

In *Germany* proper, teachers' widows receive an annual pension of 100 florins and teachers' orphans of 20 florins.

In *Hesse* a new pension law has been passed which enables superannuated teachers to pass the close of life in comparative ease.

In *Sweden and Norway* examined teachers of the elementary school, who have reached sixty years of age, receive, on retiring, after thirty years of service, three-fourths of their annual income as a pension. Pensions are also granted, in some cases, after twenty-five years of service, but with some deduction in amount.

NECESSITY FOR A TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

5. As to the necessity for this Fund, we would say, that so long as teachers devote their lives to a profession so generally underpaid as theirs is, so long will there be a necessity for either friends (if there be any, but who are often poor themselves), or the teachers themselves, to provide for the quiet and comfort of the declining years of their brethren, who, in less prosperous days, and with scanty remuneration, led the van in that calling in which they feel proud to follow. Even now, at the salary given to teachers (considering the increased cost of living) it is almost impossible to lay by a sum which would realize more than a few dollars a year. But by availing themselves of the provisions of the new Act, teachers can, on the payment of a small sum of two dollars each half year, secure an allowance for life, after their retirement from the profession, of six dollars a year for every year they may have taught school. For instance, if a teacher has been twenty-five years in the profession, and has complied with the law and regulations on the subject, he will, on his retirement, be entitled to an allowance of $150 a year for life, should the Fund permit it,—although, at four dollars a year, he will have only paid $100 in all into the fund; if he has been twenty years teaching, he will secure an allowance of $120 a

year, although his total subscriptions for the twenty years have only been $80 in all; if for fifteen years $90, total subscriptions $60 in all; and if for ten years $60 a year, while he has only paid $40 in all into the Fund. In other words, he will receive for his first year's pension fifty per cent. more than he has paid into the Fund altogether! These facts are irresistible, and only show what a boon the teachers are thoughtlessly throwing away in petitioning against their contributing to the Fund, as provided by law. For it should not be forgotten that, if the clause of the new law on the subject is repealed, the entire law on the subject will, no doubt, be swept away, and the $6500 per annum now generously given to the old teachers by the Legislature, will be withdrawn. In that case teachers will be left to provide for their old age as they best can, or rather they will be left with no provision whatever for their retirement from the profession.

THE OLD TEACHERS KEEP DOWN THE GENERAL SCALE OF REMUNERATION.

6. There is another reason why, in the interests of the profession, the Superannuated Teachers' Fund should be sustained by them. Among the more than 5,000 teachers in Ontario, some hundreds are getting advanced in life, and many of them are even old and infirm. Because of their age and infirmity they find it difficult to get employment, and yet, for want of means of support they cannot retire and make way for younger men. The consequence is that they offer their services at a very low rate, and thus find employment, to the exclusion of better teachers at a higher salary. Thus, in their need, they help to keep down the rate of remuneration, which would otherwise be paid to more active teachers, while they keep up a competition from which the other teachers are made to suffer. Would it not, therefore, be better for all parties concerned, that the younger teachers should provide for the honourable retirement of a section of their own profession grown grey in the service, and enfeebled by their sedentary life? This feature of the question has been pressed upon the attention of the Department, and we present it in the following extract from the letter of a highly respected Inspector, who has felt the embarrassment arising from the existence of old teachers in his county. He says:—

"There are a few old teachers in this county who, perhaps, answered an important purpose in the teacher's calling twenty-five or thirty years ago, but whose stereotyped methods of procedure in the school-room are opposed to every kind of modern improvement in the art of teaching. It has become a serious matter with our Board of Examiners to know what is to be done with such teachers. They are poor, and have not yet made the necessary payments into the Superannuation Fund." He then asks if they can be placed on the Superannuation list, and desires other information on the subject, &c.

7. Now teachers will see that if (as has been the case for many years, when the matter was left to their voluntary action) they neglect to sustain the fund in the manner provided by law, they can neither expect to superannuate their older, worn-out brethren nor can they, with any show of justice or propriety, ask the Legislature even to make the generous grant which it has done for the past few years, but which, it is well known, is quite inadequate for the maintenance of the fund. The agitation has raised the question of the very existence of the fund itself; and, if the younger teachers refuse to make the small sacrifice in the interests of their profession, of paying two dollars every half year into the fund (from which they themselves will derive a substantial benefit, and in the maintenance of which they are interested,) how can they expect the Legislature—which has recently so greatly raised the standard of their qualification, and incidentally of their emoluments—to provide for their retirement from the profession and support when they are worn-out? In this view of the case, we think teachers have not sufficiently weighed the matter in this agitation, but we trust that they will be induced to do so, when they consider the foregoing facts.*

VIII.—THE PRESENT THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

No one can read the extracts from the general remarks of the Public School Inspectors, which are published in Appendix B to this Report, without being impressed with

* An Inspector writing on this subject says:—"It cannot be denied that the fund itself is a most excellent one, and that it has already proved a great boon to many members of the profession."

the fact of the competence and efficiency of the present Inspectors of the Public Schools. They have, as a whole, entered upon their work with a heartiness, an intelligence, and a zeal which augurs well for the future welfare of the Schools, and which indicate a reality and thoroughness in the work of supervising the daily work in them.

It has been well said by Dr. Fraser, the present Bishop of Manchester (who, in 1865, visited this Province, and made his report to the English Commissioners on our Schools), that "*Inspection is the salt of elementary education.*" He goes on to insist upon its application to the higher schools of England, and says: "The publicity with which 'all material facts' relating to each school 'are annually made known to the State,' through the machinery of the Board of Education, is considered in Massachusetts to be the secret of the immense progress that has taken place in education in the Commonwealth in the last thirty years."

As to the felt necessity for our present system of School Inspection in Ontario, we have the testimony of the Bishop. He remarks:—

"Thorough inspection of schools, such as we are accustomed to in England, is a great desideratum both in the States and Canada (page 8). * * * Something like our English mode of inspection of schools, *by a body of perfectly independent and competent gentlemen*, would be a great and valuable addition to the school system both of the United States and Canada. * * * In fact, *the* great desideratum of the Common School system, both in Massachusetts and generally in the States, is *adequate, thorough, impartial, independent inspection of schools.* In New York and Pennsylvania, a system of supervision by counties or wide districts has been introduced, and is at work with tolerable success; but even here, the Superintendents (or Commissioners, as they are called in New York) appear, from their reports, to be more or less hampered by local prejudices and jealousies, and their salary is in part provided by the district which is the sphere of their labours. They are elected, too, in Pennsylvania, by the 'school directors' of the several townships; in New York, by the electors of assembly districts, by ballot. A similar organization is strongly recommended by the Ohio State Commission. * * * The agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education, in a lecture, says:—'My observations, on visiting thousands of schools throughout Massachusetts, and many in twelve other States, have clearly proved to my mind the wisdom of maintaining a Superintendent in all our cities and large townships, *who shall devote his whole time to the care and improvement of the schools.*'" (Page 25.)

In discussing the defects in the Administration of Schools in the United States, Dr. Fraser says: "The supreme control of the schools is too absolutely in the hands of local administrators, *with no absolute guarantee of competency.* The inspection, even, of County Superintendents and Commissioners is often found to be nugatory and ineffective. Legal requirements are constantly ignored or evaded, and a properly authenticated and *independent* officer, like Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools among ourselves, armed with visitorial powers, and with means provided for giving effect to his recommendations, appears to be the element wanted in the machinery of the system, to give it that balance which the complication of its parts requires.'" (Pages 61, 62.)

Our American neighbours have thoroughly tried the systems of both Township and County Superintendents. The State Commissioner of Schools in Ohio says: "Our system of township supervision of schools has proved a lamentable failure. Similar systems in other States have uniformly failed. Any system of supervision for the country schools must necessarily fail, that does not make provision for the employment of *competent Superintendents whose entire energies are given to the work.*" The value of local supervision, through the agency of competent County Superintendents, has been tested in other States. Pennsylvania adopted the system in 1854, New York in 1856, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, West Virginia, California, and several other States subsequently; and the testimony of each of them is, that it has proved a most valuable feature in their School System. The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania says: "County Superintendents were first elected in this State in 1854, and it is not claiming too much for the office to say that it has vitalized the whole system. To it, more than to any other agency, or to all other agencies combined, we owe our educational progress of late years." I may observe that more than four-fifths of the County School Conventions held in the several counties of this Province two years since, desired duly qualified County Superintendents in place of Township Superintendents.

The travelling agent of the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts uses the following forcible language in regard to this matter:—

"It has been said, and with great truthfulness, that 'the most important branch of administration, as connected with education, relates to school inspection.' It is asserted by some careful observers, that the Dutch schoolmasters are decidedly superior to the Prussian, notwithstanding the numerous Normal Schools of Prussia, and the two or three only in Holland: and this superiority is *attributed entirely to a better system of inspection. This is the basis on which the whole fabric of their popular instruction rests.* The absence of such a thorough supervision of schools as is maintained in Holland with such admirable results, is the weakest part of our system.

"What is needed for all our schools, and what is essential to their highest efficiency, is a constant, thorough, intelligent, impartial and independent supervision. Comparatively few persons possess the varied qualifications so indispensable to success in this delicate and important work. So important was it regarded by the distinguished author of the Dutch system of inspection, that, after a long life devoted to educational labour, he said, 'Take care how you choose your Inspectors; they are men whom you ought to look for 'lantern in hand.'"

"A school," says Everett, "is not a clock, which you can wind up, and then leave it to go of itself. Nor can other interests be thus neglected. Our railroads and factories require some directing, controlling, and constantly supervising mind for their highest efficiency, and do not our schools need the same? To meet this great want, eleven of the fifteen cities of our State, and numerous large towns, have availed themselves of the provision of the Statute, and elected School Superintendents who devote their whole time and energies to this work of supervision. I have visited all, or nearly all, these towns and cities, and several of them frequently, and can bear my decided testimony to the great benefit that has resulted to their schools in consequence."

Spirit in which Inspection should be Performed.

The regulations in regard to inspection, which have been adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, are sufficiently explicit as to the general details of inspection, and the mode in which it should be conducted. I will, therefore, only repeat here what I wrote on this subject in 1846 and 1850, when our present system of education was inaugurated. I said:

"To perform the duty of Inspector with any degree of efficiency, the Inspector should be acquainted with the best modes of teaching every department of an English school, and be able to explain and exemplify them. It is, of course, the Inspector's duty to witness the modes of teaching adopted by the teacher, but he should do something more. He should, some part of the time, be an actor as well as spectator. To do so he must keep pace with the progress of the science of teaching. Every man who has to do with schools, ought to make himself master of the best modes of conducting them in all the details of arrangement, instruction, and discipline. A man commits a wrong against teachers, against children, and against the interests of school education, who seeks the office of Inspector without being qualified and able to fulfil all its functions.

Summary of the Benefits of a Thorough System of Inspection.

The State Superintendent of Maine, in his last report, thus sums up the benefits of an efficient system of inspection for the Public Schools. "It promotes" (he says):—

1st. An increased interest among the people in relation to public education.

2nd. Systematic efforts to improve the Schools on the part of educators and School officers.

3rd. An improvement in the scholarship of teachers, and in the quality of their instruction.

4th. More intelligent supervision on the part of trustees.

5th. A quick appreciation and promotion of those who are likely to prove our best teachers.

6th. Increasing indirectly the average attendance of scholars.

7th. Raising the compensation of teachers.

8th. Furnishing the State with a number of competent Institute instructors.

9th. Elevating and sustaining public sentiment in giving it a higher educational tone, and in general quickening the whole body politic to the mighty necessity of universal intelligence.

IX.—HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

The Inspectors (Messrs. MacKenzie and MacLellan) have, in Appendix A to this Report, so fully and so ably discussed the serious defects which still exist in most of our High Schools, that I find it unnecessary to do more than briefly to refer in general terms to the subject.

Separate Course of Study for the High Schools.

1. One important object of the new law was to discriminate, by a clearly defined line in the course of study, between Public and High Schools, and to prescribe a separate programme of studies for High Schools. In practice it had been found that, in the anxiety of trustees and masters of a majority of our High Schools to crowd children into these Schools, in the hope thereby to increase the grant to their Schools, they had virtually merged the High into the Public School, with the nominal addition in most cases of only a little Latin and Greek. The object of the High School sections of the new Act is to put an end to this anomalous state of things, and to prescribe for each class of Schools its own legitimate work.

2. In point of fact, the Grammar (now High) Schools have never occupied the position which they ought to have done in the country. They were originally designed to be Classical Schools, but they were made the Schools of certain classes, rather than Classical Schools, wholly doing, or professing to do, Common School work for certain classes—thus being made and viewed as a kind of aristocratic schools, poaching upon the ground of Common School work, and being regarded as distinct from, and even antagonistic to, the Common Schools, rather than supplementary to them and identical with them in the public interests. It has, therefore, been found extremely difficult to get any considerable support for them from local sources. To get support enough to exist, more than two-thirds of the High School Boards have had to seek amalgamation with the Public School Boards of their localities; but this amalgamation is attended with many inconveniences and does not by any means accomplish the objects proposed. Nevertheless, it has not been deemed expedient to interfere with this amalgamation in any way, but to leave the Boards of Trustees as formerly to unite, or, when united, to dissolve the union at their pleasure. The necessity for the union does not now exist as before, since the Legislature has in effect declared that High Schools shall be provided for by local rate equally with Public Schools. It should be remembered, however, that the experience of the great cities in the neighbouring States shows, that consolidating all the Public Schools in cities and towns under one Board of Management, and that Board elected chiefly by the ratepayers, has contributed even more to the efficient support and elevation of the Classical School than to that of the Public Schools.

3. In the programme of study for High Schools, prescribed under the new Act, it is especially provided that they shall be High English Schools as well as Elementary Classical Schools, and for girls as well as for boys. When it is provided in the Act that in each High School, "provision shall be made for teaching to both male and female pupils the higher branches of an English and Commercial Education, including the Natural Sciences, with special reference to Agriculture," it was clearly intended that the lower or elementary branches of an English education should not be taught in the High Schools, but in the Public Schools. It was also intended that all pupils to be eligible for admission to the High Schools for the study of classics, as well as for higher English, must first be grounded in the elements of a sound education in their own native language, as strongly urged by the latest Royal and Parliamentary Commission on Education in England, but strangely overlooked hitherto, as little boys six and seven years of age have been put to the study of ancient and foreign languages, and left to grow up to manhood without ever having been formally taught their native tongue, or the essential elements

of a practical English education. This anomaly is provided against by the new Act in the future education of Canadian youth, at least so far as the Public High Schools are concerned, and the Council of Public Instruction has prescribed, that "the subjects of examination for admission to the High Schools shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools." It will be seen from the explanatory remarks preceding the programme, that some subjects of the fourth class of the Public School programme are omitted in regard to pupil candidates for the *classical course* of the High School. The examination for admission to the High School must be *on paper*, and the examination papers with the answers are to be preserved for the examination of the High School Inspector, that he may not depend wholly on the individual examination of pupils as to whether the regulations have been duly observed in the examination and admission of pupils.

4. The fundamental principle of our system of Public Instruction is, that every youth, before proceeding to the subjects of a higher English or of a classical education, shall first be grounded in the elementary subjects of a Public School education. No candidates are, therefore, eligible for admission to the High Schools except those who have manifested proficiency in the subjects of the first four classes of the Public School programme, by passing a satisfactory examination.

5. It is to be observed also, that though pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High School, after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, omitting Natural History, Chemistry and Botany, it is quite at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils, whether they shall enter the High School or not before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School.

6. The objects and duties of the High Schools are two-fold:

First, commencing with pupils who (whether educated in either a public or private school) are qualified as above, the High Schools are intended to complete a good English education, by educating pupils not only for commercial, manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, but for fulfilling with efficiency, honour and usefulness, the duties of Municipal Councillors, Legislators, and various public offices in the service of the country.

The *Second* object and duty of the High Schools (commencing also with pupils qualified as above) is to teach the languages of Greece and Rome, of Germany and France, the Mathematics, &c., so far as to prepare youth for certain professions, and especially for the Universities, where will be completed the education of men for the learned professions, and for their professorships in the Colleges, and Masterships in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

High School Standard in Massachusetts.

It may be interesting in this connection to notice what is, (and has been for many years), the provision in the laws of the State of Massachusetts, in regard to High Schools. They contain the following provisions:—

"Every township may, and every township containing five hundred families or householders" . . . shall "maintain a school, to be kept by a master of competent ability and good morals, who . . . shall give instruction in General History, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, the civil polity of this Commonwealth and of the United States, and the Latin language. . . . And in every township containing four thousand inhabitants, the teacher or teachers of the schools required by this section, shall, in addition to the branches of instruction in the Greek and French languages, teach Astronomy, Geology, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Science, and Political Economy." These schools "shall be kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town," "not less than thirty-six weeks, exclusive of vacations, in each year." Two adjacent townships having each less than five hundred families or householders, may form one High School district, for establishing such a school . . . when a majority of the legal voters of each township, in meetings called for that purpose, so determine."

The Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education to the Legislature, in 1870, says: "High Schools are maintained in 162 townships, (out of 335), embracing in the aggregate 1,000,000 inhabitants, or 82 per cent. of the population." An examination of

the United States census of 1870, shows that exactly 162 townships in Massachusetts had then a population of over 2,000, 96 of them having over 4,000. We shall therefore be very nearly correct if we consider the above law practically equivalent to requiring every township with a population of over 2,000 to maintain a High School,"

Trained Teachers for High Schools.

I quite concur in the remarks of the High School Inspectors as to the necessity of some modification in the law in regard to the qualifications of Masters of High Schools.

In order to secure a class of better educated men for High School Masterships, the present law was passed, requiring that each High School Master should be a graduate (in arts) of some University in Her Majesty's dominions. Experience has proved the necessity of the addition of some training on the part of these gentlemen in the art of teaching, before undertaking the new and responsible duties of the Mastership of a High School.

The High, equally with the Public, Schools supported by Municipal Rates.

The School Law of 1871 at length embodies a principle for which I had contended for years. In submitting the first draft of Bill in 1854, for the improvement of our Grammar Schools, I sought to get inserted in it a recognition of the principle—which has at length been conceded—that it was the duty of the County or other Municipal Councils, to provide by rate upon property for the support of the Grammar School equally with the Common School. Experience has shown how utterly impossible it was to maintain a good Grammar School without Municipal aid, in addition to the Legislative Grant. The history of our High Schools since 1854 has (with some honourable exceptions) been a chronicle of failures, owing chiefly to want of means to employ a sufficient number of teachers, and to prevent the wholesale thrusting into them of a number of ill-qualified children, in the vain hope of thereby increasing the Government grant. The obvious fact was overlooked that if one School resorted to this improper means of swelling its average attendance, another would do the same. Thus in the race for numbers the quality deteriorated, and the ratio of apportionment to each School was largely reduced. This was the case, especially as regards the better class of Schools, which did not resort to this questionable means of obtaining, as was hoped, an increased grant, but which were made to suffer severely by this unjust competition. Happily the motive for a continuance of this unfortunate state of things has been entirely removed, and the Councils are now authorized and required by law to provide all necessary means for carrying on our High Schools in a state of efficiency. I have no doubt that the High School sections of the Act will inaugurate a new and auspicious era in the higher English and commercial, as well as elementary classical education of the country, in regard to both sexes of our youthful population.

X.—THE NEW PRINCIPLE OF "PAYMENT BY RESULTS."

Our School Law of 1871 has introduced a new principle into the mode of payments to High Schools. Formerly the system adopted was (as in the case of Public Schools,) to distribute the High School Fund on the basis of average attendance of the pupils at the School. This was found to work injuriously to the best class of Schools. For instance, a very inferior school with an average attendance, say, of fifty, would be entitled to receive precisely the same apportionment as another School with the same attendance, but which might be greatly superior,—if not the very best School in the Province. To remedy this defect and remove this injustice, a new principle of payment was introduced into the Act—viz: the payment, (as it is technically termed in England) "*by results*," or, as in the words of the Act itself, according to "proficiency in the various branches of study."

The Inspectors, in Appendix A, have fully discussed this new principle, but as considerable misapprehension appears to exist in regard to its introduction into our School Law, I shall explain the successive steps which have been taken on the subject:—

The principle of "Payment by Results," as it is technically termed, has long been applied to the English Elementary Schools, and it has within the last year or two been

recommended by the Royal Commission Inquiry for introduction into the Schools of the Irish National Board.

In 1865, when the amended Grammar School Act was passed, the Education Department for this Province had the matter under consideration. The subject was discussed at the time, and enquiries made into the working of the System. The want of an additional Inspector for the Grammar Schools was, however, felt to be an obstacle to its introduction at that time, apart from the inferior character of very many of the Grammar Schools which then existed.

An important step was, however, taken at that time ; and the principle of Payment according to the "average attendance of pupils" was then *first* applied to Grammar Schools. This change was thus explained in the memorandum which was published with the new Act in 1865 :—

"The *7th Section* of the new Grammar School Act is intended to remove a gross anomaly in the present system of apportioning the Grammar School Fund—a relic of the old law of 1807-8—which gave to the Senior County Grammar School *more* than to the junior Schools, unless the average daily attendance should fall below 10 pupils—although every one of these schools may have been vastly superior to the senior school of the county. This section of the Act reduces the system of apportioning the Grammar School Fund to a simple and equitable principle of aiding each school according to its work. The application of this principle to Common Schools in the rural sections has given them a much greater impulse forward than the old mode of apportionment on the basis of school population, or length of time during which they might have been kept open, whether the work was done or not. It has also induced the trustees to keep the school open one or two months longer in the year than formerly. Then, as to the basis of apportionment itself, the subjects of teaching in a Grammar School were designed to differ from those in a Common School. Grammar Schools are intended to be intermediate between Common Schools and Universities. The Common School law amply provides for giving the best kind of a superior English education in *Central Schools*, in the cities, towns, and villages, with primary ward schools as feeders (as in Hamilton) ; while to allow Grammar Schools to do Common School work is a misapplication of Grammar School Funds to Common Schools purposes ; Common Schools are already adequately provided for. By the law of 1807, and subsequently, the number of classical pupils was fixed at 20, and afterwards at 10. In our regulations we take the latter number."

Under these circumstances it was felt to be undesirable at that time to make any further change in the mode of apportioning money to the High Schools. The subject of "Payment by Results" was, however, not lost sight of ; but on the visit in that same year (1865) of Rev. Mr. Fraser (now Bishop of Manchester)—one of the Royal Commissioners to enquire into the State of Education in the United States and Canada—the matter was discussed with him. I, also that year referred the question to the then Inspector of Grammar Schools, (Rev. G. P. Young,) who thus reported upon it (in his annual report) for 1869 :—

"I have come to the conclusion, after having devoted much thought to the subject, that, until *educational results* are combined with *attendance* as the basis of apportionment, it will be impossible to devise any scheme of distribution, that shall not be open to grave objections. *More than a year ago*, you asked me to consider whether results might not in some way be reached with sufficient accuracy to be taken into account, to a certain extent, in deciding the grants to be made to the several schools. I stated to you my conviction that it could not be done, with the present provision for the inspection of Grammar Schools, &c."

At length, the appointment of two Inspectors of High Schools, having been secured a Section of the new Act was submitted to the Legislature for its adoption in 1870-71, and embodied the new principle of "Payment by Results" in the 37th Section. The threefold principle embodied in this Section, upon which High Schools are hereafter to be aided, is declared by the new law to be as follows :—Each High School conducted according to law [and the regulations] shall be entitled to an apportionment * * * according—

First—"To the average attendance of pupils.

Second—"Their proficiency in the various branches of study.

Third—"The length of time each such High School is kept open as compared with other High Schools."

As it was clearly impossible to apply the new principle of "Payment by Results" to the High Schools until a classification of them had been made, the Council of Public Instruction requested the High School Inspectors to make such a classification, and report the result to the Chief Superintendent. This they have done in their report printed in Appendix A. and have suggested one or two plans for carrying the new system into full effect in 1873.

It is a question, however, whether any system of classification of the High Schools will be entirely satisfactory or at best any thing more than (probably a just) approximation to the relative standing of the several High Schools. The only really satisfactory method of determining the relative standing and excellence of these schools, for the purposes of correct classification, would be to subject the whole of the pupils in them to a uniform test examination on questions prepared and printed for that purpose. The result of such an examination would be to determine, with an almost exact certainty, the relative position which every school should occupy in an official preliminary classification of them. It would also furnish an indisputable starting-point, from which future progress or retrogression could be easily ascertained by the half yearly examination of the High School Inspectors on their visits to the schools.

The English System of "Payment by Results."

In England the Parliamentary aid to Elementary Schools is distributed as follows:—The managers of every School entitled to the aid may claim, annually, the sum of 4s. per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year, at the morning and afternoon School, not being less than 400 attendances at their School; and 2s. 6d. per scholar, according to the average number throughout the year at the evening School, not being less than forty attendances at the School; also, for every scholar who attended more than 200 mornings or afternoons at the School. If more than six years of age, 8s., subject to examination. If under six years of age, and present on the day of examination, 6s. 6d., subject to a report by the Inspector that such children are suitably instructed. For every scholar who has attended more than twenty-four evenings at the School, 5s., subject to examination. Every day scholar entitled to 8s., forfeits 2s. 8d. for failure to satisfy the Inspector in either reading, writing or arithmetic. Every evening scholar entitled to 5s., forfeits 1s. 8d. for similar failure. The grant is, moreover, increased at the rate of 1s. 4d. per pass in reading, writing or arithmetic, up to any number not exceeding 120; provided, that the passes exceed 200 per cent. of the number of scholars in attendance over six years of age; that one-fifth of the passes are within the three highest standards; that one-fifth of the average number of scholars over six years of age have passed a satisfactory examination in one or more specific subjects above the standard; and the number of pupil teachers, or assistant teachers, employed, bears a certain proportion of the number of scholars. Thus, every manager had a direct pecuniary interest in maintaining regularity of attendance, in the improvement of each individual scholar, and in providing a sufficient corps of teachers.

Advantage of the System.

The three great excellences of the system were:—

1st. The employment of certificated teachers.

2nd. Provision for training a corps of teachers under the name of pupil teachers.

3rd. The individual examination of scholars upon certain standards clearly defined for each grade of Schools.

On the new code, Her Majesty's committee remark:—

"We have carefully maintained the principles of payment by results; we have endeavoured to lay down terms of aid which, while increasing the efficiency of the inspected Schools, will materially simplify the administration of the grants."

In Victoria (Australia), "payment by results," to the Schools, is the system adopted, In the last report of the Board of Education for that country, published this year, the Board says:—"The system of 'payment by results,' now in use, appears to be work-

ing well, and to give general satisfaction. The fact, that at each examination, each School's force is recorded as having gained a certain percentage of a possible maximum, affords a means of comparison between different Schools which, if not conclusive as to their relative merits, is sufficiently so to cause considerable emulation amongst teachers. Indeed, the wish to obtain a high percentage, materially increases the stimulus afforded by the result payments."

XI.—COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, OR LOCAL COLLEGES.

The High Schools having of necessity been thrown open to girls, and provision having been made in them for giving a purely English education apart from classics, it was thought desirable to prevent the possible extinction, in our educational system, of a purely Classical School which should serve as a proper link between the Public School and the University. With this view, a provision was introduced into the High School portion of the Act, authorizing the establishment of Collegiate Institutes, and fixing the minimum standard to be reached, by any High School, the trustees of which desired it to be recognized as a Collegiate Institute. This standard is the daily average attendance of at least sixty boys in Greek or Latin, and the employment, *bona fide*, of at least four masters, who shall devote the whole of their time to the work of instruction in the Institute. The standard fixed is not an ideal one, but has already been surpassed by more than one of our existing High Schools. It is hoped that the establishment, throughout the country, of local Colleges, of the comparatively high standard which such institutions must reach and maintain, in order to be recognized as such, will be a great and substantial boon to the country, and will promote, in the highest degree, the best interests of superior education throughout the Province.

The Study of Latin in Collegiate Institutes.

Among the many reasons which justify the provision in the new School Act, requiring an absolute daily average attendance in Collegiate Institutes of at least sixty boys in Greek and Latin, are the following, which we have quoted, with the recommendations of the English Royal Commissions on the subject. In their Report of 1868, they say:—

"All the masters examined by us appear to be agreed that nothing teaches English grammar so easily or so well as Latin grammar, and, next to that, they would place the teaching of some other foreign grammar, such as French. The preference is given to Latin for many reasons. There is something, no doubt, in the beauty of the language itself. But the chief stress is laid on the fulness and precision of its accidence, in which no modern language can rival it. Further, it has entered so largely into English, that the meaning of a very large proportion of our words is first discovered to us on learning Latin. And to a no less degree has it entered into English literature, so that many of our classical writers are only half intelligible unless some knowledge of Latin precede the reading. Latin, again, is a common gateway to French, Italian and Spanish. Some teachers even maintain that French can be taught more easily in company with Latin, than by giving all the time to French alone." * * * *

Conclusions and Recommendations of the English Commissioners.

"The conclusions to which we were brought by a review of the opinions put before us in regard to the subjects of instruction are strongly confirmed by the experience of those countries that have been most successful in the management of education. Everywhere we find the classics still regarded as the best instrument now to be obtained for the highest education, and when the classics are neglected, the education seems to be lowered in character. But we see also that two important modifications must be made in this general statement.

"One is, that the time given to classics must be so far curtailed, if necessary, as to admit of other important studies by their side. France curtails the study of Greek for this purpose; Prussia, the practice of composition; but neither gives up the classics in her highest education, nor Latin, even in ranks much below the highest. The

Scotch parents, who can choose at their own discretion, still make Latin the staple of instruction, while they are not content with Latin only. Even Zurich, with a decided leaning to industrial education, has a large proportion of scholars in classical Schools. But all these countries appear to stand above us in the teaching of every subject except the classics, and England is quite alone in requiring no systematic study in the mother tongue.

"The other modification of the general rule in favour of classics is that room must be made for Schools of an altogether different type. There are minds fitted to be developed by other studies than that of the most perfect known languages. There are occupations for which classical studies do not give the proper preparation. Schools like the Realschulen of Prussia, or the Schools of Industry of Switzerland, have become a positive need of modern times."

Suggestions in Regard to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

From the report of the Inspectors, and the foregoing remarks, I would strongly urge the following :—

1. That the standard of admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes be uniform throughout the Province.
2. That no pupils be admitted to the High Schools except on satisfactorily passing a written examination, and obtaining a minimum of fifty per cent. of the value of the papers.
3. That suitable accommodation be provided, in all cases, for the High Schools.
4. That the programme of studies and limit table, when finally prepared and authorized, be strictly adhered to, except by permission obtained upon the report and recommendation of the Inspector.
5. That at least two competent masters be employed in every High School.
6. That before the principle of "payment by results" be applied to High Schools, their status and classification (as a starting point,) be ascertained by a written examination of the pupils in one or more of the classes—say the highest and lowest.
7. That in all cases the Council of Public Instruction shall have the right, through its Inspectors, to determine whether the answers given in the written examination come up or not to the mininum standard.
8. That an additional High School Inspector be appointed, in order that effect may be given to the new system of payment by results ; and that the three Inspectors be authorized and required, in places where there are High Schools or Collegiate Institutes, to inquire into the condition and efficiency of the Public and Separate Schools, which are entitled to prepare and send pupils to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes.
9. That masters of High Schools should, before appointment, be required to furnish some evidence of a knowledge of the art of teaching.

XII.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Although the School Law of 1850 authorized Boards of Trustees in cities, towns and villages, to establish "any kind or description of Schools" they might see fit, yet it was regarded as doubtful whether it was sufficiently comprehensive to admit the establishment of Industrial Schools. To remove this doubt, and to give effect to the wishes of many interested in the condition of the "street arabs" of our cities, towns and villages, the Section of the Act authorizing the establishment of these Schools was passed, as follows : —"42. The Public School Board of each city, town and village may establish one or more Industrial Schools for otherwise neglected children, and to make all needful regulations and employ the means requisite to secure the attendance of such children, and for the support, management and discipline of such School or Schools." The third Section of the Act also provides, "that refractory pupils may be, where practicable, removed to an Industrial School."

With a view to afford information in regard to the manner in which Industrial Schools

are managed elsewhere, I add the following sketch of the routine in an "Industrial School for Girls" in Connecticut. The State Superintendent in his report says :—

"The number of girls now in the School is nearly eighty. In most of them a marked improvement is noticed, both in conduct and study. Many of them came covered with rags and filth, hitherto ignorant, vagrant, friendless and depraved. Sixty per cent. were orphans. In nine cases out of ten their parents had been criminals or intemperate. Their early associations and surroundings were vicious and corrupting. The results prove the necessity of such an Institution. Already a manifest change is noticed in their language and conduct. The habits of order, neatness, obedience, industry and study here formed, are all reformatory in their tendency.

"We have unlimited faith in the power of kindness. Not—that mawkish sensibility which forbids control, which like Eli says, "Why do ye such things?" but a love which restrains, even with physical pain, if necessary, always regretting the necessity, and always proving the motives to be only good. It does people good to discipline them. No character is fully developed that has not been restrained by law. To do just as one is inclined to is not productive of high character. A kindness that is patent, persevering, slow to wrath, but plenteous in mercy, that is willing to perform almost any labour and endure any privation to do one good, will induce reform where there is any possibility of it. If that fails, any other means would fail; the case is hopeless.

"Another principle we have faith in is liberty. It may be necessary to hedge confined criminals around with stone and iron to cause them to enjoy liberty.

"License is not liberty. Girls in this Institution are trusted. They are put upon their honour. Perhaps they have no sense of it.

"If not, it will not come by locks and bars. After proving themselves unfit for liberty, they are allowed to reflect for a time, deprived of it, and with the first sign of promise of honour are tried again. No girl is put under lock and key unless she forfeits the right to liberty. The reason for this is evident. She must be trusted some time. To cultivate with all possible rapidity that sense of honour which renders it safe to trust, is the shortest road to reform. When a girl can be fully and thoroughly trusted in all situations, she is no longer a subject for a reform School. How shall we know except by trial? Put her on her honour, give her some responsibility, and hold her to a strict account, and the sense of self control will be developed most rapidly. What is the result here of this mode of treatment? Out of ninety-four girls, not one eloper is reported. All are accounted for. For more than one year, no attempt was made to escape. Yet, we tell them they can run away any time, night or day, and they know they can, and that is one reason why they do not go. What one can do at any time is most generally neglected. They feel that forfeiting their honour is a greater disgrace than staying here for years. Of course, we try and make a pleasant home for them, to interest them in the various departments of labour and study. This is our home, our work, our School, our chapel, they say. Each girl is taught that she may honour or disgrace not only herself, but the whole School, and every means is used to make them choose to stay and be contented and happy.

"A system of marking conduct was put in practice, which has produced good results. Every officer marks the conduct of every girl in her department, daily, on a scale of five, if she is punished she gets 0; if reproved, 1, etc. We mark 30 days for each month; have 3 grades and 8 badges, denoted by coloured ribbons, worn as a rosette as follows :—Badge 1, perseverance, black ribbon; 2, carefulness, green; 3, sobriety, dark blue; 4, neatness, red; 5, kindness, light blue; 6, industry, pink; 7, excellence, orange; 8, honour, white.

"The girls are allotted, one each month, to various departments, as cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, &c. Every one has a task for the morning, and all work is completed by the ring of the first bell at 1 : 30, p. m., when the girls prepare for School, where they remain from 2 to 5 p. m.

"Besides doing this, our girls have made over 40,000 paper boxes, and several of them have learned the trade, so as always to be able to get good wages, and hence have no excuse for a vicious life. In summer, the girls are employed to some extent in the open air. If we had the means to enable us to erect a hot-house, we should cultivate flowers and plants for market, thus adding another link to the chain of love to bind girls to this home."

XIII.—COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE NEEDS OF AND PROVISION FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Having completed my more minute survey of our own system of Public Instruction, I would now devote a page or two to a subject of much interest to us as close neighbours of a great and powerful people, who are running a gigantic race with us in educational matters. I do not do so with any expectation that we can either approach or rival them in the aggregate of their educational labours or gifts; but because that as a Province and as a Dominion we cannot, in justice to ourselves, remain uninterested or silent spectators of their wonderful efforts, their amazing progress, and their practical experiments in educational matters.

The information which I have gathered is taken chiefly from the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington for 1871. It is contained in four tables, viz.:

I. Table showing the number of native and foreign illiterates in the various States and Territories of the Union, and which demonstrates to the American people the necessity of making great efforts to counteract the terrible evil of ignorance and its twin companion, crime.

II. Table showing the amount of national benefactions in the shape of land grants to the several States and Territories for the promotion (1) of common school education, (2) of university education, and (3) of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts. I have also added in a note a list of personal benefactions in aid of education in various States, made during 1870–71, many of them reflecting great honour on the princely donors.

III. Table showing the yearly receipts and expenditure for Public Schools in the several States, and the amount of permanent school fund in each.

IV. Table showing the cost, per capita, for Public School education in each of the States, and also the assessed valuation of property, per capita, of the total population.

A Noble Example for our New Dominion to Emulate.

These Tables present great facts in a strong light. That Table especially (No. II.) which contains a list of the land benefactions of the General Government to the several States, indicates a far-sighted national sagacity for which the American people are noted. These grants date back to 1793, and were continued in 1803, 1816–20, and down to 1868, when 3,480,081 acres were set apart in Wyoming Territory for Common Schools! True to their national instincts in favour of free education for the masses, nine-tenths of the grants, or 68,000,000 of acres out of 78,600,000, are appropriated in aid of these elementary Schools, and 9,500,000 acres (as against 1,120,000 to the universities,) for the promotion of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts. These latter grants were made as late as in 1862–66, and were at the rate of 30,000 for each Senator and Representative in Congress from the several States and Territories.

There is no reason why our Dominion Government should not emulate so noble an example as the General Government of the United States has set them, and set apart as sacred, out of the magnificent domain now in its possession in the North West, an endowment in lands which in after years would be a noble heritage to the after possessors of the now embryo Provinces which are being formed in the Dominion. If Wyoming Territory should in 1868 receive *three millions and a half of land* as an endowment for her Public Schools, there is no reason why Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Vancouver Island should not receive at least 2,000,000 of acres each for the same great national object, and Ontario at least 1,500,000 acres, in addition to her share of the 1,000,000 set apart some years ago through the exertions of the late Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of native and foreign illiterate persons ten years old and over, of all races, in the States and Territories, arranged in divisions from the census of 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF ILLITERATES.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Grand aggregate, United States	4,882,210	777,864	5,660,074
Aggregate, Northern Division	690,117	665,985	1,356,102
Maine	7,986	11,066	19,052
New Hampshire	1,992	7,934	9,926
Vermont	3,902	13,804	17,706
Massachusetts	7,912	89,830	97,742
Rhode Island	4,444	17,477	21,921
Connecticut	5,678	23,938	29,616
New York	72,583	168,569	241,152
New Jersey	29,726	24,961	54,687
Pennsylvania	126,803	95,553	222,356
Ohio	134,102	39,070	173,172
Michigan	22,547	30,580	53,127
Indiana	113,185	13,939	127,124
Wisconsin	14,113	41,328	55,441
Illinois	90,605	42,979	133,584
Minnesota	5,558	18,855	24,413
Iowa	24,980	20,692	45,672
Nebraska	3,552	1,309	4,861
Kansas	20,449	4,101	24,550
Aggregate, Pacific Division	74,504	39,496	114,000
California	9,520	22,196	31,716
Oregon	3,003	1,424	4,427
Nevada	98	774	872
Arizona Territory	262	2,491	2,753
Washington "	852	503	1,355
Idaho "	138	3,250	3,388
Utah "	3,334	4,029	7,363
Montana "	394	524	918
Dakota "	758	805	1,563
Wyoming "	266	336	602
Colorado "	6,568	255	6,823
New Mexico "	49,311	2,909	52,220
Aggregate, Southern Division	4,117,589	72,383	4,189,972
Delaware	20,631	2,469	23,100
Maryland	126,907	8,592	135,499
District of Columbia	26,501	2,218	28,719
Virginia	444,623	1,270	445,893
West Virginia	78,389	3,101	81,490
Kentucky	324,945	7,231	332,176
North Carolina	397,573	117	397,690
Tennessee	362,955	1,742	364,697
South Carolina	289,726	653	290,379
Georgia	467,503	1,090	468,593
Alabama	382,142	870	383,012
Florida	71,235	568	71,803
Mississippi	312,483	827	313,310
Missouri	206,827	15,584	222,411
Arkansas	133,042	297	133,339
Louisiana	268,773	7,385	276,158
Texas	203,334	18,369	221,703

TABLE II.—Showing the number of Acres of Public Lands granted or reserved for Educational purposes in the United States.

STATES.	Acres granted or reserved for the support of Common Schools.	Acres granted or reserved for Universities.	Acres granted for Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.	Total acres granted or reserved.
Alabama	902,774	46,080	240,000	1,188,854
Arkansas	886,460	46,080	150,000	1,082,540
California	6,719,324	46,080	150,000	6,915,404
Connecticut			180,000	180,000
Delaware			90,000	90,000
Florida	908,503	92,160	90,000	1,090,663
Georgia			270,000	270,000
Illinois	985,066	46,080	480,000	1,511,146
Indiana	650,317	46,080	390,000	1,086,397
Iowa	905,144	46,080	240,000	1,191,224
Kansas	2,891,306	46,080	90,000	3,027,386
Kentucky			330,000	330,000
Louisiana	786,044	46,080	210,000	1,042,124
Maine			210,000	210,000
Maryland			210,000	210,000
Massachusetts			360,000	360,000
Michigan	1,067,397	46,080	240,000	1,353,477
Minnesota	2,969,990	82,640	120,000	3,172,630
Mississippi	837,584	46,080	210,000	1,093,664
Missouri	1,199,139	46,080	330,000	1,575,219
Nebraska	2,702,044	46,080	90,000	2,838,124
Nevada	3,985,428	46,080	90,000	4,121,508
New Hampshire			150,000	150,000
New Jersey			210,000	210,000
New York			990,000	990,000
North Carolina			270,000	270,000
Ohio	704,488	69,120	630,000	1,403,608
Oregon	3,329,706	46,080	90,000	3,465,786
Pennsylvania			780,000	780,000
Rhode Island			120,000	120,000
South Carolina			180,000	180,000
Tennessee			300,000	300,000
Texas			180,000	180,000
Virginia			300,000	300,000
Vermont			150,000	150,000
West Virginia			150,000	150,000
Wisconsin	958,649	92,160	240,000	1,290,809
Washington Territory	2,488,675	46,080		2,534,755
New Mexico "	4,309,368	46,080		4,355,448
Utah "	3,003,613	46,080		3,049,693
Dakota "	5,366,451			5,366,451
Colorado "	3,715,555			3,715,555
Montana "	5,112,035			5,112,035
Arizona "	4,050,350			4,050,350
Idaho "	3,068,231			3,068,231
Wyoming "	3,480,281			3,480,281
Total	67,983,922	1,119,440	9,510,000	78,613,362

NOTE.—It is believed that the unsolicited contributions by private citizens of the United States, for the educational interests of the community, are, at the present time, without a parallel in any other country of the world. Wealth thus recognizes its responsibility and indicates its wisdom;—for the education of her children is at once the duty and the safety of the commonwealth.

In California, during 1870-71, gifts of private individuals, to education amounted to $2,000,000; in Connecticut, to $345,665, of which Yale College received $319,865; in Georgia, $1,000; in Indiana, $537,025; in Illinois, $391,000; in Iowa, $75,000; in Kansas, $50,000; in Louisiana, $1,090; in Massachusetts, $2,502,000; in Minnesota, $50,550; in Missouri, $205,000, (entirely for Washington University, St. Louis); in Michigan, $15,000; in New Hampshire, $168,000, of which Dartmouth College received $121,000; in New Jersey, $323,500, of which Princeton College received $223,500; in New York, $765,000; in Ohio, $23,250; in Oregon, $5,000; in Pennsylvania, $312,000; in Rhode Island, $24,000; in South Carolina, $13,000; in Tennessee, $4,000; in Virginia, $45,000; in Wisconsin, $80,000, making a total of $8,435,990.

Of these individual donations, two were of $1,000,000 or over; twenty-three were of $100,000 and over; fifteen of $50,000 and over; eleven of $25,000 and over; twenty of $10,000 and over; and thirty-three of $1,000 and over.

TABLE III.—FINANCES OF PUBLIC

STATES.	INCOME.					
	From Taxation.	Interest on Permanent Fund.	Revenue from other Funds.	Proceeds of Sale of Land.	From other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alabama	82,579 66	115,268 85	51,078 53	.....	341,678 50	590,605 54
Arkansas	221,011 07	3,016 25	334,952 13	66,074 02	.....	625,053 47
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	1,067,233 59	125,409 00	53,570 96	.....	237,802 80	1,484,016 35
Delaware	81,697 46	32,030 31	.....	.....	.....	113,727 77
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	327,083 09	.....	.....	.....	105,199 89	432,282 98
Illinois	5,666,108 61	442,382 07	.....	154,459 76	1,948,741 50	8,057,232 18
Indiana	1,339,472 55	369,798 32	.....	.....	100,794 62	1,810,065 49
Iowa	3,030,193 14	226,110 92	.....	.....	.....	3,256,304 06
Kansas	518,323 85	21,274 50	74,268 09	44,010 30	14,260 19	672,136 93
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	590,703 52	.....	24,480 00	5,472 00	320,154 52	915,810 04
Maine	910,555 00	15,440 00	14,639 00	.....	.....	940,638 00
Maryland	1,083,843 80	63,664 02	.....	.....	186,177 48	1,315,685 30
Massachusetts	5,453,276 09	190,000 00	82,049 16	.....	12,540 26	5,737,865 51
Michigan	2,172,690 41	186,485 24	.....	.....	801,365 67	3,160,541 32
Minnesota	.....	173,335 55	.....	89,696 41	4,862 28	267,894 24
Mississippi	700,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	190,000 00	940,000 00
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,047 14
Nevada	59,260 24	16,957 59	.....	.....	18,895 02	95,112 85
New Hampshire	306,826 59	.....	.....	.....	101,718 29	408,544 88
New Jersey	2,227,347 18	35,000 00	39,000 00	.....	62,100 90	2,364,441 58
New York	9,011,745 65	325,000 00	.....	22,550 45	1,847,660 12	11,216,956 22
North Carolina	114,624 75	.....	.....	12,991 35	102,374 69	229,990 79
Ohio	6,342,325 97	234,749 86	.....	.....	849,957 67	7,427,033 50
Oregon	113,699 00	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	153,699 00
Pennsylvania	7,194,356 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,694,356 65
Rhode Island	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....	424,040 00	514,040 00
South Carolina	240,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	241,000 00
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	326,647 87	.....	.....	.....	101,847 77	428,495 64
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	528,855 33	13,758 00	.....	.....	43,235 82	585,849 15
Wisconsin	1,705,546 70	158,249 60	.....	.....	714,696 63	2,578,492 93

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPENDITURE.							
CURRENT EXPENSES.			INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				
Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Total.	Sites, Buildings, and Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	For other Objects.	Total Expenditure.	Amount of Permanent School Fund.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
405,748 37		405,748 37	204,974 22	1,000 00	37,942 00	645,664 49	
785,680 04	101,086 94	886,766 98	550,318 10	8,065 20	176,247 48	1,621,397 76	2,043,375 62
84,157 02		84,157 02			31,250 13	115,407 15	
					8,308 31		350,000 00
3,970,693 04	647,439 50	4,618,132 54	1,371,052 90	39,124 05	853,228 13	6,881,537 62	6,132,086 28
2,035,288 28		2,035,288 28			1,173,155 96	3,208,444 24	8,826,665 03
1,900,893 54	176,317 76	2,077,211 30	914,297 05	21,319 66	256,363 14	3,269,191 15	3,174,578 01
318,596 31	94,644 33	413,240 64					560,775 00
654,800 00	43,000 00	697,800 00	45,000 00		40,000 00	782,800 00	
400,000 00	100,000 00	500,000 00	117,364 00		300,000 00	917,364 00	303,109 00
808,860 45	79,967 98	888,828 43	219,087 29		196,844 98	1,304,760 70	315,370 01
		3,284,875 59	2,058,853 30		406,676 88	5,750,405 77	2,211,410 00
1,391,801 61		1,391,801 61	852,122 62	50,000 00		2,821,160 23	2,700,834 63
432,443 02		432,443 02	272,646 38		87,853 51	792,852 91	2,476,222 19
200,000 00		300,000 00				900,000 00	2,000,000 00
133,274 79		133,274 79				330,924 87	
45,409 49	6,369 64	51,779 13	21,700 10	358 01		73,836 64	67,587 38
			107,627 00				
1,677,691 38	61,550 00	1,739,241 38	597,400 20	27,800 00		2,364,441 58	550,783 50
6,584,017 54	1,164,142 67	7,748,160 21	1,982,547 29	210,073 98	268,930 61	10,209,712 09	2,915,633 04
42,862 40		42,862 40					
4,005,800 00	1,165,188 54	5,170,988 54	1,979,577 54			7,150,566 08	3,912,497 00
			70,098 00			70,098 00	
3,926,529 88	1,167,124 94	5,093,654 82	3,386,263 51		101,000 00	8,580,918 33	
		312,325 00	148,834 00			461,159 00	
357,885 00	37,086 05	394,971 05	70,162 01		15,363 46	480,496 52	
220,753 84		220,753 84	207,237 66	1,864 69	9,404 24	439,260 43	229,300 00
1,302,363 83		1,302,363 83	417,775 22	7,771 85	278,909 76	2,006,820 66	2,290,627 51

TABLE IV.—Graduated table, showing for each State of the Union the Public School expenditure per capita of the school population, and the assessed valuation of property per capita of the total population.

Number.	STATES.	Public School expenditure per capita of school population.	Assessed valuation of property per capita of total population.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Massachusetts	20 66	972 39
2	Nevada	19 17	605 79
3	Connecticut	12 92	600 15
4	Rhode Island	11 89	982 59
5	California	11 44	481 29
6	New Jersey	8 89	689 62
7	Nebraska	8 06	460 06
8	Illinois	7 97	190 13
9	Pennsylvania	7 86	353 04
10	Michigan	7 33	229 92
11	Iowa	7 10	253 91
12	New York	6 89	448 80
13	Ohio	6 86	438 13
14	Kansas	6 45	252 80
15	Vermont	6 09	310 23
16	Indiana	5 15	394 75
17	Wisconsin	4 86	316 16
18	Minnesota	4 85	191 36
19	Maryland	4 73	542 76
20	New Hampshire	4 46	468 31
21	Maine	4 06	357 71
22	Arkansas	3 53	194 38
23	Louisiana	3 17	349 93
24	Mississippi	2 95	214 10
25	West Virginia	2 84	317 97
26	Delaware	2 70	518 23
27	Missouri	2 65	323 08
28	Oregon	2 06	349 73
29	Alabama	1 49	157 24
30	Florida	91	173 00
31	Tennessee	91	202 35
32	Kentucky	60	310 02
33	North Carolina	48	121 69
34	Georgia	.....	191 00
35	South Carolina	.....	260 64
36	Texas	.....	182 92
37	Virginia	.....	298 27
	United States	.....	358 08

NOTE. The Public School expenditure in Ontario per capita of the School population (5 and 16) for 1871 was only $4.32.

GENERAL CONCLUDING REMARKS.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN OUR SCHOOLS.

I had intended discussing in this Report some additional matters relating to the well being of our Public Schools, and on which legislation might be desirable. I had also intended referring to two or three points of gratifying interest in connection with our Schools; but having reached the reasonable limits of an Annual Report, I forbear. One point, to which I had desired to refer, was the patriotic spirit of unanimity which pervades all classes of the people in their cordial support of our Public School system, and the other was the pleasing fact of the satisfactory working of the regulations in regard to the religious exercises and instruction in our Schools. In regard to this latter point, the testimony of the late venerated Bishop Strachan, and of his courteous and venerable successor, Bishop Bethune, that I have done what I could to invest our School system with a religious character, is especially gratifying to me now, at so advanced a period of my

official connection with that system. In his address at the recent Synod of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto, the Bishop made some kind references to my efforts in that direction. Subsequently, in reply to a note of thanks which I addressed to him, he said :—"I have to express my gratification that I had the opportunity to bear my humble testimony to your zealous and righteous efforts to promote the sound education of the youth of this Province. I believe that, in the endeavours to give this a moral and religious direction, you have done all that, in the circumstances of the country, it was in your power to accomplish." *

My own views as to the possibility of imparting to the daily teaching of the School a moral and religious tone, and of the practicability of the teacher bringing home to the young hearts of his pupils the glorious truths of our common Christianity, are so admirably expressed by a prelate of the Episcopal Church in the United States, that I insert them in this place. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in a recent address at an Educational Convention, uttered the following impressive and eloquent remarks :—"The Common School, the Normal School, and the University, are the endowments of the State. The urgent necessities of the State created them. They are our common heritage. With my whole soul I protest against their perversion to give power into the hands of any sect or party in the State. The difficulty is not as real as we think. Our own bitter jealousies have blinded us to a whole world of Christian truth, which lies behind this chaos of opinion, which has divided us into sects. The things wherein we differ are our opinions, and the opinions of one class of men can never become the bond of union for all men. I would as soon believe that because all men had the same features, their faces must be cast in the same mould, as to believe that all opinions about religious truth must be alike. I am sure that the things that keep us apart are for the most part things which never have been, and from their nature never can be, of the essentials of the faith. I am sure that whenever we realize this, and long for a regained brotherhood, we shall begin to feel heart beat against heart, and hand be joined unto hand.

"There are truths that underlie all obligation. The teachers of this day owe it to themselves and to their work to strive to get out of this din and conflict of sectarian strife into a higher atmosphere of faith.

"It is not sectarian for the teachers of a Christian State to teach its children that there is a God. It is not sectarian for the children of a Christian State to read the blessed revelation of God's will. It is not sectarian for the teachers of a Christian State to look to God for help to teach helpless childhood to look to him for help. It is not sectarian for the teachers of a Christian State to tell His redeemed children of a Saviour. It is not sectarian for the teachers of a Christian State to teach childhood's dependence on God's grace, reverence for His law, and to confess His holy name.

"We are a Christian land, or we are not. If not, we owe it to ourselves and our homes to bow our heads and hearts in humble acceptance of these truths. There can be no reason why unbelief shall seal our lips to the truth of God. If any church, or sect, of professed Christian men, object to such simple faith, it is because they fear a Christian teacher's care will disarm the prejudice which is the corner-stone of their creed. For myself, I ask nothing which I am not willing to concede to every Christian man. I am willing to take my place beside any Christian labourer in the State, and I pledge him every sympathy of my heart. If I have said one word more earnestly than I ought, I crave your pardon. God knows I would not wound any heart I know of no civilization which I desire for my home save that which comes by the religion of Jesus Christ. So long I to see every nursery of the State a Christian School.

* Among his very latest utterances on the Separate School Question in the Synod in 1856, the late lamented Bishop Strachan thus referred to the Head of the Education Department and his labours :—

"One new feature which I consider of great value, and for which, I believe, we are altogether indebted to the able Superintendent, deserves special notice : it is the introduction of daily prayers. We find that 454 [3,366 in 1871 !] schools open and close with prayer. This is an important step in the right direction, and only requires a reasonable extension to render the system in its interior, as it is already in its exterior, nearly complete. But till it receives this necessary extension, the whole system, in a religious and spiritual view, may be considered almost entirely dead. [The increase from 454 in 1856 to 3,366 in 1871 would have gratified the venerable prelate had he lived]

"I do not say that this is the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who no doubt believes his system very nearly perfect ; and as far as he is concerned, I am one of those who appreciate very highly his exertions, his unwearied assiduity, and his administrative capacity. I am also most willing to admit that he has carried out the meagre provisions of the several enactments that have any leaning to religion, as far as seems consistent with a just interpretation of the law."—*Charge of* 1856, *pp.* 15, 16.

"We are working out one of the greatest problems of this world's history. It is a marvel that a continent like America should have been for so many thousand years unoccupied by civilization, and more strange procedure of God, that after Spain, France and Holland had taken it under their possession, it should be given from the north to the south, and from the east to the west, to the race that represents constitutional government the world over. There are times in the world's history when races of men stand in peculiar relations to all other races. The great characteristic of the Saxon race at this time, is that it never loses its individuality. You may place its children in the isles of the sea, in Africa or India, and they are Anglo-Saxon still. In this land they are receiving unto themselves the people of every tongue and clime and kin, and in two generations their children are as one with us, and they have received our traditions, our customs and our laws.

"In these valleys of the Mississippi the fusing of nations into one family ought to teach us that there will grow up here a race of men more powerful for good or terrible for evil, than any other people on the face of the earth.

"My fellow teachers, in such a field God has given us our work—it is to lay broad and deep the foundations of a Christian state, which will soon have its million of souls. Do all work unto God. Plant your feet in his truth. Be his soldier to hate all shams and cant and cunning lies—to be sure in thought—in word—in deed—to have that gentleness, which is learning as a child sitting at Christ's feet, and that patient toil which knoweth how to work and wait, believing in God's promise that 'He that goeth forth bearing precious seeds and weeping, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, and bringing His sheaves with Him."

Conclusion.

I have thus, as stated to your Excellency last year, again entered somewhat fully into an exposition and justification of the various new features of our system of Public Instruction, which have been embodied in the "School Law Improvement Act of 1871." I have felt it the more necessary to furnish, in this report, the many friends of our School System with the facts and reasonings illustrative of the necessity for the recent changes in our law, which influenced me in endeavouring to embody in our School Law, certain great principles which underlie and are common to every really comprehensive system of National Education. In fact, no intelligent person can carefully read over the extracts which I have given of the views and proceedings of educationists in other countries without coming to the conclusion, that, to have done less than we have done, would be to place this Province in the rear rather than abreast of other educating countries. They would have felt that I should have been recreant to my duty had I failed to strongly press upon the Government and Legislature the necessity of giving their highest sanction to the recommendations which I have made with a view to improve the School Law of this Province—recommendations which were founded (as I have shown in this report) upon the knowledge and experience of the most accomplished educationists of the present day.

After nearly thirty years' service in promoting what I believed to be the best interests of our School System, I am more than ever profoundly impressed with the conviction of the correctness of the views on these subjects which I expressed in my preliminary *Report on a System of Public Instruction for Upper Canada*, which I submitted to the Government in 1846. It has been the purpose and aim of my life, since I assumed the direction of the Education Department, to give practical effect to these views, and, with the Divine favour, to secure and perpetuate to my native country the inestimable blessings of a free, comprehensive, Christian education for every child in the land.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient, humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

Department of Public Instruction,
Toronto, October, 1872.

PART II.

ONTARIO SCHOOL STATISTICAL REPORT.

1871.

TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.				
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	County Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	2304 00	124 65	1827 60	6880 62	2171 79
Stormont	1925 00	39 25	1875 11	8917 71	1626 31
Dundas	2148 00	69 85	1842 20	11497 23	2064 96
Prescott	1655 00	43 15	1700 94	7198 17	1086 02
Russell	909 00	41 50	982 77	4530 77	1226 52
Carleton	4114 00	169 87	2289 82	21423 96	4679 88
Grenville	3555 00	15 25	1936 07	8605 05	2645 42
Leeds	2221 00	169 47	3815 10	19506 57	8891 01
Lanark	3449 00	138 80	2521 02	20617 91	3366 19
Renfrew	3262 00	149 70	2615 01	13623 81	1757 09
Frontenac	3484 00	95 50	2423 70	15337 83	2689 93
Addington / Lennox	2811 00	291 30	2765 56	18128 92	4713 27
Prince Edward	1918 00	162 63	2265 61	18594 92	4313 38
Hastings	3839 00	250 18	3758 20	26315 63	5117 88
Northumberland	4208 96	240 07	3712 00	28220 81	8077 83
Durham	3507 00	383 74	3273 88	25424 48	3505 49
Peterborough	3296 00	114 05	3166 00	17546 84	6504 73
Victoria	3709 00	407 19	3237 22	20263 67	4154 12
Ontario	4610 00	546 93	4183 33	30277 62	6845 19
York	6187 00	741 59	5912 12	43469 49	20381 93
Peel	2671 00	347 79	2717 58	20179 59	9175 14
Simcoe	6849 00	639 85	5790 37	38823 37	8755 85
Halton	2049 00	298 30	2536 77	17789 43	6191 46
Wentworth	3156 35	336 25	3001 74	22632 54	8096 89
Brant	2185 00	253 03	2580 77	17810 75	6105 30
Lincoln	2074 00	159 15	2389 45	18947 29	6000 69
Welland	1966 00	190 75	2453 86	18582 80	6589 73
Haldimand	2479 00	279 19	3072 41	17264 60	2907 56
Norfolk	3418 00	400 88	3123 71	23379 22	9396 11
Oxford	4679 00	418 63	4566 77	38546 27	10575 24
Waterloo	3437 00	332 70	3866 48	33854 40	7540 33
Wellington	6040 00	470 78	6402 64	43254 25	14605 92
Grey	6646 00	505 29	7253 36	48095 61	7133 98
Perth	4214 00	310 40	4171 83	31414 73	8540 46
Huron	6915 00	627 02	6767 14	49775 86	9612 78
Bruce	5100 85	424 26	4804 00	30811 59	8540 88
Middlesex	7049 00	659 42	6866 76	55437 87	14127 95
Elgin	3356 00	423 00	3248 98	27536 89	7041 48
Kent	3376 00	322 91	3112 04	28506 43	7763 80
Lambton	3330 00	460 16	3247 60	36162 78	8889 41
Essex	2602 00	344 85	1965 23	20397 39	3626 56
District of Algoma	170 00	10 00	.....	.....	1131 66
" Parry Sound	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	146974 16	12409 28	140042 75	1005585 67	268168 12
CITIES.					
Toronto	4637 00	347 34	81252 00	2084 41	6173 61
Hamilton	2045 00	105 85	26815 80	.....	6738 67
Kingston	1360 00	56 20	7450 00	1135 83	1540 89
London	1545 00	172 65	11489 32	713 69	8302 03
Ottawa	1597 00	102 50	21746 74	3470 00	18609 09
Total	11184 00	784 54	148753 86	7403 93	41364 29

Schools of Ontario.

Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School-houses	For Rents and Repairs of School-Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
13308 66	8792 25	282 76	134 50	233 20	1699 00	11141 71	2166 95
14383 38	9557 75	79 50	1224 12	275 36	1144 01	12280 74	2102 64
17622 24	11030 04	139 70	3226 19	355 11	1542 38	16293 42	1328 82
11683 28	7395 15	86 30	922 98	538 92	1009 04	9952 39	1730 89
7690 56	2974 24	90 52	712 50	356 28	1661 39	5794 93	1895 63
32677 53	16284 44	380 17	6615 96	733 74	2922 68	26936 99	5740 54
16756 79	10708 12	40 80	1952 35	319 14	1905 20	14925 61	1831 18
34603 15	20907 40	338 94	2304 94	816 11	5361 56	29728 95	4874 20
30092 92	17662 70	277 60	3299 68	1243 61	2645 63	25120 22	4972 70
21407 61	9934 68	604 44	1795 08	673 03	3150 88	16158 11	5249 50
24030 96	16833 72	191 00	1696 96	496 19	2038 95	21256 82	2774 14
28710 05	18005 72	613 42	2564 59	1021 90	2637 71	24843 34	3866 71
27254 54	18020 24	325 26	3890 31	796 73	2019 88	25052 42	2202 12
39280 89	25557 61	500 36	2647 87	1379 47	3906 05	33991 39	5289 50
44459 67	30622 21	480 14	5318 99	655 11	3392 30	40468 75	3990 92
36094 59	27596 11	707 48	238 72	1218 17	2762 61	32583 09	3511 50
30627 62	19209 93	274 19	3674 30	710 99	2626 67	26496 08	4131 54
31771 20	18047 54	826 84	2316 17	840 26	6387 61	28418 42	3352 78
46463 07	30805 59	1093 86	2428 97	1445 07	7404 24	43177 73	3285 34
76692 13	41611 78	1707 19	10186 27	2507 90	12410 11	68423 25	8268 88
35091 10	22271 80	695 58	6143 90	935 66	2578 24	32625 18	2465 92
60858 44	40086 47	1279 70	4462 83	1173 27	6037 07	53039 34	7819 10
28864 96	18256 31	705 10	4259 27	613 74	2959 20	26793 62	2071 34
37223 77	24972 33	772 50	3589 01	1105 06	3532 98	33971 88	3251 89
28934 85	15683 98	543 42	3621 48	687 76	5132 42	25669 06	3265 79
26570 58	16625 55	351 80	4381 40	751 31	3217 33	25327 39	4243 19
29783 14	16642 73	488 82	3417 95	587 22	4374 48	25511 20	4271 94
26002 76	17259 32	583 45	491 33	735 95	1757 90	20827 95	5174 81
39717 92	21228 06	801 76	5102 94	810 27	5700 09	33643 12	6074 80
58785 91	31030 12	837 26	7237 32	2613 59	9379 54	51097 83	7688 08
49030 91	32065 42	746 64	4853 93	1068 01	3482 47	42216 47	6814 44
70773 59	40911 36	959 61	12106 61	1611 71	7032 78	62622 07	8151 52
69634 24	44315 55	1073 29	4673 20	1613 71	9020 10	60695 85	8938 39
48651 42	30619 37	693 74	5718 04	1573 08	4530 03	43134 26	5517 16
73697 80	48374 61	1254 04	8959 10	2069 44	5883 51	66540 70	7157 10
49681 58	32337 68	848 52	7947 48	675 94	3288 82	45098 44	4583 14
84141 00	52587 39	1318 84	13279 96	1975 19	6004 43	75165 81	8975 19
41606 35	25609 58	846 00	3007 88	1484 37	4934 60	35882 43	5723 92
43081 18	26492 36	646 55	4536 74	1791 08	3860 10	37326 83	5754 35
52089 95	25782 98	927 71	10674 01	1612 68	7204 51	46201 89	5888 06
28936 03	18567 50	731 32	2786 45	1086 60	2320 40	25492 27	3443 76
1311 66	1111 17	86 58	.....	14 25	.....	1212 00	99 66
100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....
1573179 98	964488 89	26292 70	178393 28	43206 18	170858 90	1383239 95	189940 03
94494 36	24840 00	1062 81	29439 50	1121 04	3031 80	59495 15	34999 21
35705 32	20405 31	255 85	2740 16	4713 70	6557 43	34672 45	1032 87
11542 92	6995 60	112 40	62 00	493 15	2844 14	10507 29	1035 63
22222 69	9313 01	368 63	3091 58	366 74	2703 18	15843 14	6379 55
45525 33	11599 37	260 95	4700 30	1284 66	15330 50	33175 78	12349 55
209490 62	73153 29	2060 64	40033 54	7979 29	30467 05	153693 81	55796 81

TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.				
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	County Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburgh	227 00	49 00	1380 00	1056 00	212 92
Barrie	242 00	35 13	1937 00	297 11	225 27
Belleville	703 00	84 65	7473 54	892 02	1918 98
Berlin	284 00	9 18	3149 00	235 28	101 86
Bothwell	133 00		1554 07		260 19
Bowmanville	276 00	34 00	2187 00		556 27
Brantford	751 00	77 23	7500 00	581 90	4542 24
Brockville	401 00	37 40	2000 00	623 59	9484 97
Chatham	513 00	58 38	11783 65	528 00	7898 57
Clifton	148 00	42 58	1200 00	115 00	1153 86
Cobourg	448 00		4600 00	230 00	246 67
Collingwood	201 00	5 00	1752 95		53 05
Cornwall	298 00		1550 00		673 77
Dundas	298 00	29 00	1887 34	305 45	998 81
Galt	369 00		3851 00		1642 63
Goderich	359 00		5814 00		
Guelph	588 00	35 45	4905 58	459 47	1356 41
Ingersoll	335 00		1800 00	315 60	3287 03
Lindsay	311 00	73 52	3278 15	938 55	5705 71
Milton	100 00		1550 70		390 29
Napanee	203 00	28 25	1872 00		12 68
Niagara	184 00		1238 82	222 63	93 40
Oakville	170 00		1391 09	133 50	35 41
Owen Sound	315 00		2667 58		709 66
Paris	269 00		2384 48	194 61	246 89
Perth	249 00		1987 98	443 59	906 18
Peterborough	433 00		4037 50	540 00	3335 04
Picton	232 00	33 55	1250 00	86 00	1091 00
Port Hope	412 00		2386 02		2159 69
Prescott	236 00	40 00	500 00	1008 73	1594 25
Sandwich	147 00	46 93	1274 05		164 07
Sarnia	298 00	12 17	2284 00	308 00	1955 23
St. Catharines	766 00	87 38	5000 00	848 40	14491 20
St. Marys	347 00	70 00	2900 00	278 80	569 16
St. Thomas	183 00		2000 00		300 90
Simcoe	173 00	21 00	1291 37		83 00
Strathroy	183 00	15 00	3000 00		1829 53
Stratford	346 00	16 60	2500 00	491 00	591 74
Whitby	300 00	71 00	2011 88	65 90	731 35
Windsor	359 00	40 00	22758 00		526 50
Woodstock	401 00	47 75	3450 00		2357 52
Total	13191 00	1100 15	139318 75	11199 13	74492 90
VILLAGES.					
Arnprior	143 00		1825 46		2855 29
Ashburnham	123 00		323 00		993 34
Aurora	132 00		900 00		156 07
Bath	60 00		303 00		588 43
Bradford	123 00				1019 58
Brampton	179 00	27 19	1075 00		448 50
Brighton	125 00	19 05	1643 00		341 12
Caledonia	111 00		1017 28		321 56
Carleton Place		20 00	688 96		433 00
Cayuga	86 00		700 00		841 65
Chippewa	136 00		700 00		459 71
Clinton	179 00		1800 00		2379 72
Colborne	86 00	19 00	750 00		31 90

Schools of Ontario.

Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						Balances.
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School-houses	For Rents and Repairs of School-houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2924 92	2078 80	98 00	.....	142 59	281 53	2600 92	324 00
2736 51	1752 88	96 92	307 75	169 66	409 30	2736 51	.....
11052 19	4829 36	176 37	865 00	740 76	1713 87	8325 36	2726 83
3779 32	2790 67	40 91	.....	170 81	466 01	3468 40	310 92
1947 26	1184 48	25 83	.....	29 03	187 92	1427 26	520 00
3053 27	1975 89	68 00	.....	.....	491 63	2535 52	517 75
13452 37	6720 34	154 46	1411 83	217 58	3186 51	11690 72	1761 65
12546 96	2361 00	74 80	3829 00	154 20	3848 72	10267 72	2279 24
20781 60	4588 75	211 36	2225 30	522 82	4467 97	12016 20	8765 40
2659 44	1316 59	96 71	.....	169 31	190 51	1773 12	886 32
5524 67	3000 00	92 75	1326 18	382 18	723 56	5524 67	.....
2012 00	1325 00	19 00	.....	43 92	419 94	1807 86	204 14
2521 77	1135 00	.....	680 00	202 40	385 63	2403 03	118 74
3518 60	2365 25	63 15	.....	153 13	848 35	3429 90	88 70
5862 63	3221 70	.....	.....	295 59	724 70	4241 99	1620 64
6173 00	3099 95	.....	81 59	270 90	1542 48	4994 42	1178 58
7344 91	4440 74	79 95	775 21	920 57	1108 03	7324 50	20 41
5737 63	2221 75	38 85	.....	324 33	2842 38	5427 31	310 32
10306 93	2930 00	151 57	1663 07	20 25	1446 96	6211 85	4095 08
2040 99	847 27	5 15	.....	226 01	255 25	1333 68	707 31
2115 93	1617 64	68 94	.....	151 81	264 49	2102 88	13 05
1738 85	1462 72	10 00	.....	2 50	240 88	1716 10	22 75
1730 00	1250 00	.....	.....	43 68	243 35	1537 03	192 97
3602 24	2290 00	60 00	167 48	135 03	673 27	3325 78	276 46
3094 98	2203 12	.....	.....	150 84	607 22	2961 18	133 80
3586 75	1945 00	.....	.....	439 96	262 92	2647 88	938 87
8345 54	2716 16	30 00	2469 42	179 49	1695 86	7090 93	1254 61
2691 55	1004 32	67 10	1366 83	.....	251 30	2689 55	2 00
4957 71	3095 00	.....	.....	19 63	534 15	3648 78	1308 93
3378 98	1543 33	80 00	912 30	58 13	400 10	2993 86	385 12
1632 05	965 12	101 26	.....	52 00	308 49	1426 87	205 18
4857 40	2436 00	81 17	.....	140 00	886 88	3514 05	1343 35
21192 98	4815 12	176 25	7836 03	812 69	2275 25	15915 34	5277 64
4164 96	2500 00	140 00	25 00	228 00	969 46	3862 46	302 50
2483 90	1026 25	.....	.....	.....	581 80	1608 05	875 85
1568 37	1119 51	67 63	.....	99 62	281 61	1568 37	.....
5027 53	1558 00	35 00	576 00	222 18	420 55	2812 51	2215 02
3945 34	3045 48	33 20	.....	255 63	475 03	3809 34	136 00
3180 13	2352 30	142 00	.....	231 85	453 98	3180 13	.....
23683 50	3369 25	80 00	4342 56	115 82	1202 94	9110 57	14572 93
6256 27	2800 00	95 50	.....	213 32	1033 70	4142 52	2113 75
239301 93	99299 74	2761 83	30860 55	8680 50	39603 50	181206 12	58095 81
4803 75	768 58	76 79	2620 00	45 00	238 25	3748 62	1055 13
1439 34	246 00	.....	762 00	20 25	390 95	1419 20	20 15
1188 07	795 92	.....	.....	25 03	138 17	959 12	228 95
951 43	692 31	.....	.....	11 90	234 49	938 70	12 73
1142 58	795 00	.....	.....	50 50	206 35	1051 85	90 73
1729 69	1150 00	55 38	.....	35 65	315 28	1554 31	175 38
2128 17	834 93	38 10	.....	88 65	241 75	1204 43	923 74
1449 84	1035 00	16 50	.....	21 38	314 74	1387 62	62 22
1141 96	740 00	40 00	.....	37 59	93 30	930 89	211 07
1627 65	542 00	6 50	.....	24 89	141 25	714 64	913 01
1295 71	646 31	.....	.....	13 20	87 52	747 03	548 68
4358 72	1560 52	14 25	2137 38	7 00	623 75	4342 90	15 82
886 90	545 09	28 00	20 00	.....	177 01	770 09	116 99

TABLE A.—The Public

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.				
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	County Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dunnville	163 00		963 00		1649 02
Elora	205 00	5 00	3100 00	192 72	636 26
Embro	68 00		357 75		81 92
Fergus	164 00	25 00	1311 07	148 62	23 13
Fort Erie	97 00		861 00		567 57
Gananoque	173 00		974 00		161 76
Garden Island	60 00	200 00	500 00		149 75
Georgetown	165 00	20 00	1003 43		63 75
Hawkesbury	118 00		750 00		68 65
Hespeler	125 00	15 25	775 00		290 88
Holland Landing	75 00		650 00		47 07
Iroquois	72 00		85 02	298 94	115 77
Kemptville	129 60	15 00	550 00		327 12
Kincardine	183 00	30 00	1410 48		100 00
Lanark	82 00	25 00	577 00		198 48
Listowel	129 00		1350 00		1 91
Merrickville	107 00		775 00		10 10
Mitchell	193 00	5 00	800 00		851 91
Morrisburgh	125 00	43 00	797 00		
Mount Forest	146 00	62 50	1157 00		414 04
Newburgh	95 00		355 97		70 62
Newcastle	80 00	29 11	950 17		44 89
New Edinburgh	50 00		800 00		284 26
New Hamburgh	118 00	60 50	1300 00		265 46
Newmarket	167 00		1100 00		748 84
Oilsprings	132 00		715 24		230 25
Orangeville	90 00		1024 00		100 78
Orillia	136 00	61 20	1714 00	6 80	406 80
Oshawa	266 00	25 00	4721 66	207 45	
Pembroke	45 00	28 75	826 32	610 66	99 60
Petrolia	154 00	5 00	3220 00		
Portsmouth	123 00	30 00	828 85	202 90	221 46
Port Colborne	109 00		1215 46	310 60	332 74
Port Dalhousie	125 00		900 00		868 89
Preston	146 00	31 02	1200 00	80 95	1418 36
Renfrew	61 00			403 62	
Richmond	54 00		497 83		23 30
Seaforth	143 00		2150 00		973 17
Smith's Falls	116 00		300 00	173 49	671 58
Southampton			530 00		196 98
Stirling	82 00	12 00	502 46		115 21
Streetsville	183 00		410 00		238 73
Thorold	202 00	14 18	1200 00	206 35	1059 50
Trenton	207 00		782 16	153 13	586 65
Vienna	86 00	32 00	621 26		5 25
Wardsville	72 00		860 42		86 98
Waterloo	171 00	10 00	3060 00		164 46
Welland	114 00		376 49		493 00
Wellington	54 00		563 76		7 25
Yorkville	183 00	32 27	1287 57		239 23
Total	7626 00	902 02	64366 07	2996 23	26608 20

Schools of Ontario.

Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.							
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School-houses	For Rents and Repairs of School-houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2775 02	820 00	.....	430 00	263 20	154 49	1667 69	1107 33
4138 98	1387 49	12 03	1361 23	8 34	325 76	3094 85	1044 13
507 67	460 00	.....	.....	9 04	26 21	495 25	12 42
1671 82	1307 07	50 00	.....	49 06	256 21	1662 34	9 48
1325 57	680 00	.....	.....	46 99	204 62	931 61	593 96
1308 76	879 61	.....	85 10	.....	304 71	1269 42	39 34
909 75	500 00	400 00	.....	9 75	.....	909 75	.....
1252 18	1050 00	40 00	.....	.....	162 18	1252 18	.....
936 65	764 00	.....	.....	.....	130 87	894 87	41 78
1206 13	875 00	30 50	.....	.....	69 71	975 21	230 92
772 07	600 00	.....	.....	19 25	60 00	679 25	92 82
571 73	408 00	.....	.....	4 17	73 07	485 24	86 49
1021 12	680 00	30 00	35 00	38 50	107 00	890 50	130 62
1723 48	1060 00	83 90	247 96	31 75	239 30	1662 91	60 57
882 48	680 00	50 00	.....	5 30	96 64	831 94	50 54
1480 91	1172 83	.....	121 85	54 50	126 38	1475 56	5 35
892 10	690 00	.....	.....	30 00	143 98	863 98	28 12
1849 91	1219 11	10 00	.....	56 58	259 68	1545 37	304 54
965 00	565 00	86 00	.....	.....	37 03	688 03	276 97
1779 54	1060 00	125 00	238 39	21 50	156 25	1601 14	178 40
521 59	289 90	.....	.....	168 32	63 37	521 59	.....
1104 17	614 00	58 22	.....	385 17	46 78	1104 17	.....
1134 26	700 00	.....	148 00	.....	162 97	1010 97	123 29
1743 96	1050 00	121 00	.....	34 86	132 43	1338 29	405 67
2015 84	1183 00	.....	.....	.....	273 66	1456 66	559 18
1077 49	650 00	.....	.....	151 35	232 07	1033 42	44 07
1214 78	560 00	.....	50 00	88 18	284 07	982 25	232 53
2324 80	953 34	122 40	.....	323 86	208 03	1607 63	717 17
5220 11	1740 00	50 00	455 94	51 01	877 15	3174 10	2046 01
1610 33	1130 00	57 50	.....	295 23	127 58	1610 33	.....
3379 00	1587 08	25 00	1144 75	84 84	507 60	3349 27	29 73
1406 21	807 81	60 00	122 52	32 48	338 73	1361 54	44 67
1967 80	895 00	1 75	.....	26 00	492 61	1415 36	552 44
1893 89	1073 33	.....	.....	74 14	100 97	1248 44	645 45
2876 23	1497 00	63 37	106 15	83 32	294 50	2044 34	831 99
464 62	415 00	.....	.....	6 52	43 10	464 62	.....
575 13	485 82	.....	.....	19 54	64 53	569 89	5 24
3266 17	1116 75	.....	1460 32	.....	125 43	2702 50	563 67
1261 07	920 00	.....	.....	19 99	321 08	1261 07	.....
726 98	556 30	.....	.....	3 87	156 20	716 57	10 41
711 67	562 50	24 00	.....	43 66	68 60	698 76	12 91
831 73	400 00	.....	.....	.....	134 28	534 28	297 45
2682 03	1540 00	29 18	.....	106 64	328 71	2004 53	677 50
1728 94	1161 57	.....	.....	5 99	105 18	1272 74	456 20
789 51	576 38	64 00	.....	.....	149 13	789 51	.....
959 40	513 00	.....	.....	.....	262 08	775 08	184 32
3345 46	1765 00	24 00	1000 00	100 28	311 87	3201 15	144 31
983 49	876 00	.....	.....	.....	54 98	930 98	52 51
625 01	486 00	.....	.....	46 70	82 16	614 86	10 15
1742 07	1219 68	64 54	.....	86 68	336 28	1707 18	34 89
102498 52	54534 84	1967 91	12546 59	3286 62	12819 02	85154 48	17344 04

TABLE A.—The Public Schools

TOTALS.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.				
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	County Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Total Counties	146974 16	12409 28	140042 75	1005585 67	268168 12
" Cities	11184 00	784 54	148753 86	7403 93	41364 29
" Towns	13191 00	1100 15	189318 75	11199 13	74492 90
" Villages	7626 00	902 02	64366 07	2996 23	26608 20
Grand Total, 1871	178975 16	15195 99	492481 43	1027184 96	410633 51
" " 1870	179252 90	14406 51	385284 59	951099 22	414321 69
Increase		789 48	107196 84	76085 74	
Decrease	277 74				3688 18

of Ontario.

Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School-houses	For Rents and Repairs of School-houses.	For School Books Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1573179 98	964488 89	26292 70	178393 28	43206 18	170858 90	1383239 95	189940 03
209490 62	73153 29	2060 64	40033 54	7979 29	30467 05	153693 81	55796 81
239301 93	99299 74	2761 83	30860 55	8680 50	39603 50	181206 12	58095 81
102498 52	54534 34	1967 91	12546 59	3286 62	12819 02	85154 48	17344 04
2124471 05	1191476 26	33083 08	261833 96	63152 59	253748 47	1803294 36	321176 69
1944364 91	1222681 27	33891 33	207500 03	61860 48	186127 84	1712060 95	232303 96
180106 14	.....	.....	54333 93	1292 11	67620 63	91233 41	88872 73
.....	31205 01	808 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Public

COUNTIES.	Population of Ontario, according to census of 1871.	School Population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
			Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total Number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
								Under 5.	5 to 10.
Glengarry	20524	5902	4992	276	5268	2762	2506	18	2233
Stormont	16954	4900	4421	234	4745	2445	2300	19	2182
Dundas	16840	6053	5467	274	5741	2915	2826	.....	2523
Prescott	15976	4636	3627	185	3812	1917	1895	43	1822
Russell	8096	2498	1868	55	1923	1025	898	56	915
Carleton	30304	8304	7245	257	7502	4034	3468	35	3523
Grenville	18204	5497	4934	242	5176	2679	2497	32	2360
Leeds	28180	9358	8113	553	8666	4455	4211	43	3686
Lanark	27550	7314	6433	354	6787	3561	3226	115	2908
Renfrew	23750	6481	5096	300	5396	2911	2485	187	2409
Frontenac	24849	7968	6501	403	6904	3568	3336	34	3084
Addington / Lennox	25253	6519	5926	402	6328	3293	3035	36	2948
Prince Edward	17458	4935	4540	546	5086	2742	2344	14	2162
Hastings	38484	10544	9270	644	9914	5126	4788	58	4342
Northumberland	33609	9557	8827	524	9351	4971	4380	25	3959
Durham	28123	8101	7403	623	8026	4270	3756	26	3463
Peterborough	23520	7601	6542	348	6890	3593	3297	.....	.....
Victoria	28045	8908	7780	595	8375	4309	4066	75	3639
Ontario	39973	11000	10034	670	11704	6346	5358	70	5067
York	54138	16595	14430	1063	15493	8547	6946	58	7000
Peel	23304	7496	6613	502	7115	3887	3228	27	3163
Simcoe	57158	16582	14161	1045	15206	8010	7196	131	7294
Halton	18749	5918	5053	363	5416	2915	2501	22	2469
Wentworth	27748	7928	7278	481	7759	4202	3557	51	3513
Brant	18906	5359	4924	392	5316	2835	2481	4	2398
Lincoln	19002	5470	4736	345	5081	2639	2442	38	2282
Welland	18660	5220	4628	450	5078	2601	2477	43	2177
Haldimand	21350	6222	5845	371	6216	3275	2941	27	2725
Norfolk	28904	8913	8104	611	8715	4504	4211	50	4075
Oxford	39749	12008	10783	981	11764	6379	5385	46	4934
Waterloo	28879	9196	8440	380	8820	5018	3802	33	3882
Wellington	50419	15999	14403	1064	15467	8347	7120	77	6868
Grey	56026	20425	17345	1104	18449	9681	8768	240	8556
Perth	36325	12321	10965	514	11479	6126	5353	34	5600
Huron	58827	19894	17298	874	18172	9590	8582	93	8705
Bruce	45730	13392	12558	736	13294	7080	6214	.....	.....
Middlesex	62998	18914	17336	1038	18374	9590	8784	31	8474
Elgin	30876	8814	8257	812	9069	4886	4183	52	3515
Kent	33766	11686	8356	564	8920	4724	4196	30	4022
Lambton	32766	9698	9031	341	9372	4895	4477	30	4489
Essex	25198	7409	6079	237	6316	3302	3014	11	3128
District of Algoma	5007	444	311	19	330	189	141	22	126
" Parry Sound	1519	80	80	.....	80	43	37	.....	31
Other districts	5690	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1207986	392559	337033	21862	358895	190187	168708	2036	152741
CITIES.									
Toronto	56092	13778	10627	81	10708	5438	5270	25	6424
Hamilton	26716	6000	6018	17	6035	3066	2969	.....	3907
Kingston	12407	3475	3155	31	3186	1541	1645	.....	1516
London	15826	4500	4242	66	4308	2247	2061	.....	2411
Ottawa	21545	5200	4026	129	4155	2187	1968	42	2357
Total	132586	32953	28068	324	28392	14479	13913	67	16615

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.			NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.									
10 to 16.	16 to 21.	Age not reported.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	Number of children of all ages not attending any school.	Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of Pupils.
2764	253	.....	433	1005	1417	1096	840	477	.....	859	295	2506
2200	344	.....	572	1008	1260	1015	685	205	.....	390	140	1810
2881	337	.....	543	1108	1447	1346	992	305	.....	524	148	2198
1822	114	11	428	757	1059	775	492	170	131	797	427	1556
893	59	.....	244	397	528	393	263	86	12	516	148	782
3690	254	.....	920	1357	2324	1593	991	317	.....	741	391	2861
2503	281	.....	562	1120	1449	1060	740	245	.....	145	396	2145
4407	530	.....	931	1845	2354	1843	1224	468	901	1029	262	2107
3286	388	.....	718	1440	1860	1474	976	319	.....	579	138	2892
2495	305	.....	634	1106	1385	1035	696	297	246	1307	514	1997
3404	382	.....	842	1686	1893	1329	855	299	.....	1188	325	2473
2978	366	.....	780	1324	1683	1369	928	244	.....	467	135	2546
2368	542	.....	435	1036	1308	1176	854	277	.....	297	73	2076
4697	817	.....	1248	2264	2685	2039	1292	386	.....	1135	456	3915
4684	683	.....	1076	2019	2622	2022	1220	392	.....	628	271	3498
3897	640	.....	830	1679	2310	1726	1191	240	.....	598	434	3108
.....	.....	6890	705	1255	1675	1376	991	350	538	568	.....	2210
3847	478	336	1008	1961	2237	1512	1101	243	313	1257	273	2865
5266	810	91	1320	2373	2966	2473	1908	664	.....	743	180	4810
7357	1017	119	1610	3123	4008	3445	2548	759	.....	1633	491	5919
3389	536	.....	827	1430	1977	1558	1011	312	.....	715	178	2618
6954	827	.....	1956	3239	3984	3021	2140	866	.....	1458	441	5056
2565	360	.....	524	1096	1107	1135	938	316	.....	717	200	2147
3764	431	.....	677	1440	2120	1802	1261	459	.....	567	185	3195
2496	418	.....	518	1059	1371	1121	937	310	.....	198	30	2158
2377	384	.....	648	1049	1449	1022	744	169	.....	556	158	1982
2352	367	139	512	1000	1431	1119	746	270	.....	513	114	1927
3066	398	.....	621	1242	1709	1338	950	356	.....	235	87	2489
3832	758	.....	1037	1828	2464	1945	1090	351	.....	830	275	3295
5718	844	222	1073	2257	3010	2573	2011	840	.....	888	367	4644
4517	388	.....	724	1416	2256	2085	1737	602	.....	552	125	3791
7610	912	.....	1685	3467	4356	3307	1993	659	.....	1446	276	5618
8546	1107	.....	2464	4334	5124	3669	2135	723	.....	2315	737	6201
5258	587	.....	1194	2401	3158	2406	1747	573	.....	1012	442	4381
8460	914	.....	1802	3612	4678	3628	3466	986	.....	1876	466	7427
.....	.....	13294	1511	2342	3302	2614	1821	928	776	849	.....	4804
8865	992	12	1660	3333	4906	4052	3100	1323	.....	1087	286	7351
4221	723	558	793	1846	2323	2084	1407	616	.....	428	86	3695
4240	628	.....	1295	1907	2407	1813	1123	375	.....	1344	397	3196
4529	324	.....	1111	1870	2389	1982	1500	491	29	641	126	3629
2910	267	.....	699	1165	1776	1476	943	257	.....	1148	491	2927
163	19	.....	42	56	78	68	45	33	8	.....	.....	131
45	4	.....	3	20	40	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161669	20788	21661	39215	73272	95282	75925	53639	18608	2954	34776	10674	146952
4203	56	.....	1073	1560	2497	1988	2085	1505	.....	120	25	4911
2111	17	.....	290	799	1406	1255	1696	578	11	.....	.....	3422
1639	31	.....	165	375	682	685	635	644	.....	350	150	1734
1771	126	.....	323	766	998	1000	1032	189	.....	.....	.....	2226
1379	377	.....	414	770	1010	945	715	301	.....	.....	.....	1699
11103	607	.....	2265	4270	6593	5873	6163	3217	11	470	175	13992

TABLE B.—The Public Schools

TOWNS.	Population of Ontario, according to census of 1871.	School Population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
			Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total Number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
								Under 5.	5 to 10.
Amherstburgh	1936	600	519	25	544	266	278	.....	121
Barrie	3398	850	804	.....	804	381	423	.....	441
Belleville	7305	2000	1848	31	1879	889	990	17	925
Berlin	2743	750	747	.....	747	403	344	.....	428
Bothwell	995	355	355	7	362	178	184	.....	180
Bowmanville	3034	750	674	8	682	346	336	.....	189
Brantford	8107	2300	2335	32	2367	1140	1227	3	1175
Brockville	5102	1200	1087	3	1090	543	547	.....	475
Chatham	5873	1780	1711	19	1730	939	791	.....	784
Clifton	1610	425	397	1	398	208	190	.....	221
Cobourg	4442	1100	827	12	839	487	352	22	489
Collingwood	2829	910	869	7	876	509	367	.....	403
Cornwall	2033	500	454	12	466	265	201	5	154
Dundas	3135	1000	932	10	942	493	449	10	494
Galt	3827	1120	880	11	891	465	426	.....	525
Goderich	3954	1064	1050	17	1067	539	528	.....	578
Guelph	6878	1900	1846	44	1890	988	902	11	990
Ingersoll	4022	1173	1018	14	1032	498	534	.....	599
Lindsay	4049	1400	1144	27	1171	601	570	30	653
Milton	891	320	312	4	316	193	123	.....	168
Napanee	2967	850	684	.....	684	373	311	.....	408
Niagara	1600	437	354	18	372	216	156	3	166
Oakville	1684	598	504	14	518	259	259	.....	333
Owen Sound	3369	900	796	30	826	414	412	.....	.....
Paris	2640	782	725	12	737	387	350	.....	341
Perth	2375	650	592	16	608	297	311	4	281
Peterborough	4611	1300	1235	13	1248	613	635	.....	690
Picton	2361	650	597	21	618	297	321	.....	286
Port Hope	5114	1112	1059	145	1204	710	494	.....	.....
Prescott	2617	660	619	.....	619	306	313	12	257
Sandwich	1160	366	324	5	329	149	180	5	142
Sarnia	2929	900	892	1	893	482	411	.....	240
St. Catharines	7864	2250	1969	10	1979	970	1009	.....	1077
St. Marys	3120	1025	1015	16	1031	507	524	.....	497
St. Thomas	2197	700	666	8	674	344	330	.....	393
Simcoe	1856	500	443	4	447	245	202	.....	248
Strathroy	3232	730	712	11	723	364	359	.....	334
Stratford	4313	1150	1120	15	1135	562	573	14	694
Whitby	2732	1000	934	13	947	519	428	.....	543
Windsor	4253	1000	902	11	913	469	444	.....	.....
Woodstock	3982	1172	1037	37	1074	563	511	.....	538
Total	143139	40229	36988	684	37672	19377	18295	136	17457
VILLAGES.									
Arnprior	1714	500	370	.....	370	190	180	.....	.....
Ashburnham	1197	250	150	.....	150	80	70	.....	100
Aurora	1132	430	385	10	395	203	192	.....	100
Bath	601	162	145	6	151	77	74	.....	82
Bradford	1130	300	278	.....	278	147	131	.....	82
Brampton	2090	525	510	4	514	240	274	.....	313
Brighton	1357	369	364	18	382	176	206	.....	207
Caledonia	1246	280	273	10	283	157	126	.....	120
Carleton Place	1205	420	345	15	360	195	165	.....	211
Cayuga	803	260	246	17	263	146	117	4	154
Chippewa	922	300	264	9	273	144	129	.....	135
Clinton	2016	560	560	.....	560	270	290	.....	340

of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.			NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.									
10 to 16.	16 to 21.	Age not reported.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	Number of children of all ages not attending any school.	Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of Pupils.
135	21	267	52	78	146	101	116	51		100	....	316
363	.....	.....	40	75	122	214	188	165		12	8	386
923	14	.....	164	211	546	571	352	25		36	30	929
319	.....	.....	34	84	140	166	225	98		60	15	429
175	7	.....	56	49	95	93	68	1		....	.....	143
482	11	.....	37	102	139	152	161	91		.....	.....	387
1163	29	.....	247	367	569	434	512	238		100	50	1067
612	3	.....	48	93	188	159	258	67	277	20	20	639
927	19	.....	177	390	492	365	267	39	.....	60	30	625
176	1	.....	33	55	79	88	103	40	.....	31	24	181
319	9	.....	75	150	192	197	140	85	.....	.....	.....	381
466	7	.....	124	222	245	156	105	28	.....	300	.....	312
291	12	4	16	57	102	104	114	73	.....	.....	.....	214
428	10	.....	73	149	380	266	115	9	.....	30	22	267
355	11	.....	41	81	175	202	272	120	.....	.....	.....	508
472	17	.....	62	109	259	236	285	116	.....	.....	.....	552
850	33	6	227	402	619	399	211	32	.....	30	15	676
419	14	.....	100	171	337	246	170	8	.....	120	60	451
461	27	.....	102	210	354	277	199	29	.....	125	55	476
144	4	.....	30	45	66	71	89	15	.....	.....	.....	138
276	.....	.....	81	157	249	99	92	6	.....	.....	.....	277
201	2	.....	43	72	115	81	44	17	.....	7	.....	141
174	11	.....	48	64	123	99	128	56	.....	.....	.....	274
.....	.....	826	60	114	161	210	260	21	.....	.....	.....	516
384	12	.....	43	115	189	229	149	12	.....	.....	.....	378
285	38	.....	32	58	99	126	244	44	5	10	.....	361
545	13	.....	99	213	366	330	216	13	11	.....	.....	602
251	81	.....	51	67	141	108	161	90	.....	40	.....	362
.....	.....	1204	104	115	195	453	215	122	.....	.....	.....	511
350	.....	.....	13	73	124	143	153	113	.....	30	15	333
182	.....	.....	19	49	59	78	88	36	.....	27	17	177
491	1	.....	89	144	218	159	221	62	.....	.....	.....	459
896	6	.....	145	271	407	474	478	204	.....	230	138	952
518	16	.....	94	155	253	248	217	64	.....	17	11	493
273	8	.....	78	138	154	129	149	26	.....	.....	.....	300
195	4	.....	35	67	141	127	73	4	.....	.....	.....	209
378	11	.....	64	135	159	175	184	6	.....	18	.....	319
412	15	.....	132	283	331	194	190	5	.....	74	48	405
393	11	.....	84	99	222	187	210	145	.....	14	14	462
.....	11	902	56	103	194	208	258	94	.....	100	.....	451
502	34	.....	88	132	262	209	239	144	.....	.....	.....	529
16347	523	3209	3196	5724	9407	8509	7919	2624	293	1634	578	17528
.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	100	.....	168
50	.....	.....	7	11	34	41	31	26	.....	35	15	104
285	10	.....	67	69	97	65	68	29	.....	12	.....	164
63	6	.....	3	30	20	50	42	6	.....	17	6	86
196	.....	.....	37	58	83	60	36	4	.....	25	12	94
197	4	.....	35	68	133	124	141	13	.....	105	75	253
157	18	.....	14	59	143	94	66	6	.....	5	.....	110
143	20	.....	12	35	60	83	65	28	.....	30	20	174
134	15	.....	13	31	70	19	103	124	.....	40	20	167
92	13	.....	35	57	72	56	28	15	.....	.....	.....	96
129	9	.....	17	45	49	60	72	30	.....	27	12	130
220	.....	.....	40	60	150	100	150	60	.....	.....	.....	292

TABLE B.—The Public Schools

VILLAGES—*Continued.*	Population of Ontario, according to census of 1871.	School Population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
			Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total Number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
								Under 5.	5 to 10.
Colborne	823	240	188	.....	188	113	75	.....	.....
Dunnville	1452	450	372	10	382	215	167	17	201
Elora	1498	600	533	18	551	304	247	.....	235
Embro	484	200	164	.....	164	70	94	.....	65
Fergus	1666	520	515	11	526	287	239	.....	248
Fort Erie	835	280	258	.....	258	153	105	.....	121
Gananoque	2020	629	475	6	481	281	200	.....	373
Garden Island	762	250	199	2	201	116	85	.....	134
Georgetown	1282	350	316	15	331	179	152	.....	196
Hawkesbury	1671	375	240	.....	240	134	106	.....	.....
Hespeler	797	390	338	4	342	183	159	.....	221
Holland Landing	649	212	179	16	195	98	97	2	83
Iroquois	781	215	198	.....	198	79	119	.....	85
Kemptville	872	380	370	11	381	174	207	3	229
Kincardine	1907	750	611	.....	611	298	313	.....	352
Lanark	740	230	164	1	165	92	73	.....	.....
Listowel	976	320	300	.....	300	160	140	.....	140
Merrickville	923	350	334	.....	334	193	141	.....	190
Mitchell	1802	650	532	10	542	274	268	.....	247
Morrisburgh	1156	302	275	15	290	175	115	18	165
Mount Forest	1370	593	543	17	560	256	304	.....	296
Newburgh	828	340	323	9	332	115	217	.....	85
Newcastle	1109	250	225	.....	225	125	100	.....	125
New Edinburgh	596	150	118	4	122	70	52	.....	53
New Hamburgh	1003	375	370	2	372	192	180	.....	223
Newmarket	1760	444	424	13	437	241	196	6	220
Oilsprings	551	269	206	3	209	91	118	.....	91
Orangeville	1458	333	297	5	302	176	126	.....	115
Orillia	1322	450	260	10	270	140	130	.....	100
Oshawa	3185	810	804	10	814	415	399	.....	476
Pembroke	1508	350	340	12	352	210	142	.....	98
Petrolia	2651	780	724	16	740	334	406	.....	440
Portsmouth	1702	400	292	2	294	147	147	2	124
Port Colborne	988	350	339	19	358	187	171	.....	186
Port Dalhousie	1081	334	320	2	322	168	154	.....	153
Preston	1408	475	383	.....	383	201	182	.....	240
Renfrew	865	200	198	.....	198	107	91	.....	100
Richmond	487	180	179	.....	179	89	90	.....	79
Seaforth	1368	450	372	22	394	195	199	.....	180
Smith's Falls	1150	447	306	2	308	153	155	.....	134
Southampton	858	320	273	.....	273	140	133	.....	132
Stirling	779	274	229	6	235	125	110	.....	130
Streetsville	617	170	126	5	131	70	61	.....	87
Thorold	1635	494	494	16	510	253	257	.....	251
Trenton	1796	530	500	13	513	235	278	.....	288
Vienna	593	240	182	4	186	101	85	.....	97
Wardsville	539	180	163	.....	163	75	88	.....	37
Waterloo	1594	550	477	3	480	259	221	.....	244
Welland	1110	350	332	.....	332	171	161	.....	146
Wellington	517	151	131	14	145	79	66	.....	120
Yorkville	2203	586	563	6	569	300	269	.....	313
Total	77140	23874	20944	423	21367	11023	10344	52	10480

of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.			NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.									
10 to 16.	16 to 21.	Age not reported.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	Number of children of all ages not attending any school.	Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of Pupils.
.....	.....	188	32	38	70	30	8	10	.....	.....	.....	104
154	10	.....	62	75	113	81	18	24	9	.....	.....	131
298	18	.....	56	103	176	109	88	19	.....	.....	4	225
89	10	.....	13	24	50	42	27	8	.....	.....	.....	69
266	12	.....	33	86	127	127	103	50	.....	10	1	249
137	.....	.....	24	51	71	47	53	12	.....	12	6	106
102	6	.....	37	63	170	123	83	5	.....	.....	.....	223
65	2	.....	14	23	51	33	46	34	.....	50	42	104
120	15	.....	15	43	68	97	84	24	.....	34	20	184
.....	.....	240	13	31	22	26	42	106	.....	.....	.....	139
118	3	.....	36	55	93	70	57	31	.....	40	40	149
96	14	.....	15	39	56	29	36	20	.....	33	11	88
113	.....	.....	6	11	27	66	73	15	.....	.....	.....	84
138	11	.....	28	41	63	54	77	118	.....	.....	.....	159
248	11	.....	57	77	143	197	123	14	.....	140	.....	254
.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	79
160	.....	.....	10	15	18	35	188	34	.....	20	5	176
144	.....	.....	.....	160	46	97	25	6	.....	16	.....	133
285	10	.....	53	69	133	108	129	50	.....	117	17	264
82	25	.....	25	52	82	65	58	8	.....	20	12	133
247	17	.....	43	91	166	134	109	17	.....	.....	.....	227
108	90	49	16	35	34	42	46	38	121	300	20	88
100	.....	.....	.....	50	120	25	20	10	.....	.....	.....	110
65	4	.....	4	14	28	28	41	7	.....	5	5	73
147	2	.....	21	36	91	88	78	58	.....	5	.....	184
204	7	.....	46	77	128	95	70	21	.....	.....	.....	214
115	3	.....	34	27	37	52	51	8	.....	60	40	97
182	5	.....	26	52	106	75	37	6	.....	.....	.....	145
160	10	12	10	50	70	52	42	46	.....	.....	30	150
329	9	.....	61	124	377	112	119	21	.....	.....	.....	421
78	9	167	42	63	98	75	57	17	.....	.....	.....	153
264	16	20	87	134	195	129	137	58	.....	40	.....	331
166	2	.....	15	38	70	62	56	53	.....	15	.....	158
106	66	.....	54	35	59	40	37	17	116	.....	.....	148
167	2	.....	9	36	87	96	77	17	.....	17	.....	150
143	.....	.....	12	38	73	88	106	66	.....	43	20	177
98	.....	.....	26	22	53	29	55	13	.....	.....	.....	93
100	.....	.....	20	31	46	42	25	15	.....	.....	.....	39
192	22	.....	31	99	64	102	58	40	.....	60	30	180
172	2	.....	4	49	64	61	61	69	.....	73	35	151
141	.....	.....	23	55	69	83	25	18	.....	27	12	92
99	6	.....	8	28	82	53	54	10	.....	60	50	129
39	5	.....	6	15	30	42	24	14	.....	12	6	71
243	16	.....	59	138	169	95	39	10	.....	.....	.....	177
212	13	.....	67	77	95	118	90	66	.....	20	20	254
85	2	2	23	34	32	42	43	12	.....	.....	.....	88
126	.....	.....	9	23	54	47	25	5	.....	12	5	104
233	3	.....	30	48	83	103	163	53	.....	.....	.....	269
186	.....	.....	32	58	111	67	62	2	.....	18	.....	140
11	14	.....	1	16	42	31	49	6	.....	.....	.....	73
250	6	.....	64	105	145	103	86	66	.....	.....	.....	245
9049	573	1213	1692	3277	5368	4399	4062	1788	781	1655	591	9822

TABLE B.—The Public Schools

TOTALS.	Population of Ontario, according to census of 1871.	School Population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
			Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total Number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
								Under 5.	5 to 10.
Total Counties	1267986	392559	337033	21862	358[illegible]	190187	168708	2036	152741
" Cities	132586	32953	[illegible]	324	28302	14479	13913	67	10615
" Towns	143139	40229	36[illegible]8	684	37672	[illegible]	18295	136	17457
" Villages	77140	23874	29[illegible]4	423	21367	11025	[illegible]	52	10480
Grand Total, 1871	1620851	489615	423033	23293	446326	235066	211260	2291	197293
" 1870	.....	483966	420188	22330	442518	233381	209137	.....	.....
Increase	.....	5649	2545	1263	3808	1685	2123	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.			NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.									
10 to 16.	16 to 21.	Age not reported.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	Number of children of all ages not attending any school.	Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of Pupils.
161669	20788	21661	39215	73272	95282	75925	53630	18608	2954	34776	10674	146952
11103	607	.....	2265	4270	6598	5873	6163	3217	11	470	175	13992
10347	523	3209	3196	5721	9107	8509	7919	2623	293	1034	575	17528
9049	573	1213	1092	3277	5368	4259	4062	1788	781	1655	591	9822
198168	22491	26083	46368	86543	116450	94076	71783	26236	4039	38535	12018	188294
.. ..	.....	.....	46680	83320	113307	89048	67949	34097	8059	31265	.....	181638
.....	.....	... ...	.....	3223	3343	5600	3834	.....	.....	7270	.....	6656
.....	.....	... .	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	7860	4020	.....	.....	.....

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class, (lowest).	2nd class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Glengarry	1219	937	1074	1022	800	216	3182	3472	3572	1620	161	790	1471	426
Stormont	1071	796	939	876	948	115	2373	2607	2379	1087	58	364	1084	369
Dundas	1127	910	1040	1207	1266	119	3284	3317	3309	1160	20	195	1128	539
Prescott	1069	689	622	565	597	144	1776	2097	2009	919	158	448	719	303
Russell	672	360	282	248	109	17	1039	1026	989	393	120	143	472	152
Carleton	1747	1330	1501	1556	1210	158	3822	4330	4159	1442	184	464	1536	726
Grenville	1256	988	958	1039	807	128	3320	3277	3208	1008	82	274	968	325
Leeds	1975	1736	1982	1636	1139	111	5197	5070	5339	2247	250	855	2436	1031
Lanark	1768	1576	1446	1216	782	...	4299	4720	4596	1879	533	910	2023	819
Renfrew	1511	1043	1125	855	534	141	2268	2754	2815	137	251	366	1309	611
Frontenac	1972	1777	1645	941	550	19	4310	3909	4011	1145	94	233	1491	694
Addington / Lennox	1571	1417	1583	1058	658	38	4104	3884	3895	1279	303	669	1897	638
P. Edward	1260	1001	1083	975	562	35	3383	3713	3714	2213	831	1332	2853	1620
Hastings	3339	2582	2321	1266	382	24	5567	5918	5959	2901	1153	1696	3532	1802
Northumberland	2569	2306	2352	1391	677	56	6294	6720	6538	4674	1021	1101	4924	2505
Durham	2256	1679	1878	1465	713	33	5629	5969	6077	3651	679	2055	4381	2267
Peterborough	1498	1222	1537	1269	863	..	5010	4259	4421	2044	...	...	2384	1261
Victoria	2363	1591	1683	1443	884	111	5311	5249	5357	2640	403	1198	3185	1173
Ontario	2853	1942	2310	1942	1664	900	7250	7465	7430	3356	951	1696	4119	2139
York	4214	2905	2968	2535	1828	374	10346	10325	10397	5788	1690	2627	5896	4140
Peel	1751	1309	1426	1264	1159	101	5045	4658	4657	2182	441	737	2498	1350
Simcoe	4564	3127	3062	2373	1720	170	8377	9792	8157	3762	662	1961	4740	4514
Halton	1780	1144	1148	986	344	14	3948	3840	3791	2370	267	729	1938	1017
Wentworth	2014	1587	1598	1339	1047	174	5644	5309	5344	2797	620	1149	3253	2045
Brant	1173	976	1093	1011	874	190	3874	3679	3761	1700	381	885	2208	1349
Lincoln	1229	860	985	992	598	130	3168	3010	3236	1368	451	882	1953	861
Welland	1264	828	871	873	938	116	3267	3435	3685	2680	368	835	2062	916
Haldimand	1628	1162	1200	1137	867	52	4277	3989	4056	2149	469	1029	2097	1382
Norfolk	2221	1741	1783	1335	1241	235	5024	5188	5740	2284	604	1214	2905	1412
Oxford	2810	2233	2343	2264	1494	265	8481	8407	8414	4454	1841	2217	5310	3214
Waterloo	3181	1558	1250	1365	834	202	5512	5358	6079	2416	1515	1382	2959	1872
Wellington	3852	2601	2974	2693	2108	263	9726	9602	9824	4971	580	1772	5202	3240
Grey	4805	3642	3760	3067	1920	463	6291	10956	11549	5182	2250	992	6327	3739
Perth	3195	2213	2288	1934	1604	245	7167	7635	7743	3127	973	1369	3886	2203
Huron	5462	3853	4397	2796	1544	129	11506	10766	12061	5732	1600	2830	6751	3907
Bruce	3066	2428	2754	2446	2072	...	10525	6401	7538	2952	...	...	4550	2780
Middlesex	4803	3431	4032	3292	2850	151	12937	12082	12189	6575	1230	3636	7564	4220
Elgin	1959	1334	1621	1557	1612	334	5414	5569	5476	3337	853	1678	3385	1824
Kent	2691	1957	1613	1550	1025	84	6565	6008	5933	3042	671	1775	3943	1929
Lambton	2462	1653	1680	1565	1562	152	5930	5710	5783	2608	472	956	3075	2001
Essex	1863	1326	1220	947	728	65	3298	3573	3637	1456	921	587	1682	596
Dt. of Algoma	78	79	75	68	23	...	243	231	222	91	...	46	51	75
" Parry Sound	20	14	16	30	...	...	20	45	25	4	...	...	3	...
Total	95181	69843	73518	61389	45137	6276	224003	225324	229074	108822	26111	46077	126150	69986
CITIES.														
Toronto	3863	2187	1840	1553	1021	385	10118	7076	9199	4343	2818	1276	8712	5003
Hamilton	3039	677	1136	742	285	151	6035	5588	5582	1501	2000	1145	3622	3357
Kingston	386	640	675	597	402	149	471	2436	2277	1632	1248	801	2087	1359
London	1248	974	808	498	426	254	3636	3060	3436	2168	891	1348	1107	1548
Ottawa	1446	1014	931	406	320	...	2483	2589	2651	1698	1574	1563	1166	1703
Total	9982	5492	5390	3796	2454	939	22743	20749	23145	11342	8531	6133	16694	12970

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Domestic Economy (Girls only).	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
204	210	572	228	263	...	77	49	102	47	42	97	57	14	85	11	91	1102	...
225	109	115	164	371	162	13	4	4	2	...	40	8	5	139	...	7	284	...
125	102	237	196	...	...	20	6	13	11	6	59	6	10	48	...	...	301	26
111	82	411	87	351	84	20	...	24	...	...	16	2	13	28	...	...	159	..
22	45	97	27	148	...	10	2	10	10	14	15	10	5	13	48	80	290	...
107	231	484	398	125	111	55	20	51	37	12	67	41	24	152	2	114	271	211
51	119	402	206	168	148	33	...	1	...	...	35	8	11	83	2	88	15	42
260	409	491	847	171	30	13	48	47	96	50	176	50	67	163	2	46	210	196
109	148	339	423	129	...	52	70	51	18	1	48	41	15	56	8	470	567	218
30	68	162	72	179	...	4	5	5	40	14	36	34	18	54	21	25	94	203
95	83	394	303	155	..	26	85	70	25	...	32	18	27	153	45	3	304	12
121	176	367	500	253	90	62	23	118	1	1	88	21	31	273	12	104	614	...
239	466	597	645	...	...	306	109	223	218	199	226	97	106	236	4	760	612	32
225	313	515	728	970	160	211	153	105	179	38	188	46	162	298	95	1128	1570	515
406	490	354	630	967	11	47	90	39	35	23	192	55	96	125	4	269	1282	103
270	393	432	831	535	89	450	130	127	126	...	288	108	62	223	2	703	1382	159
...	744	...	...	..	...	...	...	138	...	...	254	92	81	305	158	8	1128	77
212	283	234	597	430	14	253	34	104	81	64	81	51	39	74	11	880	1648	310
246	655	862	1422	457	139	329	151	188	310	270	224	115	264	265	34	768	2413	375
310	648	1239	1748	564	169	521	315	268	148	186	282	153	190	479	16	1120	4165	353
392	378	509	686	284	57	83	131	93	125	119	85	52	48	162		440	1410	149
1605	677	858	1456	1169	128	148	82	138	59	49	98	109	85	291	6	514	2124	510
114	354	387	824	19	...	76	80	132	49	59	124	56	40	133	26	206	507	62
99	388	632	714	927	62	289	60	69	84	42	134	59	43	189	...	328	2358	401
157	378	165	561	68	25	219	102	74	16	45	169	67	50	155	...	541	1268	235
108	205	481	395	462	119	106	49	4	8	14	79	31	31	119	...	112	861	149
118	189	367	410	35	..	111	60	94	95	11	111	42	33	276	25	310	995	104
212	293	400	712	314	123	170	205	83	98	53	160	52	93	209	199	7	890	137
36	173	371	864	640	41	108	207	89	122	15	119	65	40	348	6	345	1687	...
484	702	1126	1604	1858	151	347	507	239	275	105	348	178	233	604	61	1153	2424	858
144	144	486	579	655	...	44	204	72	122	76	99	72	79	233	1	743	3070	20
496	902	906	1850	1334	429	327	171	192	211	156	242	115	217	483	23	708	3112	263
153	443	829	1524	1297	319	140	165	72	167	44	194	104	145	402	43	807	3446	251
244	373	443	1049	473	..	207	27	123	53	54	229	96	103	153	...	631	2908	101
198	738	555	1732	1755	166	288	173	253	143	125	289	221	211	370	10	1327	2478	348
...	1572	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	..	193	94	105	489	..	73	897	229
1035	1088	1171	2699	487	172	260	289	308	169	121	510	266	299	397	15	1244	3302	265
380	778	703	1135	...	...	498	242	358	193	134	391	142	128	691	59	389	549	18
190	326	580	737	726	...	233	91	101	93	27	148	73	68	291	8	682	1371	60
89	151	398	588	401	93	79	58	28	44	19	89	30	10	129	1	90	1509	169
145	89	301	155	1405	5	52	11	33	...	75	35	10	12	69	12	515	348	84
...	10	...	30	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9767	16125	19982	30356	20543	3097	6297	4148	4377	3510	2257	6294	2949	3313	9448	970	17829	55925	7293
488	766	1637	2103	2452	...	...	93	881	...	157	490	226	238	421	245	349	6038	...
60	704	628	280	6033	...	485	2010	454	3	...	92	23	58	100	...	150	4601	...
462	654	715	415	975	...	112	6	68	..	92	317	149	153	219	368	522	551	61
460	1057	1057	1057	460	...	502	100	550	20	...	557	170	380	191	..	372	890	807
...	750	1320	933	2509	124	241	282	266	523	386	282	254	281	68	329	1547	2259	...
1470	3931	5357	4788	6431	124	1340	2491	2219	546	635	1738	822	1110	999	942	2940	14330	868

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class, (lowest.)	2nd class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Amherstburgh	143	96	38	...	...	...	258	393	386	289	119	51	274	119
Barrie	174	156	141	129	118	86	574	578	663	363	39	144	361	195
Belleville	501	391	396	283	212		1631	1555	1538	996	487	536	1176	861
Berlin	184	131	112	107	100	113	382	427	622	395	280	192	304	289
Bothwell	122	88	60	56	36	...	329	118	354	216	...	8	240	103
Bowmanville	173	141	127	218	23	...	509	448	509	368	90	201	509	509
Brantford	929	448	532	140	308	..	2129	2011	2065	1295	1411	700	1779	467
Brockville	352	257	211	118	99	53	1060	786	993	418	648	132	620	509
Chatham	433	521	369	211	157	...	1214	1216	1234	636	617	665	947	243
Clifton	100	83	85	74	112	...	355	286	306	200	101	135	210	153
Coburg	181	204	220	153	79	2	651	621	639	348	66	150	338	273
Collingwood	420	166	102	188	...	...	654	543	613	256	...	96	60	150
Cornwall	290	80	30	40	26	...	466	340	292	161	...	131	131	...
Dundas	255	186	212	172	117	...	919	834	851	634	...	34	1424	529
Galt	425	161	62	79	79	85	891	891	891	466	586	466	891	891
Goderich	402	228	234	191	12	...	1067	955	827	665	630	437	1067	1067
Guelph	568	439	309	491	71	12	1847	1309	1497	1003	771	354	1109	380
Ingersoll	305	240	237	148	96	...	1032	644	975	481	250	389	944	511
Lindsay	445	516	66	111	33	...	934	916	912	644	131	262	693	328
Milton	90	40	125	61	...	...	316	316	316	186	...	..	171	15
Napanee	195	67	233	199	..	...	635	637	637	637	489	...	199	489
Niagara	66	75	73	64	65	39	348	329	339	189	...	45	149	169
Oakville	335	115	110	59	19	...	498	352	444	216	242	120	311	25
Owen Sound	302	131	246	117	125	...	..	456	512	480	...	...	503	72
Paris	269	174	158	169	33	...	714	598	724	365	186	184	350	194
Perth	284	124	111	133	...	...	216	274	352	289	24	135	289	114
Peterborough	417	350	236	192	43	...	1248	1021	1044	974	620	902	890	865
Picton	185	109	179	119	18	...	385	389	469	349	401	81	522	101
Port Hope	316	173	402	206	150	...	...	988	988	456	...	...	45	131
Prescott	264	76	92	147	40	...	355	431	435	273	327	116	385	188
Sandwich	61	83	75	92	18	...	279	829	329	186	71	186	196	214
Sarnia	266	192	155	177	62	...	701	781	654	272	398	144	763	763
St. Catharines	474	459	441	328	236	41	1808	1264	1497	752	454	367	250	653
St. Marys	279	192	232	167	157	...	617	635	641	648	287	4	639	675
St. Thomas	129	302	107	128	.	...	646	576	576	380	145	235	380	325
Simcoe	132	87	97	79	52	...	407	407	447	274	272	274	447	274
Strathroy	229	128	124	120	122	...	723	723	723	366	128	124	366	242
Stratford	537	163	128	98	115	94	1065	797	797	709	...	417	697	295
Whitby	303	171	182	123	46	...	927	788	788	522	250	669	515	425
Windsor	219	198	227	182	87	...	694	554	554	398	554	...	486	486
Woodstock	243	242	223	149	217	...	1074	1074	1074	696	624	302	831	514
Total	11967	8183	7499	6017	3283	525	30558	28354	30507	19451	11688	9388	22878	14806
VILLAGES.														
Arnprior	54	45	70	85	116	...	169	169	169	95	...	...	160	...
Ashburnham	60	40	30	13	7	..	59	90	90	50	...	...	80	10
Aurora	150	26	91	72	48	8	300	295	350	205	...	128	224	128
Batu	19	25	45	26	36	...	87	151	130	100	..	80	108	25
Bradford	68	32	73	43	31	...	147	148	147	120	..	...	120	...
Brampton	156	59	195	104	...	...	481	358	344	252	302	147	309	127
Brighton	74	56	114	98	40	...	380	310	310	310	37	...	310	257
Caledonia	70	68	70	55	20	...	263	213	253	95	...	75	213	213
Carleton Place	95	60	75	63	76	...	347	263	355	165	...	87	165	165
Cayuga	65	48	85	35	30	...	230	177	190	54	..	40	70	38
Chippewa	54	39	36	68	47	29	219	210	192	174	..	76	154	20
Clinton	100	100	110	50	50		320	320	320	320	160	40	320	200

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Domestic Economy (Girls only).	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
...	65	46	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	9	...	83	58	321	...
21	39	102	104	84	...	...	30	26	...	21	34	4	20	50	60	60	140	...
170	160	263	311	476	...	268	330	230	...	126	31	16	11	60	75		1396	50
35	...	52	32	170	...	32	25	25	...	32	10	6	3	17	...	549	459	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	19	..	4	...	...	5	...	..	3	...	..	294	...
23	23	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	682	...
198	271	328	266	798	...	227	508	185	...	...	610	168	228	232	333	1216	1131	...
107	230	240	240	...	...	33	33	33	...	33	104	30	33	122	...	69	...	..
122	131	194	194	30	...	...	...	149	126	...	132	59	66	99	20	299	211	...
15	125	46	105	125	..	...	...	46	42	...	8	5	6	55	20	41	20	...
53	57	106	170	...	..	9	11	28	...	5	32	19	36	55	...	2	...	.
10	30	39	30	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	8	10	9	25	...	91	...	.
16	16	82	82	...	...	66	...	6	6	...	8	9	5	16	...	...	...	
38	72	142	98	222	...			8	...	...	10	2	164	7	...	...	72	
85	85	141	141	79	164	79	586	164	243	243	164	164	13	164	...	891	516	
...	168	168	168	203	.	58		...	13	...	13	...	42	50	...	114	1067	..
164	211	164	243	...	...	130	73	73	130	130	160	31	....	58	57	336	1062	76
20	...	220	337	...	...	20	42	2	...	42	15	4	...	30	...	...	...	..
47	150	150	150	838	...	..	...	10	60	..	25	...	...	...	..	103	202	...
..	...	...	24	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	316	...
294	....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13	...	..	...	684	..
6	93	83	78	123	...	...	...	6	25	...	12	13	...	36	...	...	...	129
...	...	10	13	120	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	44	...	...	..	120	...
..	147	..	...	...	...	...		...	...		19	10	16	31	...	..	...	...
56	56	173	173	...	...	33	...	33	33	..	33	16	6	37	...	...	103	336
26	...	75	75	211	...	6	54	...	19	..		6	...	16	...	16	73	40
18	25	40	12	128	10	8	11	25	...	...	18	16	...	12	16		50	...
10	52	56	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	40	58	68	80	...	40	30	40	...	35	3	...	20	30	...	48	327	100
30	30	78	90	229	...	38	...	22	...	38	...	...	...	6	...	22	90	..
...	...	40	87	...	.	...	52	...	52	87	...	4	...	2	...	...	646	...
182	300	305	251	1251	...	57	30	12	6	4	43	17	8	66	...	65	340	...
64	1	311	217	124	124	40	...	...	...	...	111	12	42	60	...	...	124	..
..	...	128	128	235	....	128	128	..	128	128			...	...	...	380	129	...
...	83	83		..	...	83	182	..	83	...	83	5	83	83	...	447	447	447
...	...	85	85	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	85
...	20	295	295	30	...	...	...	...	95	...	96	61	...	...	...	275	395	130
23	152	142	142	822	...	1	12	12	.	...	23	32	14	22	..	150	651	...
106	269	205	106	1	...	64	64	41	1	...	3	...	...	5	..	...	312	...
151	...	62	301	...	...	79	30	51	....	79	45	33	42	43	...	366	331	112
2185	3452	4836	4997	6379	298	1598	2231	1236	1129	1003	1879	755	933	1499	664	5612	13434	1505
...	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
8	56	48	48	...	...	14	.	14	24	...	18	8	1	24	...	...	...	...
30	30	30	30	...	...	62	..	15	...	...	20	4	8	25	...	...	...	...
...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	36	74	...	...	74	..	19	19	...	...	...	4	...	74	514	...
...		90	90	...	...	...	...	..	15	...	22	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
...	48	38	48	213	...	...	...	..	29	...	...	...	...	20	...	213	70	...
...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...
...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	7	...	...	...	...
...	65	65	65	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	29	17	19	20	...	27	144	...
...	50	60	20	...	...	...	...	...	36	...		8	...	4	...	...	...	...

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

VILLAGES—*Continued.*	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class, (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Colborne	84	51	45	8	...	...	...	188	188	104	...	...	104	...
Dunnville	130	40	60	115	37	212	...	291	248	148	...	...	254	...
Elora	161	124	86	62	78	40	503	376	515	346	...	70	303	124
Embro	30	27	40	46	21	...	134	152	107	107	...	85	107	107
Fergus	145	83	141	60	87	...	490	501	389	262	116	207	353	107
Fort Erie	75	47	45	47	44	...	258	258	258	91	...	91	44	47
Gananoque	236	137	56	52	...	...	481	335	365	164	...	108	395	245
Garden Island	85	30	32	30	24	...	147	201	201	54	101	54	56	24
Georgetown	108	81	73	40	29	...	311	252	242	202	...	95	202	44
Hawkesbury	45	56	41	51	28	19	69	56	51	30	...	...	36	...
Hespeler	105	18	60	98	23	...	314	307	251	44	...	...	154	161
Holland Landing	51	40	48	30	26	...	104	195	144	82	...	78	144	56
Iroquois	60	12	10	41	23	...	150	150	15	93	...	...	27	16
Kemptville	72	88	117	72	31	...	381	342	321	251	...	177	271	198
Kincardine	144	115	125	190	37	...	611	461	460	268	...	116	191	60
Lanark	32	30	20	45	38	...	...	163	163	103	...	...	161	..
Listowel	60	140	45	40	12	3	250	250	250	200	...	55	250	55
Merrickville	155	32	50	59	38	...	334	161	127	110	60	...	106	95
Mitchell	..	...	...	...	...	...	530	512	512	298	...	104	268	127
Morrisburgh	42	55	74	80	39	...	248	190	200	26	...	...	16	25
Mount Forest	141	118	90	61	80	35	352	415	405	412	227	105	388	304
Newburgh	53	48	33	79	...	...	207	124	124	93	53	...	79	15
Newcastle	90	90	24	15	...	...	200	129	180	54	...	...	54	47
New Edinburgh	20	20	14	17	13	6	63	63	63	50	20	15	40	10
New Hamburgh	121	86	86	53	26	..	372	372	372	187	...	187	137	127
Newmarket	117	75	130	70	45	...	350	271	350	224	222	199	245	214
Oilsprings	49	42	43	50	24	1	141	141	170	68	...	7	28	42
Orangeville	40	51	145	60	.	...	296	218	208	46	...	14	28	24
Orillia	130	30	25	20	30	36	200	200	200	140	160	140	140	100
Oshawa	256	150	149	199	42	18	580	556	564	323	410	248	495	450
Pembroke	140	112	59	41	...	...	127	189	215	131	...	10	114	70
Petrolia	215	168	183	61	113	...	579	480	582	260	310	104	310	310
Portsmouth	71	62	62	52	39	8	180	190	183	68	70	49	80	70
Port Colborne	78	44	51	67	40	20	147	270	248	155	...	84	165	114
Port Dalhousie	113	80	76	34	16	3	301	301	322	209	193	209	301	149
Preston	133	46	115	56	20	...	344	367	345	223	195	174	227	227
Renfrew	50	28	30	40	50	...	120	120	120	120	...	...	120	...
Richmond	30	35	40	45	29	...	50	107	100	40	...	...	25	20
Seaforth	139	91	45	42	39	38	317	317	317	163	230	119	165	91
Smith's Falls	101	73	46	109	...	...	265	291	211	145	...	...	174	67
Southampton	65	88	41	54	25	...	243	243	273	102	153	102	102	102
Stirling	88	50	74	23	...	...	197	164	155	97	...	..	115	115
Streetsville	21	29	34	47	...	...	110	120	120	81	30	74	81	...
Thorold	110	73	141	132	54	...	340	410	392	267	130	191	237	191
Trenton	244	125	123	21	...	...	172	289	268	118	...	101	149	36
Vienna	44	38	42	35	27	...	186	186	154	104	82	...	142	186
Wardsville	35	30	55	43	...	...	128	128	128	128	...	...	95	63
Waterloo	102	95	92	88	65	38	378	378	378	236	244	145	236	...
Welland	85	88	91	68	...	...	262	140	292	161	...	136	173	...
Wellington	37	22	20	28	38	...	86	102	108	86	...	86	41	25
Yorkville	208	53	180	73	55	...	431	431	361	158	138	55	308	128
Total	5971	4034	4501	3661	1986	514	16012	15748	15745	9549	3643	4567	10669	5971

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Domestic Economy, (girls only).	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	15	7	...	...													
6	11	24	41	11	...	18	30	18	22	22	1	1	23	10	...	70	...	...
21	21	..	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	..
107	...	72	30	6	...	40	8	8	...	...	26	8	15	33	...	...	255	...
...	...	44	...	258	44	...	...	44	...	...	6	...	4	6	...	...	258	...
...	108	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	8	...	12	50	...
...	...	40	29	...	...	...	...	29	..	...	15	7	...	20	...	...	331	...
..	11	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
...	32	28	32	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	1	8	2	...	...	...	...
...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	75	195	...
...	...	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	124	50	114	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	3	...	113	...	...
...	...	47	40	...	...	..	...	...	19	6	..	...	14	15	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	55	55	55	300	...	55	...	..	...	55	15	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	...
49	...	184	104	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	10	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	3	8	8	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
67	41	171	94	...	...	27	...	32	18	9	18	14	15	19	...	141	304	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	10	50	...
...	45	45	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	26	...	26	112	...
39	39	100	39	102	...	39	...	39	...	...	24	5	...	8	...	...	199	...
7	14	42	42	209	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	..	...	20	209
...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
85	85	...	85	85	...	...	...	35	85	...	35	4	35	50	...	185	270	65
42	49	138	70	190	...	..	40	20	44	...	...	...	...	20	...	323	423	...
4	32	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	6	14	...	...	62	...
55	55	55	80	740	740	31	28	31	..	113	23	25	39	25	...	...	405	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	20	...	...
53	57	18	43	30	...	57	20	20	...	20	19	4	15	23	...	20	20	...
8	3	50	50	53	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	3	19	28	...	301	322	...
	8	20	20	171	72	22	153	10	...	..	14	14	14	...	...	66	319	198
...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	81	40	81	39	42	39	42	38	20	...	30	26	77	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	135	135	...
...	...	20	31	24	...	...	27	..	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	60
...	...	68	97	118	27	9	...	9	...	...	12	4	9	16	...	...	99	...
21	21	22	27	...	..	11	..			...	8	5	..	...	...	43	...	...
...	...	52	...	...	...	21	..	21	21	...	21	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
..	12	12	12	...	...	54		6	...	..	6	6	12	6	...	1	480	..
...	...	55	45	...	..	...	45	45	...		6	...	..	16			...	...
15	15	24	18	...	...	21	...		16	16	3	4	4	14	10	86	...	...
55	55	55	55	...	...	...	...	10	20	10	8	5	15	7	...	55	569	...
717	1366	2119	1279	2653	925	611	467	524	538	384	468	209	370	609	10	2135	6310	532

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOTALS.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class, (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Total Counties....	95181	69843	73518	61389	45137	6276	224003	225324	229074	108822	26111	46077	126150	69986
" Cities.....	9982	5492	5390	3796	2454	939	22743	20749	23145	11342	8531	6133	16694	12970
" Towns.....	11937	8183	7499	6017	3283	525	30558	28354	30507	19451	11688	9388	22878	14806
" Villages....	5971	4034	4501	3661	1986	514	16012	15748	15745	9549	3643	4567	10669	5971
Grand Total, 1871	123071	87552	90908	74863	52860	8254	293316	290175	298471	149164	49973	66165	176391	103733
" 1870	100320	79139	93145	78644	74669	...	...	266221	278927	131444	...	...	173351	77884
Increase.....	22751	8413	...	...	...	...	...	23954	19544	17720	...	...	3040	25849
Decrease.....	...	...	2237	3781	21809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Domestic Economy, (Girls only).	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
9767	16125	19982	30356	20543	3097	6297	4148	4377	3510	2257	6294	2949	3313	9448	970	17829	55925	7293
1470	3931	5357	4788	6431	124	1340	2491	2219	546	635	1738	822	1110	999	942	2940	14330	868
2185	3452	4836	4997	6379	298	1598	2231	1236	1129	1003	1879	755	933	1499	664	5612	13434	1505
717	1366	2119	1279	2653	925	611	467	524	538	384	468	209	370	609	10	2135	6310	532
14139	24874	32294	41420	36006	4444	9846	9337	8356	5723	4279	10379	4735	5726	12555	2586	28516	89999	10198
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7049	...	...	9396	3936	5424	12428	...	5084	63872	...
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1307	...	...	983	799	302	127	...	23432	26127	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE D.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.											
	Public School Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.	Reported as Protestant.	Unitarian.	Other persuasions.
Grand Total Counties..	4476	2372	2104	737	458	1342	1474	274	52	14	13	33	40	4	35
" " Cities	269	68	201	59	81	65	53	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
" " Towns ...	352	113	239	72	60	108	79	19	8	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
" " Villages..	209	88	121	43	24	68	56	2	1	1	4	1	4	3	2
Grand Total, 1871	5306	2641	2665	911	623	1583	1662	298	66	15	19	34	44	14	37
" " 1870	5165	2753	2412	869	592	1580	1509	282	76	21	14	47	117	4	45
Increase.....	141	.....	253	42	31	.....	153	16	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....
Decrease	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	10	6	.....	13	73	.....	8

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

CERTIFICATES.											ANNUAL SALARIES.			
Total holding Certificates	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board.	2nd Class County Board.	3rd Class County Board.	New County Board Certificates.	Interim Certificates.	Number of Teachers who attended Normal School without obtaining Certificates.	Number of Teachers changed during the year.	Number of Schools having more than one Teacher.	Highest salary paid.	Lowest salary paid male Teacher.	Male Teacher without board (average).	Female Teacher without board (average).
											$	$	$	$
4476	156	374	1239	1379	356	588	384	84	802	99	825	100	254	182
269	83	59	82	25	9	10	1	3	21	60	1000	400	629	236
352	59	55	109	68	21	37	3	9	50	107	1000	260	483	225
209	29	29	82	31	14	22	2	2	27	62	600	240	419	186
5306	327	517	1512	1503	400	657	390	98	900	328	1000	100	449	224
5061	319	349	1961	2102	330	.....	.....	75	667	322	1000	100	450	225
245	8	168	.....	.....	70	657	390	23	233	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	449	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

TABLE E.—The Public

TOTALS.	SCHOOLS.			SCHOOL-HOUSES.												SCHOOL				
				KIND.					TITLE.		BUILT DURING THE YEAR.									
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Leased or rented.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Inspectors.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors & Magistrates.	Judges and Members of the Legislature.	Trustees.
Total Counties.	4353	4298	55	750	375	1829	1423	4377	3930	447	63	13	81	25	182	8504	4846	2769	294	15731
" Cities	61	61	.....	36	12	12	.....	60	58	2	3	...	...	...	3	1147	873	69	11	816
" Towns ...	131	131	.....	63	21	44	.....	131	120	11	10	1	...	...	11	1087	1483	191	26	1601
" Villages .	108	108	.....	46	17	43	2	108	104	4	2	1	3	...	6	196	415	212	64	906
Grand Total, 1871	4653	4598	55	898	425	1928	1425	4676	4212	464	78	15	84	25	202	10934	7617	3241	395	19054
Grand Total, 1870	4639	4566	73	870	428	1888	1406	4592	4150	442	61	24	70	23	178	10448	6724	3336	517	18724
Increase	14	32	.....	28	.....	40	19	84	62	22	17	...	14	2	24	486	893	.....	.....	330
Decrease	.....	.....	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	95	122

Schools of Ontario.

VISITS.		EXAMINAT'NS, &c.			LECTURES.			PRAYERS.		MAPS AND APPARATUS.					TIME OPEN.	SUNDAY SCHOOLS.		
Other persons.	Total.	Number of examinations.	Number of Schools distributing prizes.	Number of Schools holding recitations.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	No. of Schools opened & closed with prayer.	No. of Schools using the Ten Commandments.	Number of Schools using maps.	Total Number of maps.	Number of Schools using Globes.	Blackboards.	Apparatus.	Tablet Lessons.	Average No. of months & days open, including holidays & vacations.	No. of Sunday Schools.	No. of Sunday School Scholars.	No. of Sunday School Teachers.
29660	61804	6815	1259	2462	2222	320	2542	3126	1779	3588	25963	1188	4283	291	1051	10·24	2942	131175	17145
1608	4524	43	32	48	7	5	12	61	39	61	763	25	56	20	51	12·00	109	27480	2200
2319	6707	271	57	71	22	14	36	106	58	131	1652	84	131	36	94	12·00	250	27625	2783
981	2774	155	28	58	27	26	53	73	52	99	973	47	98	17	56	12·00	225	16942	1707
34568	75809	7284	1376	2639	2278	365	2643	3366	1928	3879	29351	1344	4568	464	1252	11·06	3526	203222	23835
36058	75807	7097	1345	2566	2764	290	3054	3246	.....	3785	28149	1326	4504	367	1188	11·04	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	187	31	73	.....	75	.....	120	1928	94	1202	18	64	97	64	00·02	.....	.....	.....
1490	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	.....	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOTALS.	Number of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.			TIME AND PUPILS.		
		Amount of the Legislative Grant paid.	Legislative Grant for maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries.	Amount raised from School Rate on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other purposes.	Number of months open.	Number of Pupils.	Average attendance.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			
Total Sections ..	104	2880 16	32 43	12915 66	4301 26	20129 51	16012 15	69 37	4047 99	10	6626	2724
" Cities	22	3427 00	451 51	8906 72	14933 33	27718 56	11018 02	940 52	15760 02	12	7520	3953
" Towns	25	2332 00	80 71	11201 13	5505 64	19119 48	13379 37	226 99	5513 12	12	5895	3133
" Villages....	11	442 00	10 00	1791 83	607 15	2850 98	1983 88	20 00	847 10	11	1159	561
Grand Total, '71.	160	9081 16	574 65	34815 34	25347 38	69818 53	42393 42	1256 88	26168 23	11	21200	10371
" " '70.	163	8906 90	683 04	31845 62	17065 10	58500 66	41738 84	1766 90	14994 92	11	20652	10035
Increase	.....	174 26	.....	2969 72	8282 28	11317 87	654 58	.....	11173 31	...	548	336
Decrease.....	3	.....	108 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	510 02	.....	...	.....	.....

Separate Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.					PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.												MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.			
			RELIGIOUS ORDERS.																	
Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of pupils learning Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Number of maps.	Number of Schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.
105	25	80	.....	4	102	6406	3501	3442	1473	1554	493	12	14	6	5	23	307	71	4	92
75	32	43	26	38	22	7374	4956	4976	3218	3852	1646	563	326	131	1332	3497	263	22	22	22
56	22	24	.....	20	25	5668	3973	3954	2371	2202	826	234	161	85	159	832	295	25	10	24
13	5	8	.....	2	11	1081	827	806	275	367	221	22	1	1	40	100	61	10	3	10
249	84	155	26	44	160	20529	13257	13178	7337	7975	3186	831	502	223	1536	4432	926	128	39	148
236	96	140	25	58	127	19868	12850	13253	7409	8719	4459	806	435	230	452	6060	795	106	37	128
13	...	15	1	.....	33	661	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	67	.....	1084	.....	131	22	2	20
.....	12	....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	75	72	744	1273	....	.....	7	.....	1628	.....	.....	..	..

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
High Schools.	Counties.	Balance from 1870.	For masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alexandria	Glengarry				200 00		26 46	226 46
Arnprior	Renfrew		396 00		282 55	28 95		707 50
Barrie	Simcoe	12 64	570 00	11 86	325 00	370 25	22 96	1612 71
Beamsville	Lincoln	9 20	396 00		300 00		52 28	748 48
Belleville	Hastings	418 71	1064 00		602 96		1 00	2086 67
Berlin	Waterloo		380 00	8 00	550 00			938 00
Bowmanville	Durham		922 00	30 00	813 00	305 00		2070 00
Bradford	Simcoe	26 68	364 00		385 00		600 00	1375 68
Brampton	Peel		1020 00	49 81	683 06			1752 87
Brantford	Brant	34 91	474 00		490 00	441 25	98 72	1538 88
Brighton	Northumberland	26 92	462 00		210 00		198 26	897 18
Brockville	Leeds	37 08	808 00	40 00	1400 00			2285 08
Caledonia	Haldimand		332 00		443 89	23 64		799 53
Carleton Place	Lanark	234 74	312 00		526 16	4 20	6 00	1083 10
Cayuga	Haldimand		430 00		200 00		224 76	854 76
Chatham	Kent	366 52	716 00	25 00	375 00	507 00		1989 52
Clinton	Huron	95 53	500 00	30 00	600 00	235 00	14 00	1474 53
Cobourg	Northumberland	153 89	1578 00		844 00	1436 25	6 95	4019 09
Colborne	Do	150 16	1012 00	10 00	506 00	23 25		1701 41
Collingwood	Simcoe		352 00	10 00	450 00			812 00
Cornwall	Stormont		454 00	25 00	(e)250 00	(e)100 00		(e)829 00
Drummondville	Welland	97 30	492 00		246 00	237 50		1072 80
Dundas	Wentworth	360 23	1278 00		1349 64	53 75		3041 62
Dunnville	Haldimand	80 53	542 00		504 00			1126 53
Elora	Wellington	43 12	402 00	39 96	350 00		202 10	1037 18
Farmersville	Leeds		500 00	7 50	150 00			657 50
Fergus	Wellington	53 30	288 00	10 00	250 00	36 00		637 30
Fonthill	Welland		730 00		380 00	235 00		1345 00
Galt	Waterloo	1050 80	1942 00	14 00	450 00	2110 06		5566 86
Gananoque	Leeds		510 00		372 00			882 00
Goderich	Huron	577 57	756 00	39 88	378 00	368 00		2119 45
Grimsby	Lincoln		534 00	20 12	350 00	310 05	31 05	1245 22
Guelph	Wellington		776 00		1346 22	34 50		2156 72
Hamilton	City	1090 25	1682 00	104 00	1000 00	1359 93		5236 18
Ingersoll	Oxford					27 08	1059 92	1087 00
Iroquois	Dundas		914 00		100 00	151 19		1165 19
Kemptville	Grenville	72 40	368 00		150 00			590 40
Kincardine	Bruce	58 43	536 00	20 00	485 00			1099 43
Kingston	City	0 76	1228 00	27 18	568 00	1257 56	241 50	3323 00
Lindsay	Victoria		502 00	200 00			358 00	1060 00
London	City	52 33	664 00		660 68	206 00	683 24	2266 25
L'Orignal	Prescott	112 57	360 00	10 15	300 00		63 74	846 46
Manilla	Ontario		430 00	13 50	115 00	24 00	57 75	640 25
Markham	York	408 17	428 00	20 00	300 00	224 00		1380 17
Metcalfe	Carleton		296 00		200 00		70 00	566 00
Milton	Halton		410 00	31 00	300 00	297 20	32 00	1070 20
Morrisburgh	Dundas		596 00	10 00	100 00			706 00
Mount Pleasant	Brant		486 00	14 25	310 00		131 75	942 00
Napanee	Lennox	5 23	1428 00		840 00			2273 23
Newburgh	Addington		1070 00		415 00		469 93	1954 93
Newcastle	Durham		632 00		359 50	142 50		1134 00
Newmarket	York		432 00		435 45	436 25		1303 70
Niagara	Lincoln		330 00		425 00	256 50		1011 50
Norwood	Peterborough	451 94	534 00	4 00			490 80	1480 74
Oakville	Halton		398 00		507 17			905 17
Oakwood	Victoria		312 00		200 00			512 00

(e) Estimated.

High Schools.

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.							
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
120 00	81 67	.....	.....	201 67	24 79	23	
637 50	70 00	.....	.....	707 50	.....	46	Free.
1497 54	17 67	23 72	60 32	1599 25	13 46	69	$4.
633 03	.....	.....	*115 45	748 48	.....	55	Free.
1560 87	62 90	.....	462 90	2086 67	.....	110	Free to county, non-res. $4.
721 50	.....	16 00	198 10	935 60	2 40	53	Free.
1800 00	104 00	60 00	106 00	2070 00	.....	78	$1 50.
604 00	.....	.....	69 25	673 25	702 43	51	75 cents.
1087 50	75 95	99 62	47 30	1310 37	442 50	96	Free.
1381 75	6 00	.....	115 00	1502 75	36 13	52	$2 50.
841 66	.....	.....	53 60	895 26	1 92	74	Free.
2162 50	6 00	80 00	29 25	2277 75	7 33	79	Free.
700 00	7 84	.....	91 69	799 53	.....	29	Free.
650 00	57 59	.....	133 30	840 89	242 21	51	Non-residents $2 50.
700 00	.....	.....	128 27	828 27	26 49	40	Free.
1370 36	143 29	50 00	.....	1563 65	425 87	93	$2.
900 00	150 00	60 00	33 96	1143 96	330 57	48	$2.
3267 30	282 34	.....	.....	3549 64	469 45	160	$3 50.
1216 00	22 45	20 00	141 08	1399 53	301 88	99	Free.
700 00	4 75	20 00	67 37	792 12	19 88	28	Free.
(e)700 00	(e)50 00	(e)50 00	(e)29 00	(e)829 00	.....	33	
856 75	.....	.....	97 93	954 68	118 12	42	$2 50.
1576 91	109 65	.....	281 49	1968 05	1073 57	120	Free.
782 00	127 00	15 00	41 95	965 95	160 58	49	Free.
813 66	69 13	81 26	64 35	1028 40	8 78	58	
600 00	9 00	15 00	33 50	657 50	.....	55	Free.
540 50	11 14	20 00	41 40	613 04	24 26	46	
1000 00	130 00	.....	215 00	1345 00	.....	63	$2 50.
3905 00	1189 52	32 10	351 72	5478 34	88 52	197	$4.
800 00	.....	.....	82 00	882 00	.....	41	Free.
1243 75	94 88	79 76	121 07	1539 46	579 99	60	$2.
1020 23	117 30	40 74	48 95	1227 22	18 00	61	$3 and $2.
1382 20	.....	.....	725 47	2107 67	49 05	101	Free.
4053 35	133 53	208 00	781 60	5176 48	* 59 70	230	$4 classical, 20 cents English.
900 00	56 00	26 00	105 00	1087 00	.....	90	Free.
945 07	.....	.....	120 11	1065 18	100 01	111	Free.
461 25	.....	.....	56 24	517 49	72 91	57	Free.
700 00	50 86	40 00	†259 28	1050 14	49 29	87	Free.
2869 06	66 38	74 18	208 28	3217 90	105 10	112	$4 50 and $3 50.
1060 00	.....	.....	.....	1060 00	.....	55	Free.
2116 25	.....	.....	150 00	2266 25	.....	257	Free to residents.
750 00	66 81	20 30	9 35	846 46	.....	38	Free.
511 50	24 25	27 00	20 00	582 75	57 50	45	Free.
728 00	369 19	40 00	66 04	1203 23	176 94	54	$2.
496 00	.....	.....	65 00	561 00	5 00	32	Free.
977 20	.....	63 00	30 00	1070 20	.....	54	$3.
470 00	.....	20 00	43 56	533 56	172 44	59	Free.
700 00	36 66	28 50	173 53	938 69	3 31	51	Free.
1880 00	120 34	.....	271 92	2272 26	0 97	214	Free.
1703 00	184 50	.....	67 43	1954 93	.....	114	Free.
996 00	.....	20 00	118 00	1134 00	.....	63	$1.
1148 75	75 95	.....	19 50	1244 20	59 50	66	$4.
971 50	.....	40 00	.....	1011 50	.....	36	$4.
839 50	330 96	8 00	302 28	1480 74	.....	52	Free.
800 00	21 84	.....	83 33	905 17	.....	53	Free.
512 00	.....	.....	.....	512 00	.....	40	Free.

* Including $100 repaid loan. † Including $125 for scholarships.

TABLE G.—The High

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
High Schools.	Counties.	Balance from 1870.	For masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Omemee	Victoria	60 79	798 00	20 03	200 00			1078 82
Orangeville	Wellington		484 00		249 50		293 42	1026 92
Oshawa	Ontario	55 00	304 00		250 00		100 00	709 00
Ottawa	City		1002 00	35 85	794 62			1832 47
Owen Sound	Grey		904 00	24 00	1000 00	1764 40	250 66	3943 06
Pakenham	Lanark		680 00	56 88	520 00			1256 88
Paris	Brant		302 00	20 78			309 24	632 02
Pembroke	Renfrew		698 00		480 51	69 00		1247 51
Perth	Lanark		328 00		(e)200 00	(e)100 00		(e)628 00
Peterborough	Peterborough		958 00		479 00	210 00		1647 00
Picton	Prince Edward	401 84	2048 00	5 00	1114 50	416 11		3583 61
Port Dover	Norfolk		882 00	33 25	1285 00	367 17		2969 26
Port Hope	Durham		314 00				436 00	750 00
Port Perry	Ontario		914 00	5 04	773 00	703 00		2395 04
Port Rowan	Norfolk	181 05	560 00		218 50		71 50	850 00
Prescott	Grenville	37 98	368 00	5 00			142 51	696 56
Renfrew	Renfrew		592 00	5 00	360 00	32 75	150 25	1177 98
Richmond	Carleton		374 00		286 88			660 88
Richmond Hill	York		360 00		180 12			540 12
Sarnia	Lambton		502 00	5 48	300 00		281 00	1088 48
Scotland	Brant		336 00	21 00	1000 00	34 75		1391 75
Simcoe	Norfolk		368 00	5 00	245 48		15 87	634 35
Smith's Falls	Lanark	123 84	812 00	5 00	525 74		180 00	1522 74
Smithville	Lincoln	42 50	544 00		300 00	103 50	160 00	1231 34
Stirling	Hastings	15 00	418 00		300 00	146 00		906 50
Stratford	Perth	208 06	264 00	5 00	283 00			567 00
Strathroy	Middlesex		658 00		350 00			1216 06
Streetsville	Peel		554 00		678 50			1232 50
St. Catharines	Lincoln	93 74	462 00	15 09	360 00		5 00	842 09
St. Marys	Perth		1222 00	28 00	900 00	792 03	2000 00	5035 77
St. Thomas	Elgin		484 00		300 00	13 00	133 93	930 93
Thorold	Welland		842 00		619 86			1461 86
Toronto	City		938 00	10 00	569 00	80 00		1597 00
Trenton	Hastings		1454 00	20 32	6330 00	2081 23	8274 85	18160 40
Uxbridge	Ontario	111 44	364 00		445 70		100 00	909 70
Vankleekhill	Prescott		746 00	5 00	205 00			1067 44
Vienna	Elgin		528 00	23 78	410 00	62 20	19 75	1043 73
Wardsville	Middlesex	190 00	606 00		250 00			856 00
Waterdown	Wentworth	211 46	410 00		205 00			805 00
Welland	Welland		374 00		280 50	78 00		943 96
Weston	York		398 00	50 00	199 00	63 00	348 51	1058 51
Whitby	Ontario		708 00		300 00	240 00		1248 00
Williamstown	Glengarry	235 57	1440 00		1320 50	54 00	551 16	3365 66
Windsor	Essex		530 00	24 00	230 00		60 00	1079 57
Woodstock	Oxford		608 00		242 00			850 00
			668 00	14 30	800 00	133 67	47 96	1663 93
Grand Total, '71		8041 18	*65536 00	1268 01	50674 19	18985 67	19074 78	163579 83
" '70		11590 61	54695 00	1348 26	43597 23	19375 98	15000 61	145607 69
Increase			10841 00		7076 96		4074 17	17972 14
Decrease		3549 43		80 25		390 31		

(e) Estimated.

* The above $66536 includes payments for the last half of 1870 and the first half of 1871. There was Stations for services in 1870 $200, and for 1871 $1200. The total grants paid during 1871 were therefore

Schools.

MONEYS. EXPENDITURE. Masters' salaries.	Buildings, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.	PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION. Number of Pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
725 00	6 00	40 06	194 97	966 03	112 79	78	Res. free, non-res. $2 and $1.
650 00	112 00	.....	181 69	943 69	83 23	59	Free.
609 00	62 59	.....	28 91	700 50	8 50	24	Free.
1396 25	254 37	71 70	110 15	1832 47	.....	100	Free.
3152 58	244 55	48 00	482 53	3927 66	15 40	85	$8 and $6.
1200 00	.....	56 88	.....	1256 88	.....	99	Free.
532 00	1 40	41 56	57 06	632 02	.....	37	Free.
1075 00	28 46	.....	144 05	1247 51	.....	59	Non-residents $3.
(e)600 00	.....	.....	(e)28 00	(e)628 00	.....	28	$1 50.
1341 00	100 00	.....	206 00	1647 00	.....	89	$4.
3282 49	19 00	10 00	272 12	3583 61	.....	231	75 cents.
1125 00	1599 63	66 50	178 13	2969 26	.....	101	
675 00	.....	.....	75 00	750 00	.....	38	Free.
1975 00	39 00	10 08	370 96	2395 04	.....	108	Classical $3, English $2.
800 00	.....	.....	50 00	850 00	.....	60	Free.
550 00	30 00	10 00	61 56	651 56	45 00	38	Free.
1034 81	.....	10 00	132 96	1177 77	0 21	65	Free.
600 00	15 78	.....	45 10	660 88	.....	36	Free.
505 00	32 12	.....	3 00	540 12	.....	37	Free.
590 38	40 60	17 84	57 70	706 52	381 96	44	Free.
950 00	117 05	67 00	134 92	1268 97	122 78	59	60 cents.
485 96	74 35	10 00	48 17	618 48	15 87	58	Free.
1350 00	.....	10 00	162 74	1522 74	.....	88	$3.
800 00	.....	.....	133 99	933 99	297 35	58	75 cents.
769 00	50 78	.....	20 11	839 89	66 61	50	$2.
490 00	10 30	10 00	46 10	556 40	10 60	36	Free.
800 00	21 55	8 00	138 20	967 75	248 31	120	Free.
600 00	80 00	20 00	59 00	759 00	473 50	94	Free.
515 00	22 73	30 18	69 65	637 56	204 53	57	Free.
2384 77	1028 58	56 00	229 18	3698 53	1337 24	168	$3 and $2.
800 00	.....	20 00	110 93	930 93	.....	50	Free.
1368 75	8 41	.....	84 70	1461 86	.....	125	Free.
1487 00	50 00	20 00	40 00	1597 00	.....	92	75 cents.
2251 33	15047 52	130 84	†730 71	18160 40	.....	153	$5.
905 10	4 60	.....	.....	909 70	.....	42	Free.
706 00	111 65	10 00	74 47	902 12	165 32	42	Free.
900 20	.....	53 78	19 75	973 73	70 00	54	Free out of county.
795 62	.....	.....	60 38	856 00	.....	75	Free.
650 00	.....	.....	.....	650 00	155 00	63	Free.
700 00	10 25	.....	31 40	741 65	202 31	56	75 cents.
656 28	16 30	100 00	40 93	813 51	245 00	62	$1.
1003 00	200 00	.....	45 00	1248 00	.....	69	Free.
2802 50	153 71	.....	409 45	3365 66	.....	.....	
769 32	.....	48 00	47 85	865 17	214 40	55	Free to county, non-res. $2 50.
840 00	.....	10 00	.....	850 00	.....	49	Free.
1302 53	33 52	62 12	73 20	1471 37	192 56	69	$1.
113861 81	24164 14	2426 72	12427 84	152880 51	10699 32	7490	
105153 21	20390 11	3374 72	8648 47	137566 51	8041 18	7351	
8708 60	3774 03	.....	3779 37	15314 00	2658 14	39	
.....	.....	948 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	

† Including $616 balance due Treasurer, January, 1871.
also paid $3050 for the last half of 1871, which will come into the Table of 1872; also, to 10 Meteorological $69986.

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.										
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.
Alexandria		20	23	20	20		5	23	4	13	
Arnprior		46	46	46	46		15	46	10	7	
Barrie	69	69	23	69	67	28	20	69	39	23	
Beamsville		55		55	55		6	55	26	9	
Belleville	110	110	38	110	110		8	110	44	24	
Berlin		51	51	51	51	28	15	53	27	16	
Bowmanville		78	78	78	78	78	47	78	78	40	
Bradford		51	51	51	51		8	51	43	21	
Brampton		96	96	96	57	71	27	96	85	42	
Brantford		30	30	52	52		12	52	23	15	
Brighton	74	74	74	74	74		15	74	31	17	
Brockville		79	79	79	79	13	54	79	79	17	
Caledonia		23	24	24	24		20	24	24	19	
Carleton Place		51	27	51	51		14	51	17	17	
Cayuga		40		40	40		8	40	12	14	
Chatham		93	53	93	49		15	93	29	35	
Clinton		48	48	48	48	28	16	48	18	18	
Cobourg		92	86	81	47		24	85	32	20	
Colborne		99	99	99	50		20	99	30	20	
Collingwood		28	28	28	28			28	22	15	
Cornwall											
Drummondville	42	42	42	42			31	42	28	23	
Dundas		120	56	120	120	64	6	120	120	119	
Dunnville		49	49	49	49	49		49	9	24	
Elora		54	58	56	58		26	54	23	24	
Farmersville		55	55	55	55			55	40	20	
Fergus				46	30		6	46	21	13	
Fonthill	63	62	51	63	63		18	63	41	32	
Galt		193	142	193	187	29	51	193	142	103	
Gananoque		41	12	41	41			41	5	5	
Goderich	60	60	60	60	60		25	60	21	16	
Grimsby		61	61	61	59			61	38	21	
Guelph		101	101	101	101	27	46	101	95	87	
Hamilton		230	230	230	230		71	230	73	82	
Ingersoll		90		50	25		15	90	36	34	
Iroquois		111	111	111	95		15	94	38	14	
Kemptville		57	57	57	57		3	57	15	20	
Kincardine	40	87	87	87	87	45	60	87	25	25	
Kingston	111	112	112	112	112	112	46	112	70	53	
Lindsay	55	55	55	55	55		20	55	55	55	
London	257	257	257	257	257	257	73	257	43		
L'Orignal	38	38	38	38	38		7	38	25	9	
Manilla		45	45	45	45		4	45	21	15	
Markham		52	52	52	52		33	54	34	11	
Metcalfe	23	32	20	32	20	24	7	32	30	16	
Milton		54	54	54	54		3	54	10	15	
Morrisburgh		59	59	59	59		17	59	29	14	
Mount Pleasant	51	51	51	51	51	51	14	51	51	10	
Napanee		214	120	214	214		42	214	44	25	
Newburgh		114	114	114	114		30	114	114	15	
Newcastle	63	63	63	63	63	63	25	63	12	12	
Newmarket		66	51	66	37	17	21	66	49	13	
Niagara	36	36	36	36	36		12	36	20	20	
Norwood		52	52	52	52		12	52			

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.														CLASSIFICATION.							
														English Course.				Classical Course.			
In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.
.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	14	4	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	46	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	69	69	8	.....	12	.....	.....	29	.....	53	7	.....	10	.....	6	.....	34	8	5	6
.....	2	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	12	2	.....	18	25	.....	.....	4	6	.....	2
.....	18	110	110	110	47	.....	47	.....	30	.....	85	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	41	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	24	41	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	28	13	.....	.....
3	10	78	78	29	75	23	30	.....	30	.....	64	8	.....	6	8	.....	.....	52	8	.....	7
.....	9	51	51	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	44	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	24	10	3
.....	10	96	96	39	71	85	.....	.....	35	.....	92	20	.....	6	2	2	.....	44	38	8	2
.....	1	52	52	1	8	.....	20	.....	17	.....	46	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	32	10	4	.....
.....	.....	74	74	7	.....	.....	.....	20	40	.....	35	1	.....	15	15	.....	9	10	10	9	5
.....	24	79	79	79	35	56	41	.....	70	.....	64	6	.....	4	11	.....	.....	23	28	9	4
.....	2	29	24	8	.....	7	15	.....	11	.....	15	2	.....	.....	24	14	.....	.....	3	2	.....
.....	17	51	51	17	23	23	.....	.....	15	.....	17	2	.....	16	8	.....	.....	10	9	8	.....
.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	80	93	6	3	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	46	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	48	48	20	15	15	.....	.....	20	10	48	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	71	47	8	5	21	15	.....	41	4	88	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	6	60	99	8	10	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	10	20	10
.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	22	.....	.....	18	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	42	42	42	19	20	42	.....	13	.....	37	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	25	11	1	.....
.....	4	120	120	29	14	17	38	.....	42	.....	102	8	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	94	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	43	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	52	48	13	10	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	38	4	.....	13	14	6	8	4	3	5	4
1	8	30	55	7	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	13	19	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	19	1	.....	.....	17	.....	10	12	6	.....	1
9	40	47	61	23	18	5	1	.....	50	5	44	13	.....	13	6	.....	.....	25	13	11	5
2	69	142	193	103	69	.....	.....	.....	142	51	197	45	197	19	31	37	24	34	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	9	.....	.....
.....	21	47	60	.....	.....	1.	.....	.....	24	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	61	61	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	52	9	.....	7	2	.....	.....	33	10	6	3
.....	9	101	101	17	17	17	17	.....	46	24	89	26	.....	2	5	1	.....	66	11	11	5
3	199	230	230	61	72	63	59	.....	103	20	129	33	.....	19	39	37	6	48	39	20	15*
2	17	45	72	18	15	.....	26	.....	36	.....	40	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	80	100	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	111	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	57	57	13	26	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	32	3	.....	15	7	3	.....	20	9	3	.....
.....	10	87	87	20	16	16	20	.....	24	.....	33	6	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	27	1	5	.....
6	41	112	112	65	.....	.....	.....	112	39	.....	111	37	57	.....	1	.....	.....	43	31	18	19
.....	55	55	55	14	15	15	.....	.....	20	4	44	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
119	257	257	257	65	.....	257	.....	60	.....	61	16	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	38	38	5	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	13	6	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	45	45	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	51	52	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	39	6	.....	30	2	.....	.....	16	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	32	32	5	.....	15	5	24	15	.....	28	25	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	32	8	.....	.....	7	5	7	10	11	12	2
.....	2	59	59	1	35	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	49	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	51	51	12	8	12	40	.....	12	.....	28	.....	.....	12	8	3	.....	13	10	5	.....
.....	10	47	214	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	183	6	.....	48	29	10	.....	98	18	11	.....
.....	12	114	114	20	8	.....	40	.....	15	.....	40	8	47	31	38	5	.....	10	14	16	.....
.....	.....	63	63	20	20	20	30	.....	14	.....	20	1	.....	20	16	5	2	12	5	2	1
.....	.....	66	66	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	57	9	.....	4	3	2	.....	36	14	5	2
4	20	36	36	36	20	36	36	.....	12	.....	36	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	9	3
.....	.....	31	52	12	.....	.....	5	.....	11	.....	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Also 7 in a fifth form.

TABLE H.—The High

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.										
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.
Oakville		53	53	53	53	53	19	53	53	53	
Oakwood		40	40	40	40		30	40	32	32	
Omemee	78	78	62	78	45	22	18	78	28	24	
Orangeville		59	40	59	59	12	10	59	15	12	
Osborne		23	23	24	24		6	24	3	3	
Oshawa		100	100	100	100	40	21	100	63	44	
Ottawa		85	85	85	85	13	13	85	64	67	
Owen Sound	99	99	99	99	99		42	99	80	16	
Pakenham		36	19	37	25			37	11	8	
Paris		59	59	59	59		38	59	59	21	
Pembroke			28	28	28	28	10	28	28	14	
Perth		89	89	89	89	22		89	69	65	
Peterborough		231	231	231	231	65	66	231	231	100	
Picton		101	101	101	95	95	20	101	60	26	
Port Dover	38	38	38	38	38	1	15	38	10	9	
Port Hope		108	108	108	108	108	36	108	108	108	
Port Perry		60	60	60	60			60	13	10	
Port Rowan	38	38	25	38	38		5	38	9	3	
Prescott		65	65	65	65	29	8	65	10		
Renfrew		35	8	36	33		10	36	5	6	
Richmond		37		37	37			30		6	
Richmond Hill		44		44	44		10	44	30	21	
Sarnia	59	59	59	59	50	20	32	59	46	9	
Scotland		58	50	58	20	12	10	58	12	8	
Simcoe	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	38	
Smith's Falls		58	58	58	58	12	3	58	58	11	
Smithville	50	50	30	50	35		2	50	18	16	
Stirling	36	36	36	36	36	18	11	36	21	9	
Stratford		120	120	120	110		30	120	73	28	
Strathroy		94		94	94		8	94	50	12	
Streetsville		57	6	57	10		18	57	19	13	5
St. Catharines	168	168	168	168	168		48	168	131	80	
St. Marys		50	30	50	50		20	50	50	18	
St. Thomas		125	125	125	125	36	125	125	125	36	
Thorold		98	85	85	70	36	32	92	21	5	
Toronto	153	153	102	153	153	50	60	153	100	100	
Trenton		42	42	42	42	21	7	42	21	7	
Uxbridge		42	42	42	42	25	13	42	12	20	
Vankleekhill	54	54	54	54	54	54	16	54	31	33	
Vienna		75	75	75	75		12	75	75	15	
Wardsville		63	55	63	63		9	63	10	16	
Waterdown		56	22	56	56		34	56	18	11	
Welland		62	40	62	62	40	40	62	54	13	
Weston		33	33	69	69	28		69	33	33	
Whitby	155	155	155	155	140	99	34	155	135	89	30
Williamstown		55	55	55	30	36	20	55	20	35	
Windsor		49	49	49	49		6	49	23	5	
Woodstock		68	63	68	45	45	41	68	41	19	
Total. 1871	2108	7392	6277	7467	6957	2092	2184	7499	4325	2677	39
" 1870	1437	7091	4915	6958	6399	912	1636	7212	3525	2172	
Increase	671	301	1362	509	558	1180	548	287	800	505	39
Decrease											

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.														CLASSIFICATION.							
														English Course.				Classical Course.			
In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.
.....	.....	53	53	7	10	53	14	....	20	5	29	12	.....	8	15	.....	.....	18	11	1	.....
.....	32	40	40	32	32	.....	.....	.....	5	2	4	2	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
.....	24	35	66	28	.....	70	.....	.....	33	.....	53	17	.....	12	7	6	.....	32	17	7	.....
.....	15	59	58	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	29	3	.....	8	10	12	.....	4	6	9	10
.....	3	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	100	100	.....	24	56	53	.....	48	.....	57	5	.....	32	11	.....	.....	16	36	3	2
15	39	85	85	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	74	38	.....	.....	7	4	.....	21	17	15	21
.....	12	99	99	12	12	12	12	.....	44	.....	38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	37	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	59	59	59	38	49	.....	38	....	22	.....	59	4	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	21	.....	.....
.....	6	28	28	8	4	1	.....	.....	15	.....	24	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	11	4	.....
4	.....	89	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	86	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	21	4	4
5	20	201	231	45	25	.....	64	....	63	.....	147	35	.....	33	26	2	.....	47	38	32	30
.....	10	101	101	.....	41	41	.....	.....	34	.....	60	1	.....	38	3	.....	.....	52	8	.....	.....
.....	11	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	3	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
.....	.....	108	108	108	59	108	48	.....	56	6	65	6	.....	14	23	11	.....	27	23	10	.....
.....	6	60	60	6	.....	.....	6	.....	18	.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	38	38	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	27	1	.....	3	5	3	.....	8	13	6	.....
.....	.....	65	65	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	35	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	21	.....	13	2	.....	15	8	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....
.....	.....	22	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	44	44	29	23	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31	59	59	8	46	46	2	.....	16	.....	21	1	.....	22	16	.....	.....	9	8	4	.....
.....	.....	50	53	9	.....	12	6	.....	8	.....	40	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	45	88	88	88	88	.....	88	....	21	.....	40	8	.....	20	10	9	8	19	11	6	5
.....	14	58	58	.....	58	.....	35	.....	21	.....	24	2	.....	22	12	.....	.....	22	.....	2	.....
.....	5	50	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	16	4	.....	.....	20	8	2	.....
.....	.....	35	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	36	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	120	120	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	46	3	.....	24	21	29	.....	14	14	10	8
.....	.....	94	94	11	2	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	44	2	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	20	57	6	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	57	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	10	1	1
3	6	168	168	6	4	4	.....	.....	33	.....	116	24	.....	20	9	12	12	30	59	15	11
.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	35	.....	20	12	.....	16	9	5	.....	2	7	6	5
4	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	.....	26	.....	75	8	.....	31		19		58		17	
.....	2	32	70	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	40	102	153	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	149	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	21	21	12	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	35	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	42	42	11	25	25	3	.....	14	.....	42	7	.....	21	4	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....
.....	31	54	54	20	15	15	.....	.....	12	.....	39	9	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	75	75	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	75	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	59	20	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	56	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	53	1	2	.....
.....	.....	55	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	21	62	40	19	.....	18	.....	.....	20	.....	23	4	.....	18	21	5	2	7	5	5	6
.....	28	33	34	5	.....	28	28	.....	17	.....	58	13	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	44	8	6	.....
3	22	155	155	105	105	35	35	.....	130	.....	135	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	55	55	18	9	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	47	1	.....	31	11	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
2	4	49	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	24	1	.....	14	10	.....	.....	13	9	2	.....
.....	60	68	68	34	22	63	34	.....	25	2	77	.....	.....	7	9	26	.....	8	9	9	1
213	1695	6656	7306	2029	1522	1516	1142	216	2585	232	5059	1007	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
651	717	5981	6631	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	2850	.....	6658	769	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	978	675	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	232	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	399	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SCHOOL-HOUSE.					Schools under United Boards.	Year when School was first opened.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.
	Brick, Stone or Frame.	When Built.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Play Ground.	Estimated Value of School-house and Site.				
					$				
Alexandria	Frame	1865	Rented	½ acre	400		1866	14	2
Arnprior	Frame	1862	Rented	Street		1	1864	11	
Barrie	Brick	1850	Freehold	4 acres	2500		1843	11	2
Beamsville	Brick	1857	Freehold	2 acres	2500	1	1850	16	
Belleville	Stone	1851	Freehold	1¾ acres	6000	1	1840	8	1
Berlin	Frame	1851	Rented	½ acre	1000		1855	11	
Bowmanville	Brick		Freehold			1		50	3
Bradford	Burnt	1860					1860	9	2
Brampton	Brick	1855	Freehold	1 acre	6000	1	1856	29	2
Brantford	Brick	1868	Freehold	3/5 acre	2000		1867	41	1
Brighton	Brick	1860	Freehold	½ acre	1500		1861	7	1
Brockville	Stone	1855	Freehold	⅛ acre	16000	1	1818	83	2
Caledonia	Brick	1866	Freehold	2 acres	6000	1	1856	40	2
Carleton Place	Stone	1870	Freehold	1 acre	7000	1	1854	6	2
Cayuga	Town Hall	1862					1862	15	
Chatham	Brick		Freehold	1 acre				25	3
Clinton	Brick	1869	Rented	1 acre	9000		1866	12	2
Cobourg	Brick	1821	Leased	Common			1867	16	
Colborne	Brick	1859	Freehold	1 acre	2000	1	1857	12	2
Collingwood	Frame	1857	Leased	1/16 acre	600		1859	10	1
Cornwall		1806					1806	20	1
Drummondville	Frame	1833	Freehold	2 acres	4000		1856	24	1
Dundas	Brick	1855	Freehold			1	1855	14	2
Dunnville	Brick	1870	Rented	¾ acre	5000		1869	11	1
Elora	Stone	1864	Freehold	2½ acres	1000		1851	30	2
Farmersville	Stone	1860	Freehold	1 acre	6000	1	1860		
Fergus		1865					1865		
Fonthill	Frame	1863	Rented				1864	25	3
Galt	Stone	1852	Freehold	7 acres	15000		1852	39	5
Gananoque	Stone	1859	Freehold	½ acre				12	
Goderich	Brick	1841		¼ acre	800		1841	20	2
Grimsby	Frame	1859	Freehold		700		1857	14	2
Guelph	Stone	1849	Freehold	4 acres	2000	1	1841	20	2
Hamilton	Stone	1866	Freehold	½ acre	9100	1		17	2
Ingersoll	Brick		Freehold			1		15	1
Iroquois	Stone	1846	Leased	1 acre	4000		1846	12	2
Kemptville	Stone	1842	Freehold	¼ acre	300		1842	16	2
Kincardine	Frame	1861	Freehold	2½ acres	500	1	1859	30	1
Kingston	Stone		Freehold	1½ acres	7000		1791	27	2
Lindsay	Brick	1861	Freehold	5 acres	10500	1	1854	12	2
London	Brick	1849	Freehold	5 acres	16880	1	1834	36	4
L'Orignal	Stone	1852	Freehold	1 acre	1000		1822	20	2
Manilla	Frame	1864	Freehold	½ acre	600	1	1864	12	1
Markham	Frame	1858	Freehold	1¼ acres	1400		1858	7	2
Metcalfe	Frame	1863	Rented	½ acre	1000	1	1863	10	2
Milton	Frame	1857	Rented	½ acre	1000		1856	20	
Morrisburgh	Brick	1861	Freehold	1 acre	6000		1865	8	5
Mount Pleasant	Concrete	1848	Freehold	½ acre	2000		1860	20	1
Napanee	Brick	1865	Freehold	2 acres	15000		1850	19	2
Newburgh	Stone	1854	Freehold	1½ acres	4000	1	1844	8	1
Newcastle	Brick	1859	Freehold	1 acre	4000	1	1859	6	1
Newmarket	Brick	1852	Freehold	⅛ acre	1500		1853	42	2
Niagara	Stone		Rented	¼ acre			1828	10	1
Norwood	Brick	1854					1854	16	1
Oakville	Brick	1852	Freehold	3 acres	2600	1	1854	66	2
Oakwood	Frame	1857	Freehold	⅗ acre	600	1	1858	2	

High Schools.

Estimated Value of Library Books, Maps, and Furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily Prayers.	Number of Pupils matriculated at any University.	Number of Pupils who entered Mercantile Life.	Number of Pupils who became occupied with Agriculture.	Number of Pupils who joined any Learned Profession.	Number who left for other Occupations.	Number of Masters engaged.	Head Masters and their Universities.
$									
									Zachary C. McCormick, B.A., *Toronto.*
		1		2	2	2	10		W. C. Middleton, B.A., *Toronto.*
		1	3	5	4	1	5	2	H. B. Spotton, M.A., *Toronto.*
	1	1			6		1	1	John Henderson, B.A., *Toronto.*
100	1	1		4	2	1	12	2	Alexander Burdon, *Edinburgh.*
200		1		4	1	1	6	2	J. W. Connor, B.A., *Toronto.*
	1	1		7	18			3	T. McF. Macintyre, M.A., *Albert.*
120		1		4	9		14	1	Robt. Dobson, *Certificate.*
		1	1	2		6	12	2	Geo. H. Robinson, M.A., *Toronto.*
	1	1	1	4	2	8		1	David Ormiston, B.A., *Toronto.*
	1	1	1	10	5	1	5	1	Rev. W. J. Sargent, A.B., *Dublin.*
300		1		5		1		3	L. Hamilton Evans, B.A., *Trinity.*
50			1	4		2	4	1	W. M. Elliott, M.A., *Victoria.*
100	1	1		5	3	4	11	1	Irvin Stuart, B.A., *Queen's.*
100	1	1						1	L. G. Morgan, B.A., *Trinity.*
325	1			5	6	4	21	2	W. H. Ballard, B.A., *Toronto.*
100		1		5	6	4	4	2	James Turnbull, B.A., *Toronto.*
	1	1	7	4				1	Rev. James Roy, M.A., *Victoria.*
600		1	1				3	2	Alexander Murray, A.M., *Aberdeen.*
	1	1	1	2		1	2	1	W. M. Nichol, B.A., *Toronto.*
200	1	1		5	7		4	1	James Y. Cameron, A.M., *Queen's.*
		1	4	7	1	4	7	2	John Seath, B.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
100		1		3		1	5	1	C. W. Colter, A.B., *New Brunswick.*
	1	1	2	3	7		2	1	William K. Shortt, B.A., *Dublin.*
15	1	1	2	3	15		6	1	J. W. Raveill, B.A., *Victoria.*
		1		3				1	J. E. Burgess, B.A., *Queen's.*
	1	1	2	10	9	3	2	1	Henry De La Matter, *Certificate.*
800		1	4	11	2	8	12	12	William Tassie, M.A., LL.D., *Toronto.*
		1						1	J. Lawton Bradbury, M.A., *Trinity.*
		1						2	Hugh J. Strang, B.A., *Toronto.*
170	1	1		2	3	2	3	2	Daniel Campbell, *Certificate.*
200	1	1	2					2	J. Murison Dunn, B.A., LL.D., *Toronto.*
1000		1	3	46	8	9	18	5	J. M. Buchan, M.A., *Toronto.*
75			2	7	10	5	8	2	E. Stone Wiggins, B.A., *Albert.*
200	1	1	2	20	40	4		2	William A. Whitney, M.A., *Victoria.*
		1						1	James Christie, A.M., *Aberdeen.*
100	1	1		12		1	6	1	James Thomson, B.A., *Queen's.*
400	1	1	7	12	3	1	10	4	Samuel Woods, M.A., *Toronto.*
	1	1	1					1	Alfred Mitchell Lafferty, M.A., *Toronto.*
2750	1	1		35	2	1	28	6	Rev. Benjamin Bayly, A.B., *Dublin.*
170		1		3	2	1	9	1	Finlay Ferguson Macnab, B.A., *Queen's.*
	1	1		3	10	3		1	J. D. O'Meara, B.A., *Toronto.*
500	1	1		1	6	3		1	James H. Hughes, M.A., *Toronto.*
	1	1						1	Charles Wesley Stickle, M.A., *Victoria.*
50	1	1	1		3			1	Nelson Burns, B.A., *Toronto.*
500			2	5	1	7	7	1	Peter Campbell McGregor, B.A., *Queen's.*
	1	1		2	5	6	8	1	William Wilkinson, M.A. *Victoria.*
800		1		15	10	4		4	John Campbell, M.A.
100	1	1		3		18	1	2	A. McClatchie, M.A., *Victoria.*
80	1	1		6	6		12	1	W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., *Toronto.*
1000		1		3	7		10	1	William R. Nason, B.A., *Toronto.*
		1	1	4				1	Charles Camidge, *Certificate.*
				3	6		7	1	John Moore, B.A.
400	1	1		5	3		10	1	Rev. William Lumsden, M.A., *Victoria.*
25		1		1	3	3		1	Alexander Sim, M.A., *Aberdeen.*

TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SCHOOL-HOUSE.					Schools under United Boards.	Year when School was first opened.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.
	Brick, Stone or Frame.	When Built.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Play Ground.	Estimated Value of School-house and Site.				
					$				
Omemee	Frame	1859	Freehold	½ acre	1600	1	1860	17	1
Orangeville	Frame	1865					1865	20	1
Osborne	Stone	1866	Freehold	½ acre	1250	1	1865	14	1
Oshawa	Brick	1850	Freehold	1 acre	6000	1	1856	20	3
Ottawa	Frame	1861	Rented	None			1843	27	2
Owen Sound	Stone	1859 / 1870	Freehold	¼ acre	12000	1	1858	25	2
Pakenham	Frame	1864	Freehold			1	1864	12	1
Paris						1		15	
Pembroke	Frame	1863	Freehold			1	1863	7	2
Perth	Stone	1853	Freehold	1 acre	3000	1	1830	2	
Peterborough	Brick	1830	Freehold	2 acres	30000	1	1860	36	2
Picton	Brick	1852	Freehold	1 acre	5000	1	1852	15	2
Port Dover	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 acre	5000	1	1856	9	2
Port Hope	Brick	1867	Freehold	⅔ acre	15000	1	1856	22	2
Port Perry	Brick		Freehold	½ acre		1	1868	8	1
Port Rowan	Frame	1857	Freehold	1 acre	1800	1	1863	15	1
Prescott	Brick	1867	Freehold	2 acres	8000	1	1845	20	2
Renfrew	Frame	1856	Freehold		1000	1	1859	12	
Richmond	Frame		Freehold	1 acre	1000	1	1846	6	
Richmond Hill	Frame	1853	Freehold	1 acre	1200	1	1852	13	1
Sarnia	Brick	1856	Freehold	1¼ acres	8000	1	1844	10	2
Scotland	Frame	1867	Freehold	1 acre	3000	1	1857	4	
Simcoe	Brick	1858	Freehold	1 acre	10000	1	1831	26	2
Smith's Falls	Stone	1871	Freehold	1 acre	10000	1	1844	12	3
Smithville	Frame	1863	Freehold	½ acre	600		1863	8	2
Stirling	Frame	1867	Freehold	½ acre	1600	1	1853	8	
Stratford	Brick	1855	Freehold	1 acre	5500	1	1856	19	1
Strathroy	Brick	1866	Freehold			1	1860	24	2
Streetsville	Brick	1847	Freehold			1		10	2
St. Catharines	Brick	1829	Freehold	¾ acre	8000		1829	13	1
St. Marys	Stone	1858	Freehold	1 acre	6000	1	1861	24	1
St. Thomas	Brick	1840	Freehold	1½ acre		1	1853	9	3
Thorold	Frame		Rented	¾ acre	2000	1	1859	12	
Toronto	Brick	1871	Freehold				1808	7	
Trenton	Frame	1866	Freehold	¼ acre	500	1	1866	9	1
Uxbridge	Frame	1855	Leased	None	1000	1	1855	20	1
Vankleekhill	Brick		Freehold	¾ acre	400		1848	5	1
Vienna	Brick	1859					1850	25	2
Wardsville	Brick	1859	Freehold	1¼ acres	2000	1	1860		
Waterdown	Stone	1856	Freehold	3 acres	5000	1	1857	18	2
Welland	Brick	1870	Freehold	1 acre	1200	1	1857	14	1
Weston	Brick	1858	Freehold	½ acre	3200		1857		
Whitby	Brick	1846	Freehold	¼ acre	4000	1	1846	20	
Williamstown	Brick	1859	Freehold		2400	1	1828	13	
Windsor	Brick	1858	Freehold			1	1854	12	2
Woodstock	Brick	1849	Freehold	1 acre	3200		1843	11	1
Total, 1871						60		1628	144
" 1870						62		1712	128
Increase									16
Decrease						2		84	

High Schools.

Estimated Value of Library Books, Maps and Furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily Prayers.	Number of Pupils matriculated at any University.	Number of Pupils who entered Mercantile Life.	Number of Pupils who became occupied with Agriculture.	Number of Pupils who joined any Learned Profession.	Number who left for other Occupations.	Number of Masters engaged.	Head Masters and their Universities.
$									
100	1	.....	.....	9	11	14	.....	1	John Shaw, *Certificate.*
.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	2	9	1	Alexander Carlyle, B.A., *Toronto.*
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	P. L. Dorland, B.A., *Albert.*
500	1	1	.....	10	6	.....	6	2	Alfred Baker, B.A , *Toronto.*
600	1	1	1	9	.....	2	10	5	John Thorburn, M.A.
500	1	1	.....	8	12	1	24	2	Henry De La Matter, *Certificate.*
60	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	Abraham Devitt, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	1	1	.....	6	4	3	.....	2	J. W. Acres, B.A., *Trinity.*
.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	James Smith, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
600	1	1	.....	20	.....	10	.....	2	H. H. Ross, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	1	1	40	30	5	25	6	James B. Dixon, M.A., *Wesleyan.*
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Edward T. Crowle, A.M.
150	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	James Lumsden, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
.....	.....	1	2	18	.....	2	.....	3	Adam Purslow, *Certificate.*
200	1	1	.....	5	2	1	.....	1	J. R. Yeomans, *Victoria.*
125	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John Read Teefy, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	5	4	1	M. McPherson, B.A., *Victoria.*
125	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	Robert George Scott, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Henry Edward Maberly, B.A., *Dublin.*
300	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	James Crozier, B.A., *Toronto.*
700	1	1	.....	2	1	2	9	1	William Sinclair, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	17	1	John D. Clow, B.A., *McGill.*
700	1	1	1	12	10	.....	.....	2	Dion Cornelius Sullivan, LL.B., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	W. Taylor Briggs, B.A., *Trinity.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	7	1	William Cruickshank, A.M., *Aberdeen.*
70	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	John Nicolson Muir, B.A., *McGill.*
500	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	4	2	C. J. Macgregor, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	1	.....	8	4	.....	6	1	E. W. Young, *Certificate.*
.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	3	.....	1	William Malloy, B.A., *Toronto.*
500	.....	1	.....	15	3	4	4	4	J. Howard Hunter, M.A., *Toronto.*
400	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	William Tytler, B.A., *Toronto.*
250	1	1	1	15	5	2	22	2	Rev. George Grant, B.A., *Toronto.*
100	1	1	.....	3	8	6	36	2	Henry Barry Houghton, B.A., *Dublin.*
.....	1	1	1	21	.....	5	10	4	Rev. Arthur Wickson, LL.D., *Toronto.*
.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9	1	Henry M. Hicks, B.A., *Toronto.*
550	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	William Dale, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Andrew Agnew, B.A., *Queen's.*
.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	2	E. M. Bigg, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	2	5	1	John McCabe, LL.B., *Victoria.*
200	1	1	.....	3	3	1	3	1	G. R. Shepard, B.A., *Albert.*
400	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	2	William Alner, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	1	3	2	9	.....	.....	1	John Somerville, M.A., *Toronto.*
1000	1	.....	8	14	1	15	7	4	S. Arthur Marling, M.A., *Toronto.*
200	.....	1	4	2	10	4	18	1	Alexander Jamieson, B.A., *Queen's,*
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	James Johnston, M.A., *Toronto.*
120	1	1	.....	2	1	1	2	2	George Strauchon, *Edinburgh.*
.....	56	87	78	567	388	222	532	174	
.....	60	88	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE I.—Certain Results of Meteorological Observations

OBSERVERS:—*Pembroke*—James Smith, Esq., M.A.; *Cornwall*—James H. Coyne, Esq., B.A.; *Barrie*—H. J. Strang, Esq., B.A.; *Stratford*—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; *Hamilton*—A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.;

	Pembroke.	Cornwall.	Barrie.	Peterborough.
Barometer. *Corrected to 32°, and approximately reduced to sea level.*				
Annual Mean Pressure at 7 A.M.	29·7539	29·9320	29·5041	29·9117
Annual Mean Pressure at 1 P.M.	29·7111	29·8929	29·3930	29·8749
Annual Mean Pressure at 9 P.M.	29·7227	29·9105	29·5171	29·9161
Annual Mean Pressure Mean	29·7292	29·9118	29·4714	29·9009
Highest pressure	30·627	30·833	30·439	30·6667
Date of highest pressure	January 25.	January 25.	January 25.	January 25.
Highest monthly mean pressure	29·9513	30·1375	29·7816	30·0461
Month of highest mean pressure	January.	January.	January.	January.
Lowest monthly mean pressure	29·6043	29·795	29·1977	29·7573
Month of lowest mean pressure	June.	April.	July.	April.
Lowest pressure	28·942	28·904	28·714	28·949
Date of lowest pressure	February 18.	February 18.	June 6.	February 18.
Temperature.	°	°	°	°
Annual Means at 7 A.M.	32·94	38·80	41·82	38·22
Annual Means at 1 P.M.	44·24	48·01	50·30	49·93
Annual Means at 9 P.M.	37·52	40·85	40·76	39·69
Annual Means Mean	38·23	42·55	44·29	42·61
Mean maximum	50·60	51·67	55·58	53·89
Mean minimum	28·21	31·67	31·52	25·03
Mean range	22·39	20·00	24 06	28·86
Greatest daily range	52·90	50·6	54·2	47·5
Day of greatest range	February 22.	January 23.	December 20.	May 25.
Least daily range	2·2	3·2	4·6	6·5
Day of least range	March 12.	November 16.	November 21.	March 15.
Highest temperature	96·0	89·8	94·4	93·7
Day of highest temperature	June 1.	August 14.	August 4.	August 3.
Lowest temperature	—45 0	—24·7	- 31·6	—38·5
Day of lowest temperature	January 23.	January 23.	December 21.	December 21.
Warmest month	August.	August.	August.	August.
Mean temperature of warmest month	64·48	68·68	69·28	68·51
Coldest month	January.	January.	December.	December.
Mean temperature of coldest month	4·22	10·27	17·59	14·45
Warmest day	June 2.	July 13.	July 13.	July 14.
Mean temperature of warmest day	77·87	79·03	80·67	79·
Coldest day	January 23.	January 23.	January 23.	January 23.
Mean temperature of coldest day	30·7	—20·0	—10·43	—15·03
Tension of Vapour.				
Annual Means at 7 A.M.	·212	·292	·256	·231
Annual Means at 1 P.M.	·228	·408	·277	·251
Annual Means at 9 P.M.	·224	·308	·248	·233
Annual Means Mean	·221	·336	·261	·238
Highest monthly mean tension	·436	·674	·468	·448
Month of highest mean tension	July.	August.	August.	August.
Lowest monthly mean tension	·063	·078	·098	·079
Month of lowest mean tension	Jan. and Dec.	January.	December.	December.
Humidity.				
Annual Means at 7 A.M.	84	92	81	78
Annual Means at 1 P.M.	65	92	69	61
Annual Means at 9 P.M.	78	92	83	78
Annual Means Mean	76	92	78	72
Highest monthly mean humidity	90	96	93	83
Month of highest mean humidity	December.	June.	December.	January.
Lowest monthly mean humidity	57	82	63	59
Month of lowest mean humidity	May.	January.	July.	May.

at ten High School Stations for the year 1871.

B. Spotton, Esq., M.A.; *Peterborough*—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; *Belleville*—A. Burdon, Esq.; *Goderich*—Hugh *Simcoe*—Dion C. Sullivan, Esq., LL.B.; *Windsor*—J. Johnston, Esq., B.A.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
29·9808	29·9315	29·8886	29·9400	29·633	29·9870
29·9526	29·9236	29·8713	29·9200	29·595	29·9624
29·9615	29·9276	29·8865	29·9315	29·599	29·9761
29·9649	29·9277	29·8821	29·9305	29·610	29·9722
30·763	30.608	30·483	30·675	30·552	30·562
January 25.	January 25.	January 25.	January 25.	January 25.	January 25.
30·1311	30·0628	29·054	30·0701	29·8270	30·0486
January.	September.	February.	January.	September.	September.
29·8258	29·8696	29·7231	29·760	29·3619	29·8005
April.	March.	April.	April.	April.	April.
29·063	29·136	29·054	29·043	28·761	29·252
February 18.	February 18.	February 18.	February 18.	February 18.	February 17.
°	°	°	°	°	°
40·11	42·98	39·23	43·08	42·90	44·49
48·66	48·32	48·09	52·30	52·48	54·19
43·31	44·0	41·53	43·28	44·38	45·86
44 02	45·09	42·95	46·22	46·59	48·18
52·75	53·17	51·54	57·64	56·41	57·61
33·56	35·12	32·93	32·37	36·39	37·66
19·19	18·05	18·61	25·27	20·02	19·95
38·4	37·9	39·3	55·5	38·8	47·3
May.	May.	August.	May.	October.	October.
4·8	4·5	2·6	6·4	3·9	4·2
March 22.	January 20.	November 10.	March 15.	January 20.	March 11.
88·3	90·7	86·6	99·	90·4	98·7
July 14.	June 2.	August 14 & 15.	August 4.	August 14.	August 15.
—29·8	—11·8	—16·4	—18·	—12·8	—19·3
December 21.	February 5.	December 21.	December 21.	December 21.	December 21.
August.	August.	August.	August.	August.	August.
69·72	66·42	65·41	70·60	69·25	71·12
January.	December.	December.	December.	December.	December.
15·41	21·65	17·74	21·40	21·82	21·19
August 4,	June 2.	June 2.	August 4.	May 30.	August 15.
79·60	80·17	75·53	81·5	79·13	84·07
December 21.	December 20.	December 21.	December 21.	December 20.	December 20.
—17·80	0·63	—3·70	—0·2	—4·06	1·53
·262	·269	·247	·278	·271	·277
·303	·298	·268	·294	·326	·289
·284	·276	·253	·271	·284	·282
·283	·281	·256	·281	·293	·283
·522	·507	·473	·526	·509	·518
August.	August.	August.	August.	August.	August.
·097	·100	·096	·104	·101	·107
Jan. and Dec.	December.	December.	December.	December.	December.
84	81	85	80	83	79
74	74	68	65	71	61
82	80	81	79	83	79
80	78	78	75	79	73
89	91	90	80	86	85
February.	October.	December.	January.	Feby. and Sept.	December.
71	69	64	70	71	63
August.	May.	May.	July.	August.	May.

TABLE I.

	Pembroke.	Cornwall.	Barrie.	[illegible]
Amount of Cloudiness.				
Annual Means at 7 A.M.	6·7	5·1	6·0	5·65
Annual Means at 1 P.M.	7·0	6·0	6·7	6·43
Annual Means at 9 P.M.	5·7	4·9	5·0	5·10
Annual Means Mean	6·5	5·3	5·9	5·73
Highest monthly mean cloudiness	7·7	6·8	8·7	7·74
Month of highest mean cloudiness	Nov. and Dec.	November.	December.	January.
Lowest monthly mean cloudiness	4·9	3·9	4·1	4·0
Month of lowest mean cloudiness	August.	Aug. and Sept.	July.	August.
Rain and Snow.				
Number of rainy days	95·	70	77·	77·
Duration in hours and minutes	379·39			536·41
Depth in inches	18·1299		13·2917	21·678
Number of snowy days	86·	30	72·	53·
Duration in hours and minutes	600·10	Report imperfect	117·125	403·28
Depth in inches	100·408			78·45
Total depth of rain and melted snow	28·1707		25·0042	29·523
Month of greatest precipitation	July.		December.	November.
Depth	3·8183		3·3500	3·614
Month of least precipitation	May.		July.	May.
Depth	1·0916		·6759	1·308

Continued.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
5·29	6·82	6·0	5·6	5·4	5·8
5·29	6·59	6·6	6·9	5·2	6·5
4·91	5·76	5·1	4·7	5·1	5·1
5·16	6·40	5·9	5·7	5·2	5·8
7·16	9·34	8·7	8·0	8·7	8·5
January.	December.	January.	January.	December.	January.
2·97	4·13,	3·5	3·4	2·5	3·2
May.	May.	May.	July.	May.	October.
58.	90.	82·	79·	78·	67.
279·	334·8	432·55	304·30	584·	247·30
21·235	17·8991	19·6461	26·3421	28·4330	16·8097
43·	74·	60·	36·	41·	34·
133·	319·5	353·45	137·20	474·	97·
83·5	95·6	111·4	52·02	57·25	72·05
29·585	27·4591	30·7861	31·5716	34·1580	24·0147
January.	December.	December.	March.	March.	December.
4·294	4·2965	5·4983	5·9135	5·1184	3·3644
July.	October.	October.	October.	February.	October.
1·427	·6276	1·3493	0·6238	0·6840	0·7079

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Who had been Teachers before.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 44th Session, inclusive	6736	3466	3270	667	337	330	6069	3129	2940	2992	2088	904
Forty-fifth Session	170	69	101	4	.....	4	166	69	97	69	48	21
Forty-sixth Session	198	88	110	15	6	9	183	82	101	69	43	26
Grand Total	7104	3623	3481	686	343	343	6418	3280	3138	3130	2179	951

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.—*Continued.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Who attended formerly.			Who Left.						Who Received Provincial Certificates.		
				Regularly.			Irregularly.					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 44th Session, inclusive	2083	855	1228	1177	700	477	316	233	83	*3151	1541	1610
Forth-fifth Session	57	9	48	37	26	11	3	.....	3	115	47	68
Forty-sixth Session	57	17	40	15	8	7	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	2197	881	1316	1229	734	495	325	237	88	3266	1588	1678

* Of this number 49 were admitted by fees, 420 received "Certificates of Standing in Class," from the Masters, before Provincial Certificates were issued, and 2,194 received weekly aid, amounting to $44,369.50. But of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths, and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger number have been superseded by subsequent certificates. The Normal School Certificates issued after the forty-fifth Session do not render the holders legally entitled to be Public School teachers, as they must now also pass the same examinations as all other candidates for that position.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Glengarry.			Stormont.			Dundas.			Prescott.			Russell.			Carleton.			Grenville.			Leeds.			Lanark.			Renfrew.			Frontenac.			Addington.			Lennox.			Prince Edward			Hastings.			Northumberland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 44th Session, inclusive	40	19	21	42	27	15	30	22	8	25	13	12	17	11	6	77	65	12	48	35	13	76	46	30	110	97	13	18	16	2	56	21	35	35	27	8	27	16	11	127	109	18	93	76	17	99	63	36
Forty-fifth Session							1	1					1		1	4	4		2		2							2	2		1		1	1	1		2	1	1					1		1
Forty-sixth Session							1		1							4	3	1	2		2	1	1		1	1					1		1				1		1	9	4	5	4	1	3	2	1	1
Grand Total	40	19	21	42	27	15	32	23	9	25	13	12	18	11	7	85	72	13	52	35	17	77	47	30	111	98	13	20	18	2	58	21	37	36	28	8	30	17	13	136	113	23	97	77	20	102	64	38

ABSTRACT No. 2. COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—*Continued.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Durham.			Peterboro'.			Victoria.			Ontario.			York.			Peel.			Simcoe.			Halton.			Wentworth.			Brant.			Lincoln.			Welland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 44th Session, inclusive	250	164	86	49	34	15	48	36	12	263	162	101	1829	593	1236	189	138	51	117	84	33	149	64	85	365	82	283	145	68	75	125	62	63	150	72	78
Forty-fifth Session	8	3	5	1	1		10	4	6	4	1	3	39	5	34	3	2	1	2	1	1	1		1	12	2	10	2		2	2	1	1			
Forty-sixth Session	10	5	5	1	1		4	1	3	6		6	39	5	34	6	3	3	9	6	3	1	1		10	1	9	1	1		2	1	1	1		1
Grand Total	268	172	96	51	36	15	62	41	21	273	163	110	1907	603	1304	198	143	55	128	91	37	151	65	86	387	85	302	146	69	77	129	63	66	151	72	79

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—*Concluded.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Haldimand.			Norfolk.			Oxford.			Waterloo.			Wellington.			Grey.			Perth.			Huron.			Bruce.			Middlesex.			Elgin.			Kent.			Lambton.			Essex.			Grand Total.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
From the 1st to the 44th Session, inclusive	82	44	38	91	50	41	208	118	90	88	61	27	122	77	45	54	31	23	105	74	31	95	81	14	47	39	8	308	159	149	116	82	34	68	38	30	65	37	28	23	13	10	6069
Forty-fifth Session	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	3	1	12	8	4	14	12	2	4	4	...	6	2	4	7	3	4	6	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	166
Forth-sixth Session	6	4	2	2	...	2	4	3	1	3	...	3	7	4	3	6	3	3	11	9	2	9	9	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	7	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Grand Total	92	50	42	93	50	43	214	122	92	93	62	31	132	82	50	64	37	27	128	91	37	118	102	16	51	43	8	324	167	157	130	91	39	76	43	33	68	38	30	23	13	10	6418

156

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Total Number of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterian.			Methodist.			Baptist.			Congregationalist.			Lutheran.			Quaker.			Universalist.			Unitarian.			Disciple.			Other persuasions.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 44th Session inclusive	6069	3128	2941	1048	476	572	263	114	149	1710	901	809	2137	1142	995	445	248	197	242	87	155	7	5	2	41	32	9	4	4	...	9	4	5	30	13	17	133	108	25
Forty-fifth Session	166	69	97	30	8	22	16	7	9	51	22	29	54	27	27	3	...	3	5	3	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	1
Forty-sixth Session	183	82	101	32	13	19	13	5	8	65	31	34	56	26	30	5	3	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	6418	3279	3139	1110	497	613	292	126	166	1826	954	872	2247	1195	1052	453	251	202	251	90	161	8	5	3	46	32	14	4	4	...	9	4	5	37	19	18	135	108	27

ABSTRACT No. 4. LIST OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, AT THE JULY AND DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS.

I.—BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

July Examinations.

First-Class Grade A.

Cameron, John.
*Hay, Andrew.
*Ross, A. W.
Ross, W. H.

First-Class Grade C.

MacTavish, P.
*Rae, A. M.
Thompson, J. C.
Tod, A.
Woodhull, T.B.

December Examinations.

First-Class Grade A.

*Derness, John.
*Hands, Jon. G.

First-Class Grade C.

Brown, Arthur.
*Davis, Percy S.
*Emerson, Samuel.
*McColl, Malcolm C.
*Nugent, Matilda.

II.—BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

COUNTIES.	July Examinations.				December Examinations.			
	Second Class.		Third Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Glengarry	.....	.....	2	12	.....	2	5	16
Stormont	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	7	26
Dundas	.....	1	4	7	.....	.....	9	11
Prescott and Russell	3	.....	3	3	1	.....	4	7
Carleton	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	12	4
Leeds and Grenville	2	.....	18	37	2	.....	18	36
Lanark	1	.....	8	19	2	1	12	38
Renfrew	3	.....	3	8	1	.....	7	8
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	6	10	2	.....	4	2
Prince Edward	3	.....	10	5	5	1	11	6
Hastings	4	.....	10	21	2	.....	12	13

Total number of Certificates issued during the year, 1st class 16
2nd " 281
3rd " 1521
818

* Normal School Students.

ABSTRACT No. 4.—LIST OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	JULY EXAMINATIONS.				DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS.			
	SECOND CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Northumberland					7		18	11
Durham			7	9	1		13	11
Peterborough			3	6	3		11	25
Victoria	1		19	12	2	3	16	8
Ontario	3		7	5	43	32	29	37
York	1		2		4		5	3
Peel	1		12	1	9	1	35	17
Simcoe	2		4	5	1		5	6
Halton			4	5	3		7	3
Wentworth	1		2	3	3	1	2	4
Brant	1		7	4		1	8	8
Lincoln					2		7	9
Welland					2		3	7
Haldimand	2		3	11			1	
Norfolk		2	6	2	3	2	16	17
Oxford	1		5	5	2		13	5
Waterloo	1		17	6	9	1	22	19
Wellington	2		25	2	4	1	30	19
Grey	5		12	8	4	2	21	13
Perth	3		27	9	8		19	18
Huron	3	1	8	3	3	1	12	3
Bruce	7	4	19	17	8	1	12	10
Middlesex	1	1	6	9	3	5	11	17
Elgin	1	1	1	2	6		14	27
Kent	1		5	6	1	1	9	16
Lambton	1		6	7	1		14	8
Essex								
Toronto				1		3		3
Hamilton								
Kingston						5		6
London			1		2	1	1	8
Ottawa								
Total	54	10	279	275	150	67	456	511

TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.

	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					TOTAL.		
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies & Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total number of Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees or Legislative aid.
			$ cts.	$ cts.					$ cts.			$ cts.
Total Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	1820	9	128	11411 00	114	1820	11411 00
" Cities	11	1320	115000 00	42000 00	68	2263	11	119	54000 00	79	3583	211000 00
" Towns	5	610	44000 00	11000 00	59	1418	11	89	17450 00	64	2028	72450 00
" Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1010	11	56	7901 00	44	1010	7901 00
Grand Total, 1871	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	285	6511	11	392	90762 00	301	8441	302762 00
" " 1870	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	284	6562	11	373	85852 00	300	8492	297852 00
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	4910 00	1	.....	4910 00
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	MONEYS.			Total Number of Volumes supplied.
	Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Dundas : Williamsburgh, No. 13	17 00	17 00	34 00	59
Russell : Cumberland, No. 3 and 7, U. S. S.	20 00	20 00	40 00	59
Lanark : Dalhousie, Sherbrooke, N. and Lavant, Tps	30 33	30 33	60 66	76
Ramsay, No. 16	5 00	5 00	10 00	22
Frontenac : Olden, " 1	7 09	7 00	14 00	37
Prince Edward : County Teachers' Association	17 00	17 00	34 00	50
Ameliasburgh, No. 6	35 00	35 00	70 00	105
Hallowell, " 13	20 00	20 00	40 00	41
Northumberland : Percy, " 5	10 00	10 00	20 00	47
Durham : Clarke, " 5	12 00	12 00	24 00	34
Darlington, " 10	11 00	11 00	22 00	32
Peterborough : Dummer, " 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	44
Victoria : Somerville, " 8	15 00	15 00	30 00	54
Ontario : Thorah, Township,	20 00	20 00	40 00	45
Uxbridge, P. S.	25 00	25 00	50 00	84
York : Markham, No. 8	53 64½	53 64½	107 29	116
York, " 1	20 00	20 00	40 00	57
Do " 21, R. C. S. S.	7 18	7 18	14 36	20
Simcoe : Mono, " 5	35 00	35 00	70 00	96
Halton : Esquesing, " 12	50 00	50 00	100 00	112
Nelson, " 10	50 00	50 00	100 00	151
Wentworth : Barton, " 6	35 00	35 00	70 00	194
Do " 7	5 00	5 00	10 00	17
Brant : Dumfries, South, No. 14	36 88	36 88	73 76	82
Welland : Humberstone, No. 2	20 00	20 00	40 00	103
Oxford : Zorra, East, " 11	16 75	16 75	33 50	42
Waterloo : Waterloo, " 12	50 00	50 00	100 00	125
Wellington : Garafraxa, " 1	10 00	10 00	20 00	34
Guelph, " 4	34 00	34 00	68 00	82
Minto, " 2	50 45	50 45	100 90	131
Peel, " 9	10 00	10 00	20 00	37
Grey : Collingwood, No. 13	10 00	10 00	20 00	34
Egremont, " 9	5 00	5 00	10 00	16
Glenelg, " 4	7 00	7 00	14 00	37
Keppel, " 5	38 28	38 28	76 56	103
Sydenham, " 5	13 00	13 00	26 00	41
Perth : Mornington, No. 1	20 00	20 00	40 00	71
Do. " 5	15 00	15 00	30 00	41

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	MONEYS.			Total Number of Volumes supplied.
	Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Huron:				
Ashfield, No. 12	5 00	5 00	10 00	18
McKillop, " 2	29 00	29 00	58 00	76
Bruce:				
Kincardine, " 1	15 00	15 00	30 00	86
Middlesex:				
McGillivray " 5	7 00	7 00	14 00	31
Do " 6	5 25	5 25	10 50	13
Elgin:				
Dunwich, " 2	50 00	50 00	100 00	148
Lambton:				
Dawn, " 3	20 00	20 00	40 00	53
Euphemia, " 5	41 00	41 00	82 00	139
Sombra, " 13	25 00	25 00	50 00	82
Essex:				
Sandwich, West, No. 5	40 00	40 00	80 00	125
Cities:				
Toronto, R. C. S. S.	57 40½	57 40½	114 81	184
Hamilton, P. S.	50 00	50 00	100 00	151
Towns:				
Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institute	106 00	106 00	212 00	241
Lindsay, R. C. S. S.	10 36	10 36	20 72	28
Simcoe, U. S.	21 00	21 00	42 00	59
Villages:				
Garden Island, P. S.	200 00	200 00	400 00	506
Mount Forest, "	50 00	50 00	100 00	153
Newcastle, U. S.	9 11	9 11	18 22	28
New Hamburgh, P. S.	30 50	30 50	61 00	95
Vienna, U. S.	32 00	32 00	64 00	78
Total	1650 14	1650 14	3300 28	4825

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. MONEYS. Amount of Local Appropriation	Amount of Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former years.	Total Value of Books sent.	No. of Libraries exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total number of volumes in Libraries.	OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *Sunday School Libraries.* Libraries.	Volumes.	*Other Public Libraries.* Libraries.	Volumes.	TOTAL. *Total School and Public Libraries in Ontario.* Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.								
Glengarry				350 70	350 70	3	650	9	1090			12	1740
Stormont				601 22	601 22	4	1225	16	1480	2	310	22	3015
Dundas	17 00	17 00	34 00	820 00	854 00	6	1506	33	3268	2	100	41	4874
Prescott				1031 06	1031 06	5	1988	26	3676	3	1650	34	7314
Russell	20 00	20 00	40 00	652 37	692 37	5	1329	10	900	1	800	16	3029
Carleton				1973 02	1973 02	15	4009	27	3478	2	180	44	7667
Grenville				888 00	888 00	6	1840	29	3924	1	579	36	6343
Leeds				1523 10	1523 10	21	2731	69	6567	3	435	93	9733
Lanark	35 33	35 33	70 66	5183 80	5254 46	43	10014	56	7000	30	5500	129	22514
Renfrew				1599 72	1599 72	19	3017	35	2225	3	850	57	6092
Frontenac	7 00	7 00	14 00	894 77	908 77	11	1615	45	4147	3	950	59	6712
Addington				665 00	665 00	3	1045	48	5435	6	980	59	9016
Lennox				720 00	720 00	2	1556						
Prince Edward	72 00	72 00	144 00	1489 60	1633 60	18	2880	53	4631	3	900	74	8411
Hastings				2851 54	2851 54	22	5407	71	6961	3	957	96	13325
Northumberland	10 00	10 00	20 00	4362 26	4382 26	35	8768	87	9471	6	2580	128	20819
Durham	23 00	23 00	46 00	1646 07	1692 07	25	3616	65	7393	3	450	93	11459
Peterborough	10 00	10 00	20 00	3373 56	3393 56	27	7062	34	3150	6	1319	67	11531
Victoria	15 00	15 00	30 00	620 24	650 24	47	3593	47	3313	3	360	97	7266
Ontario	45 00	45 00	90 00	5313 12	5403 12	31	9347	54	8286	6	2900	91	20533
York	80 82½	80 82½	161 65	9110 64	9272 29	77	15935	153	18678	23	5645	253	40258
Peel				4671 22	4671 22	54	8208	75	12647	3	680	132	21535
Simcoe	35 00	35 00	70 00	4532 21	4602 21	48	8220	82	6643	7	2156	137	17019
Halton	100 00	100 00	200 00	1849 94	2049 94	17	2953	46	7630	11	3126	74	13709
Wentworth	40 00	40 00	80 00	2094 80	2174 80	19	4501	82	13022	9	2366	110	19889
Brant	36 88	36 88	73 76	1063 50	1137 56	15	2452	56	7595	3	2276	74	12323
Lincoln				2718 80	2718 50	24	4700	55	6818	3	2700	82	14218
Welland	20 00	20 00	40 00	1004 00	1044 00	13	2055	66	6995	4	1800	83	10850
Haldimand				3201 10	3201 10	33	5595	50	5265	3	2370	86	13230
Norfolk				1540 96	1540 96	21	2678	84	7187	5	1200	110	11065

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Public Libraries of Ontario.

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.							OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	MONEYS.							*Sunday School Libraries.*		*Other Public Libraries.*		*Total School and Public Libraries in Ontario.*	
	Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former years.	Total Value of Books sent.	No. of Libraries exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total number of volumes in Libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.								
Oxford	16 75	16 75	33 50	5335 04	5368 54	48	10224	88	11413	5	990	141	22627
Waterloo	50 00	50 00	100 00	2052 87	2152 87	16	3904	23	3962	12	1660	51	9526
Wellington	104 45	104 45	208 90	4722 67	4931 57	54	8393	86	9692	10	2607	150	20692
Grey	73 28	73 28	146 56	3410 72	3557 28	40	6667	97	10047	16	1963	153	18677
Perth	35 00	35 00	70 00	3309 02	3379 02	35	6204	57	5928	15	1788	107	13920
Huron	34 00	34 00	68 00	6448 50	6516 50	56	10263	125	10975	15	2059	196	23297
Bruce	15 00	15 00	30 00	1885 60	1915 60	29	3370	48	3910	6	480	83	7760
Middlesex	12 25	12 25	24 50	4455 36	4479 86	54	7620	113	9151	12	4692	179	21463
Elgin	50 00	50 00	100 00	2058 14	2158 14	20	3930	57	5503	8	1205	85	10638
Kent	.....	.....	.....	3760 00	3760 00	33	7258	70	8143	8	1626	111	17027
Lambton	86 00	86 00	172 00	3458 13	3630 13	27	4995	50	3988	8	1390	85	10373
Essex	40 00	40 00	80 00	1688 00	1768 00	10	3084	19	3350	10	1444	39	7878
Districts	.....	.....	.....	104 00	104 00	1	128	4	620	.....	.....	5	748
Totals	1083 76½	1083 76½	2167 53	111034 37	113201 90	1092	206535	2400	265557	282	68023	3774	540115
Total Counties	1083 76½	1083 76½	2167 53	111034 37	113201 90	1092	206535	2400	265557	282	68023	3774	540115
" Cities	107 40½	107 40½	214 81	11819 01	12033 82	11	18306	75	26310	18	54450	104	99066
" Towns	137 36	137 36	274 72	9188 27	9462 99	43	12218	201	53298	56	34681	294	100197
" Villages	321 61	321 61	643 22	3484 02	4127 24	29	6828	169	29963	39	17317	237	54108
Grand Total for 1871	1650 14	1650 14	3300 28	135525 67	138825 95	1175	243887	2845	375128	389	174471	4409	793486
" " " 1870	1697 85½	1697 85½	3395 71	132129 96	135525 67	1146	239062	2433	345855	389	174441	3968	759358
Increase	.....	.....	.....	3395 71	3300 28	29	4825	412	29273	.....	30	441	34128
Decrease	47 71½	47 71½	95 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

The following is a Statement of the number and classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Educational Department, from 1853 to 1871, inclusive.

Number of Volumes sent out during the years:	Total Volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches—Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total, Library and Prize Books.
1853	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	940	132	192	807	2694	1141	2917	5178	.....	208	.....	21922
1854	66711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	629	321	3235	5764	4350	6393	19307	.....	578	.....	66711
1855	28659	5475	2053	318	558	663	200	1808	207	76	1452	3361	2926	3081	6049	.....	432	.....	28659
1856	13669	2498	652	118	397	287	77	660	55	31	418	1523	1019	1844	3832	.....	258	.....	13669
1857	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	134	67	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	.....	244	2557	32390
1858	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	27	2	186	713	843	744	2245	.....	84	8045	15632
1859	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	87	18	300	1169	744	1127	2401	.....	172	12089	21397
1860	9072	1561	475	144	223	200	100	526	61	17	339	852	797	1115	2520	.....	142	20194	29266
1861	6488	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	36	2	172	601	760	880	1826	.....	117	26931	33419
1862	5599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	45	24	165	412	661	830	1706	.....	112	29760	35359
1863	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	202	547	652	864	2286	.....	112	32890	39164
1864	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	.....	87	321	290	451	1198	.....	57	33381	36742
1865	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	.....	110	328	534	553	1225	.....	58	44601	48483
1866	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	26	19	291	652	776	784	2200	.....	148	58871	65727
1867	5426	1003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	.....	118	524	595	650	1971	.....	66	64103	69529
1868	6573	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	.....	132	554	979	736	2211	150	52	54715	61288
1869	6428	1148	268	51	96	91	36	198	18	19	162	499	1172	882	1237	491	60	54657	61085
1870	5024	865	162	28	68	64	36	156	14	.....	159	367	527	610	1542	374	52	60655	65679
1871	4825	830	152	12	46	41	35	145	18	1	149	366	581	524	1591	297	37	60420	65245
Totals	247497	43023	15427	2823	6154	4813	2112	13297	1558	795	9741	23638	21570	28501	69744	1312	2989	563869	811366
Deduct Volumes returned for Exchange, &c.																			616
Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, not included in the above																			810750 16867
Grand Total, Library Books and Prizes, despatched up to 31st December, 1871.																			827617

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	Moneys.			Maps of:										Apparatus.			Object Lessons.	Prize Books
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemisphere.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Other School Apparatus (pieces).	Historical and other Lessons in sheets.	No. of Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.															
Glengarry	148 65	148 65	297 30	3	6	4	3	2	7	2	4	2	5	1	....	....	82	563
Stormont	39 25	39 25	78 50	3	3	2	2	1	4	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	110	84
Dundas	52 85	52 85	105 70	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	41	265
Prescott	77 08	77 08	154 16	....	1	1	1	1	....	3	2	1	1	....	1	21	....	290
Russell	21 50	21 50	43 00	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	109
Carleton	169 87	169 87	339 74	2	2	2	2	2	3	....	6	....	1	....	....	2	74	930
Grenville	15 25	15 25	30 50	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	46	42
Leeds	176 97	176 97	353 94	5	7	4	3	3	6	....	2	....	3	....	....	1	41	672
Lanark	121 25	121 25	242 50	3	4	4	4	1	7	1	4	4	4	1	....	6	40	385
Renfrew	149 70	149 70	299 40	6	7	2	2	5	11	1	10	2	7	1	....	....	59	377
Frontenac	88 50	88 50	177 00	1	3	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	14	478
Addington	176 65	176 65	353 30	5	8	8	8	7	10	5	6	2	6	10	....	13	332	192
Lennox	114 65	114 65	229 30	3	5	5	5	5	7	....	4	....	5	9	....	11	333	115
Prince Edward	90 63	90 63	181 26	2	3	3	3	3	3	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	84	248
Hastings	250 18	250 18	500 36	8	8	8	7	6	12	4	5	5	10	6	....	4	172	868
Northumberland	230 06½	230 06½	460 13	7	5	3	2	1	7	3	....	3	9	3	....	1	154	912
Durham	360 74	360 74	721 48	4	7	2	3	6	3	2	3	2	3	7	1	5	347	1701
Peterborough	108 05	108 05	216 10	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	....	2	2	440
Victoria	412 22	412 22	824 44	6	6	6	5	9	9	4	2	2	20	4	....	2	218	1677
Ontario	525 43	525 43	1050 86	1	4	4	5	3	5	3	3	3	2	....	....	7	89	2964
York	804 50	804 50	1609 00	4	8	8	7	8	11	7	4	4	15	6	5	20	1298	3257
Peel	347 78½	347 78½	695 57	4	11	9	7	7	6	5	6	9	13	5	2	11	378	1042
Simcoe	604 85	604 85	1209 70	10	13	12	8	9	14	5	12	3	6	3	4	4	250	3098
Halton	198 30	198 30	396 60	3	6	4	3	4	4	1	2	6	8	....	....	3	57	790
Wentworth	296 25	296 25	592 50	....	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	6	1	1	4	148	1623
Brant	235 40	235 40	470 80	2	3	4	3	6	3	....	....	6	4	2	2	19	85	914
Lincoln	194 27	194 27	388 54	4	6	6	5	7	3	4	2	3	7	1	....	4	247	483
Welland	170 75	170 75	341 50	4	8	6	5	7	7	6	6	3	6	1	....	1	37	539

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	Moneys.			Maps of:										Apparatus.			Object Lessons.	Prize Books
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemisphere.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Other School Apparatus (pieces).	Historical and other Lessons in sheets.	No. of Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.															
Haldimand	279 19	279 19	558 38	1	4	5	4	4	4	8	6	3	8	4	1	7	185	1128
Norfolk	405 88	405 88	811 76	4	11	10	9	10	8	7	14	6	7	5	.....	1	295	1610
Oxford	401 88	401 88	803 76	.....	5	5	5	4	5	6	8	5	14	1	.....	2	184	2119
Waterloo	282 70	282 70	565 40	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	10	6	2	20	1081	1359
Wellington	366 33½	366 33½	732 67	2	4	2	2	3	7	4	2	2	13	3	1	6	144	2232
Grey	432 01	432 01	864 02	6	8	5	3	6	17	6	12	3	12	3	4	6	604	2317
Perth	275 40	275 40	550 80	1	7	6	6	8	9	7	8	4	7	1	.....	1	281	1277
Huron	593 02	593 02	1186 04	2	8	6	6	7	6	8	8	2	7	4	.....	5	730	3127
Bruce	409 26	409 26	818 52	6	6	7	5	5	15	7	2	4	4	3	.....	3	184	2192
Middlesex	647 17	647 17	1294 34	3	8	9	7	6	12	5	8	5	9	3	.....	8	659	3416
Elgin	373 00	373 00	746 00	2	4	4	4	5	2	2	4	7	2	1	2	16	217	1537
Kent	322 91	322 91	645 82	5	13	10	9	10	7	8	18	8	9	3	.....	5	218	1154
Lambton	374 16	374 16	748 32	5	6	6	6	6	13	7	8	6	22	5	1	7	439	1550
Essex	304 85	304 85	609 70	5	7	8	9	7	7	8	6	3	7	2	.....	4	1005	948
District of Algoma	10 00	10 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Cities	1025 17	1025 17	2050 34	17	10	5	5	5	19	6	9	3	65	.....	.....	61	275	2861
Towns	1487 43	1487 43	2974 86	22	24	23	18	25	28	17	6	10	72	6	6	100	1656	3596
Villages	866 12½	866 12½	1732 25	7	6	9	5	10	7	7	2	8	30	6	10	70	160	2542
Total, 1871	15038 08	15038 08	30076 16	184	276	239	207	232	323	181	216	144	447	123	43	466	13055	60420
Total, 1870	14405 12	14405 12	28810 24	136	221	188	164	180	238	185	153	135	269	109	62	612	5880	60655
Increase	632 96	632 96	1265 92	48	55	51	43	52	85	.....	63	9	178	14	.....	.....	7175	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	146	.....	235

Table shewing the value of Articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1871 inclusive.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize and School Books, Maps and apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus & Prize Books.		
	$	$		
1851			1414	1414
1852			2981	2981
1853			4233	4233
1854	51376		5514	56890
1855	9947	4655	4389	18991
1856	7205	9320	5726	22251
1857	16200	18118	6452	40770
1858	3982	11810	6972	22764
1859	5805	11905	6679	24389
1860	5289	16832	5416	27537
1861	4084	16251	4894	25229
1862	3273	16194	4844	24311
1863	4022	15887	3461	23370
1864	1931	17260	4454	23645
1865	2400	20224	3818	26442
1866	4375	27114	4172	35661
1867	3404	28270	7419	39093
1868	4420	25923	4793	35136
1869	4655	24475	5678	34808
1870	3396	28810	6175	38381
1871	3300	30076	8138	41514

TABLE N.—Summary shewing Total Number of Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books supplied by the Education Department from 1855 to 1871 inclusive.

YEARS.	Moneys.			Maps of:										Apparatus.			Object Lessons.	Prize Books.
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemisphere.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Other School Apparatus (pieces.)	Historical and other Lessons in sheets.	No. of Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.															
From 1855 to 1870 inclusive..	146521 50	146521 50	293043 00	2451	3822	3086	2851	3231	3593	3688	2548	2628	5444	1942	411	14615	154212	503449
1871.....	15038 08	15038 08	30076 16	184	276	239	207	232	323	181	216	144	447	123	43	466	13055	60420
Grand Total from 1855 to 1871	161559 58	161559 58	323119 16	2635	4098	3325	3058	3463	3916	3869	2764	2772	5891	2065	444	15081	167267	563869

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn out Public School Teachers.

	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
6	Donald Currie	83	18	42 00	38 00	
11	Thomas J. Graffe	64	18	42 00	38 00	
13	James Benton	75	25	58 33	54 33	
15	James Breakenridge	67	32	74 67	70 67	
19	Peter Stewart	88	22	51 33	47 33	
21	John Price	79	24	56 00	52 00	
42	W. R. Thornhill	73	22	51 33	47 33	
45	John Fletcher	62	18	42 00	38 00	
47	John Nowlan	80	24	56 00	52 00	
49	George Reynolds	76	28½	66 50	62 50	
54	Alexander Miller	85	28½	66 50	62 50	
55	John Donald	72	20½	47 84	43 84	
56	Angus McDonell	76	33½	77 17	73 17	
57	James Forde	69	18	42 00	38 00	
60	Gideon Gibson	86	19	44 33	40 33	
63	Donald McDougall	71	14	32 67	28 67	
71	Thomas White	81	23¾	55 43	51 43	
72	Rev. Joshua Webster	77	22	51 33	47 33	
73	Norman M'Leod	79	16	37 34	33 34	
78	William Foster	71	22	51 33	47 33	
79	William Glasford	61	18½	43 17	39 17	
82	John Vert	61	21½	50 17	46 17	
83	William Benson	74	23	53 67	49 67	
84	William Kearns	79	25	58 33	54 33	
86	James Levs	79	17	39 67	35 67	
87	John Healy	82	26	60 67	56 67	
88	Hector McRae	75	20	46 67	42 67	
92	Emily Cozens	66	27	63 00	59 00	For the Year 1871.
93	William Dermott	73	13	30 33	26 33	
96	Walter Hick	83	25	58 33	54 33	
107	Daniel Wing	68	26	60 67	56 67	
110	Martin Devereux	74	23	53 67	49 67	
111	Michael O'Kane	79	20½	47 84	43 84	
114	Alexander Jenkins	77	18	42 00	38 00	
115	Isabella Kennedy	69	22	51 33	47 33	
117	William Miller	85	10	23 33	19 33	
118	Robert Beattie	76	20½	47 84	43 84	
119	John L. Biggar	79	25	58 33	54 33	
120	William Corry	81	17	39 67	35 67	
121	Marianne Ederington	60	20	46 67	42 67	
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	79	23	52 67	48 67	
126	James Kehoe	71	19	44 33	40 33	
128	James McQueen	64	22½	52 50	48 50	
129	John Miskelly	73	12½	29 16	25 16	
132	Nicholas Fagan	77	13	30 34	26 34	
135	Andrew Power	53	17	39 67	35 67	
137	Catharine Snider	62	18	42 00	38 00	
139	John Tucker	78	21	49 00	45 00	
140	John Brown	73	26	60 67	56 67	
141	John Monaghan	67	15	35 00	31 00	
142	Richard Youmans	67	20	46 67	42 67	
144	William Ferguson	71	24	56 00	52 00	
145	Thomas Flanagan	74	20	46 67	42 67	
148	Edward Ryan	80	25	58 33	54 33	
149	Daniel Sheehan	87	20	46 67	42 67	
155	Alexander Middleton	72	20	46 67	42 67	

* The pensioners are subject to a deduction, before payment, of $4 for annual subscription required by law

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn out Public School Teachers.

	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pensions.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
159	Archibald McCormick	74	16	37 33	33 33	
161	Thomas Baldwin	73	13	30 34	26 34	
162	James Bodfish	68	20	46 67	42 67	
165	E. Redmond	71	32½	75 84	71 84	
166	William Hildyard	65	19	44 33	40 33	
169	Mary Richards	76	33	77 00	73 00	
170	W. B. P. Williams	67	9	15 00	11 00	
171	Julius Ansley	67	18	42 00	38 00	
172	Thomas Baker	76	19	44 33	40 33	
173	Thomas Buchanan	66	20	46 67	42 67	
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	64	22	51 33	47 33	
178	Helen McLaren	62	21	49 00	45 00	For the Year 1871.
179	Ralph McCallum	62	23	53 67	49 67	
183	William Clarke	75	12	28 00	24 00	
184	John Dods	66	21	49 00	45 00	
185	P. G. Mulhern	71	29	67 67	63 67	
188	Thomas Sanders	79	30	70 00	66 00	
190	George Weston	73	22½	52 50	48 50	
193	Robert Hamilton	78	16	37 34	33 34	
194	John McDonnell	71	14	32 67	28 67	
196	Joseph D. Thomson	62	14	32 67	28 67	
198	Henry Bartley	64	23	53 67	49 67	
199	John Cameron	67	15	35 00	31 00	
200	Melinda Clarke	61	15½	36 16	32 16	
201	James Brown	66	27½	64 16	60 16	
202	Daniel Callaghan	74	30	70 00	132 00	For the Years 1870-1.
206	James Robinson	56	18	42 00	38 00	
207	Jane Tyndall	67	21	49 00	45 00	
208	William Bell	70	11	25 67	21 67	
209	William Brown	53	13	30 34	26 34	
210	James Armstrong	58	25	58 33	54 33	
211	Caroline F. Mozier	62	27	63 00	59 00	
212	Eliza Barber	53	18½	43 17	39 17	
214	James McFarlane	65	27	63 00	59 00	
216	J. C. VanEvery	68	20	46 66	42 66	
217	Benjamin Woods	71	29	67 67	63 67	
218	John Younghusband	76	33½	78 17	74 17	
219	William Irvine	73	36	84 00	160 00	
220	Angus McGillis	59	23	53 67	49 67	
221	Richard Campbell	71	31	72 33	68 33	
222	James Mahon	61	20	46 66	42 66	
224	Duncan Calder	73	25	58 33	54 33	
228	John Douglass	76	22	51 33	47 33	For the Year 1871.
229	Daniel McGill	66	28	65 33	61 33	
230	John Lenaten	76	12	40 00	36 00	
231	Anna McKay	68	18	42 00	38 00	
232	Sidney Russell	68	15	35 00	31 00	
233	Patrick Shirreff	71	26	60 67	56 67	
234	Robert Jordan	76	28	65 33	61 33	
235	David Kee	56	17	39 67	35 67	
237	Thomas Dorothey	60	34	79 33	75 33	
238	Thomas Whitfield	62	32½	75 84	71 84	
239	William Beaton	74	16	37 34	33 34	
242	James Briggs	60	37	86 33	82 33	
243	James Denman	69	37½	87 50	83 50	
244	Adam Gillespie	73	24	56 00	52 00	
245	John Graydon	67	30	70 00	66 00	
246	Charles Judge	61	17	39 67	35 67	
247	John Ross	61	22	51 33	47 33	

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn out Public School Teachers.

	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pensions.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
248	John Roberts	70	16	37 34	33 34	
249	Alexander Fraser	63	14	32 67	28 67	
251	Mary Crawford	51	15	35 00	31 00	For the Year 1871.
252	William Lewis	54	22½	52 50	48 50	
253	John Russell	66	30	70 00	66 00	
254	George Wilson	72	20	46 67	42 67	
255	W. P. McGrane	78	38½	89 84	91 20	For the Years 1870-1.
256	John Colville	65	17	39 67	35 67	For the Year 1871.
257	Charles R. Ashbury	64	18	108 00	*88 00	
					6015 88	

NOTE.—In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

* Pensioners receive, for the first year in which they are placed on the list, an amount at the rate of $6 per year of service. After the first year they receive a smaller amount, as the fund does not admit of continuing the high rate.

† In addition to the above, $128 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the fund.

TABLE O.—General Abstract.

Counties from which the foregoing superannuated teachers applied.				Religious Denominations.		Natives of	
Glengarry	16	Simcoe	12	Church of England	81	Ireland	121
Stormont	11	Halton	3	Presbyterian	68	Scotland	70
Dundas	7	Wentworth	8	Church of Rome	40	England	30
Prescott	6	Brant	3	Methodist	35	Ontario	19
Carleton	12	Lincoln	8	Baptist	8	United States	11
Grenville	10	Welland	4	Congregationalist	8	Quebec	2
Leeds	14	Haldimand	1	"Protestant"	2	Wales	
Lanark	21	Norfolk	4	Universalist	2	Nova Scotia	2
Renfrew	2	Oxford	3	Society of Friends	1	New Brunswick	1
Frontenac	7	Wellington	8	Christian Disciple	1	Total	257
Addington	4	Grey	2	Second Advent	1		
Prince Edward	6	Perth	2	Not given	10		
Hastings,	7	Huron	7	Total	257		
Northumberland	8	Bruce	1				
Durham	3	Middlesex	6				
Peterborough	8	Elgin	4				
Victoria	6	Kent	5				
Ontario	5	Lambton	1				
York	11	Essex	3				
Peel	8						
Total	257						

Of the 257 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 133 either died during or before 1871, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund.

Of the remaining 124, the average length of service as Public School Teachers in Ontario was 22 years.

The average age of each pensioner in 1871 was 68 years.

Of the 257 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 244 males and 13 females.

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			HIGH SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			Amount expended for Superannuated Teachers, Normal School, &c.	GRAND TOTAL.			Balance Unexpended.	Total Amount available for Educational Purposes.
	No. of Public Schools.	No. of Public School Pupils.	Amount expended for Public School purposes.	No. of High Schools.	No. of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	No. of other Educational Institutions.	No. of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions.		Total No. of Educational Institutions.	Total No. of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for educational purposes.		
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	76	5268	11141 71	2	78	1066 84	4	121	1582 00	345 00	82	5467	14135 55	2406 14	16541 69
Stormont	74	5211	14683 77	1	33	829 00	1	160	247 00	196 00	76	5404	15955 77	2221 38	18177 15
Dundas	77	6229	17466 69	2	170	1598 74	.....	.....	.....	196 00	79	6399	19261 43	1964 73	21226 16
Prescott	76	4052	10847 26	2	92	1820 19	.....	.....	.....	110 00	78	4142	12777 45	1842 67	14620 12
Russell	30	1923	5794 93	1	24	700 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1947	6495 43	1904 13	8399 56
Carleton	125	7803	28517 85	2	69	1101 12	5	34	496 00	358 00	132	7906	30472 97	5874 07	36347 04
Grenville	89	6510	19673 95	2	122	1695 26	3	27	225 00	245 00	94	6659	21839 21	2448 16	24287 37
Leeds	160	10237	41266 09	3	175	3817 25	2	39	671 00	291 00	165	10451	46015 34	7200 11	53245 45
Lanark	124	8228	30792 00	4	235	4051 90	2	6	218 00	249 88	130	8469	35311 78	6712 74	42024 52
Renfrew	104	6316	21981 68	3	110	1996 38	2	34	192 00	207 00	109	6460	24377 06	6304 63	30681 69
Frontenac	130	7399	23528 11	.....	.....	.....	3	13	126 00	311 00	133	7412	23965 11	2818 81	26783 92
Addington / Lennox	111	7495	28406 51	2	328	4227 19	4	128	209 00	196 00	117	7951	33038 70	3893 46	36932 16
Prince Edward	85	5849	28356 83	1	101	2969 26	2	60	492 00	207 00	88	6010	32025 09	2214 27	34239 36
Hastings	150	12541	44288 25	3	188	3552 77	8	321	24900 00	119 00	161	13030	72860 02	8496 04	81356 06
Northumberland	114	10760	47973 85	3	333	5844 43	15	496	34627 00	225 00	132	11589	88670 28	5798 81	94469 09
Durham	100	10137	39871 56	3	249	5599 04	6	81	1320 00	90 00	109	10467	46880 60	5338 18	52218 78
Peterborough	94	8288	35006 21	2	283	5064 35	6	79	928 00	131 00	102	8650	41129 56	5406 29	46535 85
Victoria	111	9546	34630 27	3	173	2538 03	1	28	617 00	115 00	115	9747	37900 30	7560 65	45460 95
Ontario	116	13465	49531 96	5	302	7533 00	8	128	784 00	75 00	129	13895	57823 96	5554 17	63378 13
York	150	17089	73225 46	4	233	4101 95	14	350	2818 00	205 00	168	17672	80650 41	9803 12	90453 53
Peel	78	7760	34713 77	2	153	1947 93	6	27	213 00	171 00	86	7910	37045 70	3585 78	40631 48
Simcoe	176	17434	60243 19	3	148	3064 62	5	70	302 00	142 00	184	17652	63751 81	9566 91	73318 72
Halton	64	6581	30916 51	2	107	1975 37	5	80	321 00	74 00	71	6768	33286 88	2971 62	36258 50
Wentworth	80	8701	37401 78	2	176	2709 70	5	82	1118 00	119 00	87	8959	41348 48	4616 47	45964 95
Brant	67	8420	40320 96	4	220	4307 43	9	210	1694 00	230 00	80	8850	46552 39	5216 55	51768 94
Lincoln	78	7754	44207 27	5	370	7525 62	4	80	810 00	100 00	87	8204	52642 89	11610 88	64253 77
Welland	91	7207	33313 83	4	259	4710 19	2	85	275 00	90 00	97	7551	38389 02	7946 47	46335 49
Haldimand	81	7144	24597 90	3	118	2593 75	2	55	196 00	86 00	86	7317	27473 65	7444 44	34918 09

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			HIGH SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			Amount expended for Superannuated Teachers, Normal School, &c	GRAND TOTAL.			Balance Unexpended.	Total Amount available for Educational Purposes.
	No. of Public Schools.	No. of Public School Pupils.	Amount expended for Public School purposes.	No. of High Schools.	No. of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	No. of other Educational Institutions.	No. of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions.		Total No. of Educational Institutions.	Total No. of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes.		
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norfolk	107	9162	35211 49	3	164	2926 70	5	115	165 00	119 00	115	9441	38422 19	6119 80	44541 99
Oxford	116	14034	61162 91	2	159	2558 37	12	236	5618 00	82 00	130	14429	69421 28	10317 13	79738 41
Waterloo	96	12035	57485 85	2	250	6413 94	4	174	296 00	.....	102	12459	64197 79	10449 81	74647 60
Wellington	158	18736	75686 01	4	264	4692 40	15	300	1827 00	120 00	177	19300	82325 41	9624 39	91949 80
Grey	207	19835	65623 77	1	99	1256 88	9	113	618 00	91 00	217	20047	67589 65	9482 25	77071 90
Perth	114	14487	53826 99	2	170	1898 68	5	65	1292 00	58 00	121	14724	57075 67	6513 86	63589 53
Huron	175	20193	78580 52	2	108	2683 42	13	141	510 00	191 00	190	20442	81964 94	9825 73	91790 67
Bruce	126	14178	47477 92	1	87	1050 14	3	112	196 00	150 00	130	14377	48874 06	4703 41	53577 47
Middlesex	193	19260	78753 40	2	157	1409 00	8	209	2161 00	100 00	201	19626	82423 40	12003 03	94426 43
Elgin	102	9929	38279 99	2	145	2317 86	2	81	186 00	97 00	108	10155	40880 85	6598 87	47479 72
Kent	113	11012	50770 29	1	93	1563 65	6	117	225 00	24 00	120	11222	52580 94	15465 62	68046 56
Lambton	122	11214	54098 63	1	59	1268 97	9	190	531 00	39 00	132	11463	55937 60	7427 99	63365 59
Essex	93	8102	38630 63	1	49	850 00	7	211	2756 00	61 00	101	8362	42297 63	18545 87	61843 50
District of Algoma	3	330	1212 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	330	1212 00	99 66	1311 66
Do Parry Sound	1	80	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	100 00	.....	100 00
CITIES.															
Toronto	19	10708	59495 15	1	153	18160 40	37	1774	113200 00	.....	57	12635	190855 55	34999 21	225854 76
Hamilton	14	6035	34672 45	1	230	5176 48	11	470	18000 00	.....	26	6735	57848 93	1092 57	58941 50
Kingston	10	3186	10507 29	1	112	3217 90	10	530	28800 00	.....	21	3828	42525 19	1140 73	43665 92
London	10	4308	15843 14	1	257	2266 25	3	245	32000 00	.....	14	4810	50109 39	6379 55	56488 94
Ottawa	8	4155	33175 78	1	85	3927 66	18	564	19000 00	.....	27	4804	56103 44	12364 95	68468 39
Normal & Model Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	800	.....	17950 13	3	800	17950 13	.....	17950 13
High School Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2999 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2999 98	.....	2999 98

| | | |

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, High, Public, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1871, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1	Population of Ontario	486055	No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.					
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	141143		183539	202913	204580	230975	241102
3	Colleges in operation	5		5	5	5	6	6
4	County High Schools	25		25	31	32	32	33
5	Academies and Private Schools reported	44		60	65	80	96	117
6	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario						2	2
7	Total Public Schools in operation as reported	1721		2610	2736	2589	2727	2800
8	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
9	Free Schools reported in operation (included in No. 7, above)	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
10	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Ontario	1795		2700	2837	2706	2853	2958
11	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports	700	740
12	Total Pupils attending County High Schools	"		"	"	"	1000	1115
13	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools	"		"	"	"	1831	2345
14	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario.	"		"	"	"		256
15	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools of Ontario	65978		96756	110002	101912	124829	130739
16	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
17	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, High, Private, Normal, Model and Public Schools	65978		96756	110002	101912	128360	135195
18	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers in Ontario	$166000		$206856	$286056	$271624	$310396	$344276
19	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
20	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus.	"		"	"	"	"	"
21	Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries	"		"	"	"	"	"
22	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of High School Houses	"		"	"	"	"	"
23	Amount received by other Educational Institutions, &c	"		"	"	"	"	"
24	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario	"		"	"	"	"	"
25	Total Public School Teachers in Ontario				2860	2925	3028	3177
26	Total Male do do						2365	2507
27	Total Female do do						663	670
28	Average number of months each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays			$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9

TABLE Q.—*Continued.*

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856.	1857	1858	1859
1			950551								
2	253364	259258	258607	262755	268957	277912	297623	311316	324888	360578	362085
3	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	13
4	39	57	54	60	64	64	65	61	72	75	81
5	157	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301	321
6	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
7	2871	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848
8			16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94	105
9	No Reports.	252	855	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936	2315
10	3076	3349	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258	4572
11	773	684	632	751	756	806	1100	1335	1335	1335	1373
12	1120	2070	2191	2343	3221	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459	4381
13	5648	4663	4557	5084	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372	6182
14	400	370	356	645	735	622	643	772	746	777	718
15	138465	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222979	243935	262673	283692	288598
16							4885	7210	9964	9991	12994
17	144406	159678	175895	189010	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306626	314246
18	$353912	$353716	$391308	$428948	$489764	$578868	$680108	$779680	$860232	$777616	$859325
19	No Reports.	$56756	$77336	$100366	$128072	$175472	$219164	$298428	$351926	$265519	$250721
20	"	$410472	$468641	$529314	$617836	$754340	$899272	$1078108	$1212158	$1043135	$1110046
21	"	No Reports.	Included in other Educational Institutions.				$46255	$47659	$57552	$52940	$61564
22	"	"					$5711	$8311	$10708	$2868	$7930
23	"	"	$131336	$147956	$150104	$174016	$204754	$192014	$214849	$229979	$210042
24	"	"	$599980	$677270	$767940	$928356	$1155992	$1326092	$1495267	$1318922	$1389582
25	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3565	3689	4083	4202	4235
26	2505	2697	2551	2541	2601	2508	2568	2622	2787	2965	3115
27	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1237	1120
28	$9\frac{1}{20}$	$9\frac{1}{17}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{5}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	10	10	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE Q.—*Concluded.*

No.	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
1		1396091										1620851
2	373589	384980	403302	412367	424565	426757	431812	447726	464315	470400	483966	489615
3	13	13	1	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
4	88	86	91	95	95	104	104	102	101	101	101	102
5	305	337	342	340	257	260	298	312	282	279	284	285
6	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	3854	3910	3995	4013	4077	4151	4222	4261	4318	4359	4403	4438
8	115	109	109	120	147	152	157	161	162	165	163	160
9	2602	2903	3111	3228	3459	3595	3741	3833	3986	4131	4244	*
10	4379	4459	4554	4587	4595	4686	4800	4855	4882	4923	4970	5004
11	1373	1373	1373	1820	1820	1820	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930
12	4546	4765	4982	5352	5589	5754	5179	5696	5649	6608	7351	7490
13	6408	7361	6784	6653	5718	5965	6462	6743	6655	6392	6562	6511
14	700	700	700	709	700	809	809	800	800	800	800	800
15	301104	316287	329033	344949	354330	365552	372329	382719	399305	411746	421866	425126
16	14708	13631	14700	15859	17365	18101	18575	18924	20594	20684	20652	21200
17	328839	344117	357572	375333	385522	397992	405266	416812	434933	448160	459161	463057
18	$805591	$918113	$959776	$987555	$996955	$1041052	$1066880	$1093516	$1146543	$1175166	$1222681	$1191475
19	$264183	$273305	$272217	$266892	$288362	$314827	$320353	$379672	$441891	$449730	$489380	$611818
20	$1159774	$1191118	$1231933	$1254117	$1285318	$1355879	$1387233	$1473188	$1588434	$1624896	$1712061	$1803294
21	$64005	$71034	$73211	$76121	$79854	$81562	$87055	$94820	$95848	$97009	$105153	$113862
22	$6037	$4234	$7502	$3470	$6130	$5251	$17653	$19190	$10267	$7378	$20390	$24164
23	$218632	$209121	$222534	$287768	$269668	$274514	$328065	$332825	$432650	$330500	$336107	$356374
24	$1448448	$1476107	$1535210	$1621806	$1636979	$1717206	$1820805	$1920023	$2027199	$2059783	$2173711	$2297694
25	4281	4336	4406	4504	4625	4721	4789	4890	4996	5054	5165	5306
26	3100	3031	3115	3094	3011	2930	2925	2849	2777	2775	2753	2641
27	1181	1305	1291	1410	1614	1791	1864	2041	2219	2279	2412	2665
28	10½	10¾	10⅔	10⅞	11 1/10	11 1/5	11 1/10	11 1/10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11 1/5

NOTE.—Balances due, but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total [24] the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of $2,629,570 for Educational purposes during 1871, and for 1870, $2,414,056, the increase in 1871 being 215,513.

NOTE.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Public School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

* The Public Schools are now all free by Law.

PART III.

APPENDICES.

1871.

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL,

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1871, BY THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, M.A., AND JAMES A. MCLELLAN, ESQ., M.A., LL.B., INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

To the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, D.D.,LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

REVEREND SIR,—Having sent in to the Department our semi-annual reports, more or less in detail, of the results of our inspection of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes during the past year, we have the honour to submit the usual Annual summary of our remarks and suggestions.

CLASSICS AND ENGLISH.

The heavy yoke of compulsory Latin having been taken from the necks of our youthful population, on the memorable 15th of February, 1871, there was, of course, a numerous exodus from the region of "qualifying" classics, the girls, especially, effecting a speedy migration into the more congenial English sphere. Yet the abandonment of classical study has been by no means so general as might have been anticipated, under more or less of violent reaction after unnatural constraint. Perhaps the greater difficulties of the English course, with its much larger quantum of science, have saved some copies of the Introductory Book and Reader from being consigned to dust and oblivion; but we may hope that those who have taken the classical course, when free to do otherwise, mean work, and will, many of them, do work which shall help to redeem the ancient classics in this Province from any unmerited prejudice that may still exist against them. A powerful stimulus is about to be applied in every department.—the stimulus of merit recognized and rewarded; of inefficiency and failure visited with pecuniary loss. On the classics, as on every other subject, this must exert a quickening influence. Masters will be inspired with an honourable emulation; and even pupils may be brought to feel that upon their

personal exertions depend, in large measure, the prestige and the very resources of their school. Classes will be kept more on the *qui vive*; the blunders they make will have a special gravity, and call for special vigilance on the master's part. Even in rural parts we may hope that no toleration will be extended-- as we know unhappily that toleration has been extended—to such specimens of Virgilian astronomy as "Jupiter fastening the stars over the kingdoms of Lybia"—"Lybiæ defixit lumina regnis:" and even, if in rural parts Latin should die out, we shall not be greatly afflicted if we can only get the mother tongue to thrive. Already there has been improvement in quarters where laxity was the order of the day—more of thoroughness and accuracy: more of accidence, less of Anthon. Still there are weak points. We should be glad to see grammar, for example, more systematically studied as an independent subject, not limited to what is suggested by the text that is being read. We are not of those who consider versifying as one of the highest exercises of the human intellect, and have no desire to perpetuate here the undue attention which, under the old training, was usually given to it: but we cannot refrain from expressing our great regret that the faculty of writing Latin prose is possessed in so small a degree by the pupils of our High Schools. As a general rule, even Arnold's book is by no means mastered: but little, for the most part, is done in it, and that little not well done; whilst the attempt to deal with a translated extract from Cicero—the translation being extremely literal—has proved, with very few exceptions, a failure.

In the study of the mother-tongue progress has unquestionably been made. There is more of dexterity, not perhaps in quoting, but in applying the rules of grammar; there is more of accuracy in spelling. The Inspector, amongst some four or five distinct exercises in English, exacts a letter to be written, quite impromptu, in the school, and in his presence. Not a few of these compositions are most creditable—easy, graceful, and natural—the girls usually taking the lead.

Reading.

Whilst in some of the schools great attention is paid to the most important subject of Reading, and the scientific method of teaching it is successfully pursued, in many others a lamentable deficiency must be reported. In not a few schools it is almost entirely neglected, no place being assigned to it in the programme of weekly exercises. In many others it occupies altogether a subordinate position, and forms only incidentally a part of the school work; as, for example, when a class in History or English Literature is to recite, its members are permitted, before recitation, to "go over" the lesson as an exercise in reading; and in only a few schools is it *taught* with a true regard to scientific principles, and with a full appreciation of its worth as a means of culture. It seems to be taken for granted that it is essentially a public school subject, and that it is so well taught as to relieve the High Schools of all responsibility in the matter, especially when there are so many other departments in the prescribed course which seem to be practically of higher importance. This is certainly a grave mistake. Even if the Public Schools were to do their work as efficiently as possible, it is the function of the High Schools to complete what the humbler institutions may have well begun. Many children leave the Public Schools at so early an age, that they cannot have become good readers in the true sense of the word: and therefore to perfect them in this rare and valuable accomplishment is a duty as commanding as any that pertains to the High Schools. And if it is the business of the latter to improve upon what is excellent in the teaching of the former, they certainly cannot escape the obligation to remedy what is defective. Now, reading, as well as many other branches, has not been generally taught with a high degree of efficiency. Its value as a means of cultivation of the vocal organs, and as a discipline of the intellect and heart, has not been generally recognized. And while arithmetic and some other subjects have had their enthusiastic teachers and admirers, reading has been considered as comparatively unimportant: at least few have been so thoughtful as to "do it reverence." The cultivation of the vocal organs ought to begin when the child begins to speak: it certainly should be kept constantly in view when the child begins to read. At quite an early age a thorough mastery of the difficult sounds of the language, and the *habit* of distinct enunciation, are to be acquired, as well as flexibility of voice and facility of utterance. To this end *thorough teaching* is required. A student may become tolerably proficient in arithmetic and algebra, with but little instruction: but in order to become a

good reader the aid of a capable and thorough teacher is indispensable. The pupil must *hear* a correct enunciation of the consonant and vowel sounds, to be able by practice to acquire it for himself; he must *hear* the teacher give these sounds in a clear, full and melodious tone of voice, in order to become completely master of a similar clearness, and fulness, and melody of tone; he must *hear* these sounds given again and again with an endless variety of pitch, and force, and inflection, in order to make thoroughly his own like habits of distinct enunciation and readiness of utterance.

That these things *are* heard in the generality of public schools none will be found to affirm. On the contrary, the monotone of the primary school-rooms, where most careful attention and exquisite skill are essential to the right cultivation of the plastic organs of speech, and their accessories—the hard, metallic tone, the imperfect enunciation, the utter inflexibility of voice, have become proverbial.

It seems to be considered that, since the easy sentences of the primary reading books are not the vehicles of what is brilliant in thought, or touching in pathos, there is little or nothing to be done but to make the child familiar with the *forms* of words and approximately familiar with their sounds. But even such sentences as: "Ben and Fan are at tea—Ned has a new bow, it is made of yew, he ran off to-day to try and get a few nuts," have their meaning; they can be read with some degree of *naturalness*: they may be made subservient, since they are in general arranged with special reference to this important end—to that invaluable cultivation of the vocal organs to which reference has been made. In consequence of inattention to this most important matter in the primary schools, *habits of imperfect speech* are formed, which are almost ineradicable, which assuredly can be eradicated only by the most painstaking and persevering efforts in the more advanced classes of the Public Schools, and in the High Schools. Speaking generally, such efforts have not been made, partly because the masters, especially in the High Schools, have had too much work to do, but chiefly, it is thought, because the importance of this interesting branch of education has not been fully appreciated. The exercise of reading, instead of being made—what it might easily be made—interesting, profitable, and attractive, is too often a dry routine, as irksome to the teacher as it is profitless to the pupils; the aim of all concerned seems to be to dispose of the repulsive task as quickly as possible. The "teacher" may, indeed, call attention to a mispronunciation or a neglected pause; or may mildly suggest that the reading is too rapid and indistinct, or not sufficiently expressive; he may even formally state some of the characteristics of good reading, but after all, little real effort is made to improve the style of reading.

It is not enough that the teacher should *speak* of faulty enunciation; he must show his pupils what correct enunciation is, and drill them into its attainment. It is not enough to censure in general terms rapid reading; he must show them the effect of a better style and make them strive to secure it. He may occupy half an hour urging the necessity of "reading with intelligence and expression;" but five minutes spent in showing them by example what such reading really is, would be much more interesting, and infinitely more profitable to the pupils. For the way to good reading, like that to virtue, and many other things, is "long by precept, but short by example." But it is not enough that the exercise of reading should be made a means for the cultivation of the vocal organs; it should be made an instrument for the discipline of the intellect and the emotions. Hence care should be taken that the lesson is thoroughly comprehended—instead of which it is too frequently the inelegant and mechanical utterance of unmeaning sounds. If the subject of the lesson is *argumentative*, let the pupils fully perceive the cogency of the argument and comprehend the value of the truth it establishes. If it is *poetic*, let them be made to appreciate its moral as well as its artistic beauties. If it involves the pathetic, let it be so read that it cannot fail to have an influence on the affections. And thus truth for the intellect, beauty for the imagination, and pathos for the heart, shall combine their influence in the formation of a character at once of beauty and of power. It has been said that the Americans are, as a nation, deficient in melody of speech—"that music of the phrase, that clear, flowing, and decided sound of the whole sentence, which embraces both tone and accent, and which is only to be learned from the precept and example of an accomplished teacher." The deficiency here mentioned may become a national characteristic of ourselves, unless *reading* attain to a higher place in the estimation of our teachers, and in the work of the school-room. But let the subject be-

carefully taught in *all* the classes of the Public Schools; and let the work thus well begun be heartily carried on by earnest and capable teachers in the High Schools, and we shall, perhaps, avoid the squeaking voice, the nasal twang, the soulless expression of beautiful thoughts, the certain legacy of bad teaching, and acquire perfect enunciation, an ease of utterance, a general melody of speech, that will make our language which the cynic poet terms "harsh, whistling, grunting, guttural,"—scarcely less musical than the soft bastard Latin, "whose syllables breathe of the sweet South."

French and German.

German is taught in a few of our High Schools; French, in all, with one or two exceptions. By far the greater proportion of those pupils who have taken up French, are girls. It is gratifying to observe this growing taste amongst our girls for a graceful and elegant language, so peculiarly a woman's study and accomplishment as French is. It is to be hoped that such works as the "History of Charles XII.," and Corneille's tragedy, "Horace," will come to the aid of a high and pure English literature, in fortifying the minds of our young women against the many publications of the day, that are calculated to turn the heads of young people, and to destroy the charities and joys of the Christian home. We do not doubt that the French which is acquired at our High Schools by the more advanced pupils, will be turned to good account, though we cannot refrain from adding, that it would be none the worse for greater attention to purity of accent.

We hope to be able to report, after the next inspection, a large increase in the numbers studying German.

Mathematics.

We regret to have to state that, with a few gratifying exceptions, the standing of the schools in this Department is rather low. In some cases, perhaps, the Mathematical Teachers, having passed through their University course, and graduated with a minimum of mathematical knowledge, do not possess that thorough mastery of the subject which is essential to successful teaching. In others, again, there seems to be no just appreciation of its value, both as a means of intellectual discipline and as a necessary element in material progress. But the deficiency referred to may, doubtless, be accounted for chiefly by two causes,—the low attainments of the pupils when admitted to the High Schools, and the unreasonable amount of work thrown upon the masters. The latter, indeed, may, to some extent, be a consequence of the former; but we are of the opinion that, even if the standard for admission were strictly maintained, it would still be impossible for one master to perform, efficiently, all the work required at his hand, and raise his school to that state of excellence which alone can justly entitle it to the name of High School. Much less can it be expected that so desirable a result can be attained to under the system which has hitherto prevailed, of crowding pupils into the High Schools who should have remained years longer in the Public Schools.

We regard, therefore, the appointment of an Assistant Teacher in each of the schools in which but one master has been employed, as absolutely necessary, if the High Schools are to accomplish the purpose for which they have been instituted.

With this additional assistance, we can venture to predict a rapid increase in the efficiency of the schools—a more thorough and satisfactory training in all the Departments of the prescribed course, including Mathematics. We should like, however, to see somewhat more enthusiasm among our teachers of Mathematical science—a living consciousness of its worth as an instrument of Education. There was a time when far too much was claimed for it by its worshippers—when it alone was deemed an all-sufficient means for the harmonious evolution of the intellectual powers. This over-zealous assertion of its exclusive merits provoked a reaction—a "counter-exaggeration"—the influence of which has not yet passed away. Without adopting the extreme opinions of the Mathematical enthusiast, it might easily be shown that, *when properly taught*, Mathematics cultivate and develop, to a high degree, the powers of memory, abstraction, and generalization—that they familiarize the mind with the forms of strict logical inference, and impart habits of accuracy in the use of language, caution in the admission of premises, ingenuity in analysis and comparison, and power of continuity of thought—and are, therefore, entitled

to a prominent place in every system of liberal education. Their value as a logical exercise of mind is very great. They make the mind familiar with the characteristics of sound reasoning, and arm it with sagacity to discover the fallacies most likely to ensnare it. However valuable logic itself may be as the science of the necessary laws of thought, its full utility is realised only in the practical application of its principles. The mere mastery of the formal laws of thought is not sufficient; there must be *exercise*, or practice, in the processes which the mind must follow in all correct reasoning. Logic may unfold the characteristics of the laws of thought, and thence deduce the necessary conditions of cogency in reasoning; but the mind can become familiar with these conditions, and *habituated* to their observance, only by practice in their application.

For this purpose Mathematics stand pre-eminent, affording as they do constant exercise in the practical application of logical principles, and, therefore, educating the mind to a sagacity in detecting error, that the mere study of the formal laws of thought cannot impart. Yet it has been said that this science can only educate to a minimum of thought, because its principles and every step in its processes are *self-evident*. Such an assertion could have emanated only from an uncandid critic or a novice in the science. If by *self-evident* principles are meant such as are *passively* received—as the assertion in question implies—then Mathematical principles are *not self evident;* still less are the propositions which are dedu ed from its principles, and which themselves become principles in the endless chain of argument by which the science is developed. The fundamental principles of pure Mathematics strike the mind with a conviction of their truth *as soon as they are understood;* and the successive steps in Mathematical demonstration are "equally self-evident," *as soon as their relation is clearly comprehended;* this is the true meaning of self-evident truths in Mathematical science. But a vigorous exercise of mental power is necessary to comprehend the relations between abstract propositions so *comprehensive*, and to perceive their self-evident nature in their necessity and universality. This is true of pure Mathematics, and still more of applied Mathematics, in which, to the difficult abstractions of pure science, are added new conceptions of physical laws, which increase the complexity of the data, the abstruseness of the connecting propositions, and the consequent laboriousness of the train of reasoning. Is there no energy of thought required to comprehend the successive steps in the sublime Geometry of Newton? The eleventh Section of his Principia "is characterized by a spirit of far-reaching thought, which distinguishes it beyond any other production of the human intellect." Does it require only a minimum of thought to follow his reasoniugs, and to fully grasp the fruitfulness of his results? By the application of analysis, the complicated dynamics of the planetary system are brought within reach of the human intellect—do the investigations determine thought to "its feeblest development?" We are, however, extending to too great a length our "plea for Mathematics." The value of Mathematics, and, in fact, of every other branch, as a means of mental discipline, depends on the mode in which they are taught; and, in this respect, the Mathematical teaching in the High Schools is not all that it should be. Too much is made of rule and formula, and too little of principles.

Let us particularize somewhat. Trigonometry is taught in so few of the schools that it requires no special remark at present. Greater attention is given to Euclid. In the few first-class schools it is taught with an intelligent appreciation of its value in discipline, and of the mode in which it should be taught, in order that this value may be fully realized. But, in many of the schools, the lesson in Geometry is a mere routine—the pupil having no clear ideas of the premises from which he reasons, of the conclusion to be established, and of the true logical processes of the demonstration. The "two invaluable lessons," which Mill says "we learn from our first studies in Geometry," are, therefore, certainly not learned. The pupils are not taught to "lay down, in express and clear terms, all the premises from which they intend to reason; and to keep every step in the reasoning distinct and separate from all the other steps," making "each step safe before proceeding to another step, and expressly stating, at every point of the reasoning, what new premises are introduced," so that logical *habits* of mind may be formed, and so acute a perception of the form and essence of sound reasoning, that the mind is enabled, instinctively, as it were, to detect the presence of even the most subtle fallacies. Something more should be done than mere book-work, even if the propositions are "gone over" with

some degree of thoroughness. The knowledge acquired should be applied to the solution of independent problems—a course which but few of the schools follow. "Deductions" form no place in too many schools; and in many others the opinion is held and acted upon, that "four Books" should be thoroughly mastered before any attention is given to independent propositions. This is a mistake. Just so soon as a pupil has fairly mastered any of the propositions, he can certainly be taught to exercise his ingenuity upon others, whose solutions depend solely on the application of the principles he has already acquired. By such a course, the propositions themselves would be better understood—by such a course only can the benefits to be derived from Geometry, as an instrument of education, be completely realized. In Arithmetic, we find the pupils, too generally, slaves of rule and formula—not capable of interpreting the formula (which ought to be banished from *Arithmetic*), and perfectly in the dark as to the reasons of the rule. They are quite oblivious of the fact that it has a principle, or, granting that it has, they have not the slightest idea that it concerns them to *know* it. The rule is memorized; it is applied to the solution of questions to which it is supposed to be applicable, from the fact that they are "set under it," and whose *phraseology* goes far to verify the supposition. And all this is too often not only countenanced, but encouraged, by the teacher, who is sometimes heard to declare that "it is useless to spend time in teaching principles—what our pupils want is, to become *practical* Arithmeticians!" Precisely so. We wish to make them *practical* Arithmeticians, but the slave of *rules* can never be truly practical. He only can be truly practical, whose knowledge is founded on principles which he comprehends, and who has been so trained to habits of analysis, that he is independent of all formal rules. We have found that the rule-taught "practical" boys are not very practical in the solution of a practical question unless they are told what "rule" applies. They apply the rule to the examples under it; they work mechanically; they are mere machines, except as to accuracy; they "manufacture" figures, and the practice may be of some little use as an exercise of the muscles of the fingers; but is absolutely useless as an exercise of mind. Let us give a few examples illustrative of the "practical" teaching. In some of the schools this question was proposed:—"If I give to five boys four dollars each, how much do I give away in all?" Without dwelling on the fact that very few pupils in any of the Schools could work the question in accordance with the principle which it was intended to illustrate, we may state that not a few solved the question "by the Rule of Three." They gave the answer, $20. "How did you get it?" "I said, as one boy is to five boys, so is four dollars to the answer!" "But why did you follow that roundabout way of doing it?" "Because 'tis a question in simple proportion." In fact, the phraseology suggested the rule. In a very good school, in which the pupils were quite expert in the application of the rule when they *knew what rule to apply*, the following question was given:—"Bought 5225 lbs. of coal a $7 25 per ton of 2,000 lbs., what was the cost?" None of the class could "find the cost." The teacher, somewhat chagrined at their failure, said, "If you'll allow me to state the question, I think they'll do it." Assent was, of course, given, and he stated the question thus:—"If 2,000 lbs. of coal cost $7 25, what will 2,525 lbs. cost." And the question was soon worked out by several of the class; they had recognized the familiar language of the "Rule of Three," which was thus made to usurp the place of the simple Rules. In all the schools the following questions, among others, were proposed:—"My purse and money together are worth $48 60; the money is eleven times the value of the purse: what is the purse worth?" "An army lost one tenth of its number in its first battle, a tenth of its remainder in its second battle, and then had 16,200 men left; how many men formed the army at first?" It will, perhaps, hardly be believed that more than ninety-five per cent. of the pupils in the High Schools failed in the first question, and a much larger percentage failed in the second! Here are some of the records. In a school of 21 pupils neither question solved; in one of 25, neither question; in one of 23, neither; in one of 32, *one* solved the first question; in one of 19, neither question solved; in one of 60, neither solved; in one of 25, neither solved; in one of 92, *one* solved both; in one of 43, one solved both; in one of 84, one solved the first; in one of 120 (present), ten solved the first, and three the second; in one of 72, five solved the first, and one the second; in one of about 120, twenty-nine solved the first, and one the second.

These questions are certainly not difficult; the first is very easy: but the pupils could

not assign it a place under any of the rules they had learned, and it was therefore to them a very enigma. Yet but few of them had difficulty in following the analysis :—"There is the purse itself?" Yes—"There is the money which is worth eleven purses." Yes—"*Both* are therefore worth twelve purses." Yes. "thence 12 times purse's worth, is equal to $48 60, and the purse is worth one-twelfth of that sum, that is, $4 05." Yes, they could all see that; and all wondered that they "had not thought of that before." The solutions to the second question were few and far between. One master objected to the question as being beyond the province of Arithmetic—as being too Algebraic—and declared that he "would never bring his pupils face to face with such questions!" Yet, the question is not difficult, even for children. At all events, quite a number of very "little fellows" who had barely "got through fractions," were able to fully understand the solution :—"One-tenth of the army having been destroyed in the first battle, there were nine-tenths left." Yes. "One-tenth of that is how much?" Nine hundredths. "Then taking nine hundredths from nine-tenths which is ninety hundredths, what is left?" *Eighty-one* hundredths. "And if 81 hundredths of the army are equal to 16,200, what is *one* hundredth equal to?" *Two hundred*, that is the whole army, is equal to what?" To 100 times 200, or 20,000 men, and they were greatly mortified that a question so easy had proved too much for them. In a few Schools the examination in Arithmetic was excellent, the pupils well trained to think out questions, independently of formal rules, and they therefore answered well questions on principles, and readily solved far more difficult problems than those given above. What has been said concerning Arithmetic, may be applied to Algebra. It is not generally taught as a *science*; there are rules committed to memory; and there is the mechanical application of the rules—this, but nothing more. Let it not be supposed, that we consider the masters wholly to blame for this state of things. They have had more work than they could possibly do, and *do it well*; but if assistance be given them—and this is indispensable—we have no doubt that our next inspection will show a marked and gratifying improvement.

Natural Science.

The value of natural science as a part of a School curriculum, can hardly be over-estimated. The way to truth by reasoning has long been known and followed by not a few: but the way to truth by observation and experiment is a comparatively recent discovery. Indeed this discovery has hardly yet been turned to account; we are disinclined to leave the beaten path—the stereotyped course of study—but we can no longer resist the tendencies of the age, and experimental science must now have a place in every curriculum. Our Schools will be greatly benefited by the change. The introduction of a new study, possessing in itself a rare quickening power, will be found not to task the children beyond their strength, but to give increased power in mastering the branches of the old routine. "There is no intellectual discipline more important than that which these sciences afford: the study, on the one hand of Mathematics and its applications, on the other of experimental science, prepares us for the principal business of the intellect." As these subjects had been but just introduced at the time the Schools were visited, they call for but few remarks. We may, however, be permitted to express a hope, that teachers will bear in mind that these sciences are *experimental*, that habits of observation cannot be cultivated by merely memorizing the facts and principles and classifications given in text-books—that by such a course, these interesting subjects, instead of being in an eminent degree attractive, will become utterly repulsive and lose all their quickening power—that they *can be best taught without text-books*; and that if they are not well taught, they should not be taught at all.

Establishment of New Schools.

Many Schools have been established in localities where they were indisputably not needed, and where there is no probability of their being required to do *bona fide* High School work. This premature action is possibly due partly to the existence of an aristocratic feeling on the part of locally prominent men, through which the Public School is looked upon as something "low"—suitable only for the *ignobile vulgus*; partly to a spirit of rivalry, which leads to the demand for a "High School," because a certain town or village

of not greater progressive tendencies has one; partly because, from the mode of distributing the Grammar School Fund under the old law, "it paid" to have a High School to do Public School work—and partly because there exists a deplorable ignorance of the noble work that can be accomplished by an efficient Public School. Whatever may be the causes, the effects upon national education are simply disastrous. If the School is established through the influence of the few, it has to contend with the perpetual indifference—and sometimes antagonism—of the many. If it is opened in conformity with the popular voice, the Public School is almost destroyed, in the attempt to keep up a High School, which, in spite of such attempts, remains what it was at its beginning—a mere abortion. It is not too much to say that High Schools have been opened in places which cannot, or at all events which do not, maintain a *decent* Public School. The result is that the Public School is *bad*, and the so-called High School *considered even as a Public School is worse*; we say considered as a *Public School*: in fact, it can be said without exaggeration, that only by a very liberal exercise of the imagination, can such Schools be regarded as even fair Public Schools. From what we have seen, we know that High Schools have been established ever since the new Act came into operation, in localities which *had not*, and *have not now*, made due provision for the wants of their Public Schools, and which are in fact violating the Public School Law, through an inability or an unwillingness to provide the requisite number of teachers to do the Public School work. In one of the places referred to—which had paved the way for the establishment of a "High School," by *dismissing one of its Public School teachers*—we found 100, 90, and 75 pupils respectively, in the three divisions of the Public School! Imagine a girl of seventeen years of age, in charge of 100 pupils in the "infant" class! And yet this village "felt it must have a High School," and it has one! Since this tendency to establish High Schools is rife among us, we would respectfully suggest that no such School should be permitted in any place that has not a *thoroughly efficient Public School*. No man in his senses will say that a High School ought to be opened where there is not such a Public School. Let a thorough inspection of the Public Schools of every place that asks for a High School be specially made by the High School Inspectors, or by other authorities, and let the request be not complied with, whenever it is found that a good Public School is not maintained; for assuredly, any locality that is too mean-spirited to establish and maintain a good Public School cannot be expected to equip and maintain an efficient High School.

Qualifications of High School Teachers.

We had intended to make a few remarks on this topic, but must be content with a bare reference to it. It is the opinion of not a few, that, as a University degree is no indication as to a man's ability as a *teacher*, some additional qualification should be demanded—some evidence that, in addition to scholarship, there is a knowledge of school organization, methods of discipline, government, modes of teaching, &c. Something of this kind seems to be necessary. The striping fresh from his college halls is placed on a level with the experienced teacher, too often thinking that, having taken honours in languages or science, he consequently knows all about the work of the arduous profession upon which he has entered. Could lectures on "Pedagogy" be delivered in the Universities for the benefit of those intending to teach? Or could provision be made for giving such instruction in the Normal Schools?

Admission of Pupils to the High Schools.

The examination and admission of pupils is elementary work, but it is very important work. It virtually decides whether the Public School has done its part, and in what condition the High School ought to receive those who are to be the recipients of the higher instruction it has to communicate. The experience of years has taught on this head lessons of great value, which our educational authorities have not failed to turn to good account; and so distinct and positive has this teaching been, that there is perhaps no feature of our school system in which we are more directly led to safe and sound conclusions. The utter inefficiency of the old Grammar School arrangements in this respect, with their low standard of attainment, and their very imperfect mode of examination, was

so notorious, and the mischief done to both classes of schools so great, that every one was brought at last to feel that the evil was one that was eating the very life out of our Schools. It was felt that the starting-point had been fixed so deplorably low, that no goal of high attainment would be reached; and that nothing short of a radical change in conducting the examinations for admission would save the education of the country. Professor Young's strong sketches left no doubt as to the real state of things, and very suggestive were they of the sort of educational chaos into which the country was being brought. "Boys and girls alike, with the merest smattering of English grammar—every child supposed to have any chance of wriggling through the meshes of the Inspector's examining net—driven like sheep into the Grammar School, and put into Latin in order to swell the roll of Grammar School pupils, and to entitle the school to a larger share of the Grammar School Fund." It is well that we should keep that picture before us, with all its associations of unworthy manœuvring to combine the maximum of money with the minimum of education, both that we may the better appreciate our deliverance from such a state of real degradation (for it was nothing else) and be led to watch the more anxiously any efforts, if haply such should be made, to check and turn back the upward movement which the new School Law has so happily initiated. In connection with this low standard —parsing a simple sentence in English being practically the only test—we may mention one fact that shows, amongst many others, how terribly in the days of which we are speaking things were unhinged and out of course. As soon as the new School Act became law, the Inspector received instructions from the Department to apply with greater strictness the old method and standard, until they should be superseded by the new. Just one change was made, but that was found all-sufficient: the parsing, instead of being given orally, was exacted in writing. The effect was most remarkable. About one-half of the candidates presented to the Inspector as fit subjects for High School tuition were found, to a lamentable extent, incapable of spelling correctly in writing—whatever they may have been able to do orally—words certainly not amongst the most difficult in the language, more particularly those very terms of grammar which were almost every day in their mouths. Much harm, unfortunately, had already been done, but how much more would have been done but for the salutary interposition of the Inspector between the High School, with its coveted legislative grant, and the pushing tendency of the local authorities! At last came the system under which we have been working for a twelvemonth—the Board of Examiners attached to each school, whose admissions are made final on approval by the Inspector, who is "to see that the regulations and programme of examination provided according to law are duly observed," and, therefore, not vitiated by the admission of pupils who do not come up to the prescribed standard. It is plain enough that this is a vast improvement on the old plan, yet far from perfection; for one thing it wants, and without that it will never command public confidence—uniformity. It is felt that, though it protects the High School from many an unfit pupil that would have crept in under the "simple parsing" system, it nevertheless works unequally, and with all the care the Inspector can exercise, it must work unequally, so great is the disparity between the different sets of questions, as put by different Examining Boards. There is, it is true, the expedient of exacting a higher percentage where the questions are easier, and this has been resorted to in some cases, but the proceeding is viewed with so much disfavour, and is so much regarded as an arbitrary act of the Inspector, that we have no high opinion of it as a remedy. There is but one course which can be considered fair to all, and that is, providing the same examination for all, subject always, of course, to that indispensable safeguard, revision by the Inspectors. That course, we are glad to see, has been adopted by the Department, under whose instructions questions for the Entrance Examinations have been prepared by the High School Inspectors, to be submitted to all the schools. This will excite general satisfaction, as a most commendable move in the direction of uniformity, and, we may hope, will quite dispel that feeling of uneasiness to which the absence of uniformity has given birth.

In a few, a very few, instances, the local Examining Boards have objected to the revision, by the High School Inspector, of their reports of the entrance examination results. They seemed to think the exercise of such a power of revision by the Inspector a reflection upon their honour as men, and their ability as Examiners, and signified their intention of "trying to have repealed the obnoxious clause of the Act which confers such powers."

We cannot sympathise with this feeling. No one can deny the right, nay the *duty*, of the Government to exact such conditions for the admission of pupils as shall secure that degree of qualification at entrance, without which it is impossible for the schools to accomplish the work for which they were designed, and for which they annually draw a liberal allowance from the public Treasury. Is the constitution of the Local Boards such as to guarantee that these conditions shall be satisfied?

With the highest respect for the gentlemen composing these Boards, we venture to think not. The work of examination is practically in the hands of the High School Master and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees; these constitute a majority of the Examiners, and are questionless a unit upon all questions concerning the admission of pupils. Now we have a high opinion of the honour, integrity, and ability of the Chairmen of our Boards of Trustees, and in all these points we believe our High School Masters will compare favourably with any teachers in the world; but as it is the ambition—laudable enough we are sure—of these gentlemen to have as many pupils as possible in their school, in order that it may compare favourably with others, and secure a fair proportion of the High School Fund; their inclination may, therefore, warp their judgment, and render them unwittingly less strict than they ought to be in fulfilling the requirements of the law. But there is no need of theorizing—of any speculative arguments upon this point. Granting all that can possibly be desired by the most sensitive spirit—granting that the Examining Boards are composed of men of unimpeachable integrity and unquestionable ability, there still remains the stubborn fact—that, both under the old law and under the new, *pupils have been hurried into the High Schools who were utterly unqualified.* If it be asked why the Inspectors did not exercise the *veto* power which had been given them, we reply, because, as there were upwards of a hundred different Examining Boards and, therefore, as many different standards of admission, there was no uniform and certain test which they could apply to the different cases. All the Examining Boards had adopted fifty per cent. of the total marks assigned to the examination questions, as the standard for the admission of candidates; and there would have been no difficulty in applying this test of a successful examination, *had the questions been the same for all the Schools.* But here there was great diversity; fifty per cent. on the examination papers used in a few of the schools, constituted a higher standard than sixty, or seventy, or eighty, or even a hundred per cent. would have been in other cases. But if we attempted to exact a higher per centage upon these inferior papers, when it was known that fifty per cent. had been adopted throughout the country as the mininum for entrance, we were immediately taxed with the exercise of arbitrary power.

"You passed pupils in the K. School on a mininum of fifty per cent., and why do you exact a higher standard from us?" was the remonstrance not unfrequently heard. It was useless to urge that the K. School had set most excellent papers, and that its fifty per cent. was in reality higher than seventy per cent. on proportionally easier papers. Hence, acting upon their own convictions, and in accord with the expressed opinion of the ablest and most experienced masters, the Inspectors made the recommendation above referred to—that examination papers should be prepared under the authority of the Department, so as to make the entrance examination and the test for admission the *same for all the Schools.* It this be carried out, the Inspectors can have no difficulty in exercising the veto power in cases which call for the discharge of so unpleasant a duty—certainly, when the standard is fixed and uniform, they cannot be charged with having exercised their power in an arbitrary manner. The gentlemen whose views we are discussing, admitted that, upon the removal of all restraint, the "tendency" would be to crowd the High Schools with unprepared pupils, and thus lessen their efficiency—or rather prevent their attaining to that degree of efficiency which alone can render them worthy of the name. But they thought that this evil could be remedied by the classification of the schools, and the application of the principle of "payment by results."—We cannot admit this.

Average attendance must always be an element in determining the distribution of the High School fund; and as many schools can have no expectation of ranking high, these will be tempted to compensate by numbers what they lose in grade.

Moreover, when schools have attained to a high grade, they cannot easily be degraded: the "tendency" above stated would prevail; many unqualified pupils would be admitted; and, though the efficiency of the school would in reality be impaired, any attempt to de-

grade it would be at once designated as an "act of arbitrary power." Many of the schools are now quite low enough; but remove all check to the admission of pupils, and there is yet a lower depth to which they may sink—a depth of utter uselessness—uselessness? a depth in which they must be an unmeasured injury to the highest interests of education.

The objection that the veto power is a reflection upon the uprightness of the members of the Board, is without weight; at least, it has no greater weight than if urged *against* the inspection of the schools themselves. For the High School Master, to all intents and purpose, is the Examining Board, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees leaving —at least in a great many cases—the business of the examination entirely in his hands.

If, therefore, the inspection of the examination papers and the results of the examination, is a "reflection" upon the honour of the Examiners, much more is the *inspection* of the schools, which subjects *all the classes* of the most able and accomplished teacher to the test of examination by a disinterested and independent Examiner.

PAYMENTS BY RESULTS.

In applying this principle of "payment for results," there are two great points to be settled.

First, The mode of ascertaining the status of the school.

Secondly, The principle, based on the ascertained status of the school, according to which each school is to receive its due proportion of the Legislative Grant.

In estimating the status of the school, we propose to adopt the following mode of procedure: We commence with assigning to each subject of study, in the authorized Programme, a maximum valuation, in marks, arranging the subjects in five groups—four of which we regard as equivalent,—fixing the relative value of the remaining one according to the best of our judgment.

(1). English branches; (2) Classics; (3) Mathematics; (4) Natural Science; each valued at 120. (5.) Modern languages, 80. After adequate inspection of each subject, we propose to indicate the standing of the school in each by a graduated system of marking similar to that which has been adopted in granting teachers' certificates, adopting *four* classes however; with a determinate percentage for each. We think it would be desirable that the standing of the schools, as determined by the Inspectors, should be published in the *Journal of Education*, at what might be deemed a convenient time, in tabular form, of which the following will serve as a specimen:—

	English.	Classics.	Math's.	Nat. Science.	Mod. Languages.
School at A.	I.	II.	I.	I.	II.
B.	II.	I.	II.	II.	I.
C.	III.	IV.	IV.	II.	IV.

We use the expression "adequate inspection," not intending thereby the examination of all the classes in each subject, which our experience under the new system convinces us is impossible within the time at our command, but such inspection as shall enable the Inspector to form, on fair and reasonable grounds, an honest, and as far as may be, accurate judgment of the ability and success with which each subject has been taught. In some of the subjects the Inspector may find it necessary to examine all the classes before he can arrive at such a decision as will satisfy him, and with judicious management it will be quite possible to do this in these particular instances; but to attempt it in all is out of the question, and, happily, is not indispensable. We desire to have it distinctly understood that, in expressing by a definite valuation our estimate of the "proficiency of the pupils", we shall take largely into account the degree of ability, fidelity and sound judgment displayed by the master, in the instruction and government of his pupils. Where the general discipline of the school is unsatisfactory, a lower condition as to attainment will usually result, and will bring its due penalty with it; but, in some instances, it might be deemed advisable to make a deduction from the appropriation in proportion to the gravity of the case.

A tabular statement similar to the one which has been given above, in which the status of each school in each of the departments of study should be exhibited, having been prepared, one of the four following modes of procedure might be adopted for the purpose of determining the appropriation.

1. The average performance of the school might be taken, and the school placed with reference to its average, in one or other of the four classes it is proposed to form. Certain rates, varying of course, in amount, would be attached to the pupils, according to the class in which each school should be placed. This is substantially the plan recommended by Professor Young in his address to the Teachers' Association.

2. A system of deductions for shortcomings might be applied.

3. A certain amount might be appropriated to each of the four departments of study, and distributed in varying rates per pupil according to the standing of the school in each department.

4. Some method might be adopted for combining, in another way, the new element of proficiency with the mode at present pursued, which takes into account average attendance only.

Plan 1. is extremely simple, but is open to this objection, that under it the good work in one department would counterbalance the bad, and thus—the status of the school having been once fixed, poor work, if confined to a single department, would escape all penalty, unless the work were so poor as to justify the extreme penalty of degrading the school.

2. The difficulty referred to as connected with plan No. 1, may be met, without degrading a school to a lower class, by making a deduction for (marked) inefficiency in any department according to the following plan. It will be observed that the same number of marks has been assigned to each of the departments of Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, and English, whilst two-thirds of that number has been assigned to Modern Languages. What we would call a *perfect* school—that is, first class in every department—would, therefore, be represented by the number $4\frac{2}{3}$ (Classics 1 +, Mathematics 1 +, Natural Science 1 +, English 1 +, Modern Languages $\frac{2}{3}$.) Now, let every school that obtains the required percentage (say 75) of the aggregate of marks be placed in the first class; but, if a school has failed to obtain this percentage in any department by a certain number of marks, let the fraction or percentage which this number of marks is of the whole percentage, (75) be deducted from the number representing a perfect school. For example: suppose that one of the first class schools has obtained the requisite first class percentage in Modern Languages, Natural Science, English, but only two-thirds of it in Mathematics, and one-third in Classics; then its standing will be,—Modern Language 1 + Natural Science 1 + English 1 + Mathematics $\frac{2}{3}$ + Classics $\frac{1}{3}$—that is, 4; but a perfect school should be $4\frac{2}{3}$, therefore the school in question will be only $\frac{4}{4\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{6}{7}$ of a perfect school; and thus will lose one-seventh of what it would be entitled to as a perfect school. This method of procedure would remedy the defect alluded to.

3. Another plan may be suggested, inferior in point of simplicity to plan No. 1, but free from its defect. Let the standing of the schools in each department be determined as before: let the total average attendance in each class of the several departments be ascertained from the half-yearly returns and the reports of the Inspectors; let the grant be distributed among the different departments in proportion to the marks allotted to each, as given above; let the amount apportioned to each department be divided in given ratios among the number of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class pupils in that department, so as to ascertain the amount per pupil to be given to each class, and so for all the departments; then the amount per pupil to be given to each school, according to its rank or classification in the several departments, is readily determined. This scheme will probably be made plain by illustration. Suppose the returns give a total average attendance of one thousand pupils, and that $14,000 is the amount of the grant: we wish to find how much per pupil is to be given to each school. The distribution of this amount according to the value assigned to each department will be as follows:—

English branches	120 marks	$3,000
Classics	120 "	3,000
Mathematics	120 "	3,000
Natural Science	120 "	3,000
Modern Languages	80 "	2,000

Now we find from the Inspectors' reports the one thousand pupils classified as follows

Class.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
English	250	350	220	180
Classics	200	250	250	300
Mathematics	150	350	250	250
Natural Science	200	275	250	150
Mod. Languages	120	140	240	300

We now divide the $3,000 apportioned to the English department amongst two hundred and fifty first class pupils, three hundred and fifty, second, two hundred and twenty, third, and one hundred and eighty, fourth, in given ratios, say four; three; two; one, determining the amount for each pupil in the different classes, and proceed in the same manner with the other departments. Making the calculation according to the above suppositions, we should have for each pupil in

Class.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
English	$4·50	$3·37	$2·29	$1·12
Classics	5·12	3·84	2·50	1·27
Mathematics	5·00	3·75	2·50	1·25
Natural Science	5·00	3·75	2·50	1·25
Mod. Languages	5·72	4·29	2·86	1·43

Hence, if a school of forty (average) be first class in all the departments the portion will be $25.34 × 40 ; if it has been ranked first class in Classics and Mathematics, second class in English and Natural Science, and third class in Modern Languages, the several amounts per pupil will be, English, $3·37 ; Classics, $5·12 ; Mathematics, $5·00 ; Natural Science, $3.75 ; Modern Languages, $1·43 ; Total per pupil, $18·67. The total apportionment in this case will be $18.67 × 40.

4. If we start with the assumption that a pupil in class 1—and, therefore receiving an education, the best that is given in our High Schools, may be regarded, with a view to the appropriation, as equivalent to a larger number in an inferior class, we have suggested to us the idea of a set of multipliers to be combined with the statement of average attendance, as it is made at present. Let these multipliers be in the first four departments of study, 4, 3, 2, 1 ; and in Modern Languages, 2·7, 2, 1·4, ·7. Let us apply this method in the case of some particular school,—one, for example, of the following numbers (average attendance) and standing :—

High School at B—— average attendance in English course, forty-five ; in Classical course, fifteen ; in Mathematics, sixty ; (= sum of E. and C.) in Natural Science, fifty ; and in Modern Languages, twenty. These last two averages, it will be seen would be required in the half yearly return, but it would give but little additional trouble to introduce them. We suppose the status of the school to be as follows :—Classics I ; Mathematics II ; English I ; Natural Science III ; Modern Languages II ; its claim upon the grant would then be ascertained in the following manner :—

English, class	I.	45 by 4—200
Mathematics	II.	60 by 3—180
Classics	I.	15 by 4— 60
Natural Science	III.	50 by 2—100
Mod. Languages	II.	20 by 2— 40
		580

Each school having been treated in this way, the maximum required to calculate the rate would be of course the sum of the totals thus obtained : let us assume this maximum to be 90,000, and that the Legislative Grant amounts to $20,000 : the appropriation to this particular school is easily arrived at by means of the proportion,—90,000 : 580 : $20,000 : $129, nearly. This is, in short, as compared with the mode in use at present—an application of the principle of Compound Fellowship instead of Simple. Of course, in actual calculation, the several totals which would be inconveniently large, could be reduced in any convenient proportion.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

At the present moment it would be impossible to apply either the third or the fourth scheme, as the half-yearly returns—which, as we have said, would require to be slightly altered in form for either of those plans—do not furnish the requisite information; but it may serve a good purpose to classify the schools on the basis of Plan I.; and we have, therefore, the honour to submit the following list, which we ask your permission to make public in this way, under the impression that it will both prepare Masters and Trustees for the application of the principle of "payment for results," and give a definite conception of its probable effects. There will be, of course, a revision of the list at the close of the next inspection, when we fully expect that we shall have the satisfaction of removing to a higher grade several of the schools which, in consequence of their staff of masters being incomplete, unwise haste in admitting pupils, so as to crowd the lower classes, or other unfavourable circumstances, do not at present occupy the status which they will, doubtless, eventually reach.

CLASS I.—Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa.—4.

CLASS II.—Barrie, Brampton, Clinton, Cobourg, Colborne, Dundas, Gananoque, Napanee, Oshawa, Paris, Perth, Peterborough, Port Hope, St. Catharines, St. Marys, Stratford, Toronto, Welland, Whitby.—19.

CLASS III.—Beamsville, Belleville, Berlin, Bowmanville, Brantford, Brockville, Cayuga, Chatham, Elora, Farmersville, Fergus, Fonthill, Goderich, Grimsby, Guelph, Ingersoll, Lindsay, London, Markham, Morrisburgh, Newcastle, Newmarket, Omemee, Owen Sound, Picton, Prescott, Sarnia, Simcoe, Smith's Falls, Smithville, St. Thomas, Uxbridge, Windsor, Woodstock, Weston.—35.

CLASS IV.—Alexandria, Almonte, Arnprior, Bradford, Brighton, Caledonia, Carleton Place, Collingwood, Cornwall, Dunnville, Iroquois, Kemptville, Kincardine, L'Orignal, Manilla, Metcalfe, Milton, Mount Pleasant, Niagara, Newburgh, Norwood, Oakville, Oakwood, Orangeville, Osborne, Pakenham, Pembroke, Port Dover, Port Perry, Port Rowan, Renfrew, Richmond, Richmond Hill, Scotland, Stirling, Strathroy, Streetsville, Thorold, Trenton, Vankleek Hill, Vienna, Walkerton, Wardsville, Waterdown, Williamstown.—45.

It will be seen that four schools only have been placed in the first class; those, therefore, which stand in the second class must be regarded as possessing a high rank, though not the highest. It is unnecessary to point out that, as to the amount apportioned from the legislative grant, their position will be a very good one indeed, as there are so few schools above them.

We deem it right to draw attention specially to the fact, that in some cases where undue anxiety has been manifested to swell the number of "entrance pupils," what has been gained in numbers has been lost in status, there being in such cases but a small number of advanced pupils as compared with the total number enrolled.

In relation to Class IV., we agree in considering the following schools as not only at present far below the standard of High School, but as likely to remain so for years to come, since the villages in which they are situated have not as yet Public Schools in a sufficiently effective condition to furnish material for the support of anything worthy of the name of High School, viz., Richmond, Pakenham, Osborne, Alexandria, Metcalfe, Manilla, Oakwood, Stirling, Scotland and Wardsville. Walkerton has been placed in Class IV. because it is a new school, and has been visited by only one of the Inspectors. It has its position to win.

As the pecuniary interests of the schools are directly involved in their status, as determined by the Inspectors, it will not take us by surprise if our arrangement be sharply criticised: and very probably some of the Masters and Trustees will feel disappointed at seeing their schools in a lower position than they have been expecting to occupy. We need not say that our judgment has been exercised with careful deliberation and strict impartiality, and we place this list before the public with a full conviction that substantial justice has been done to all. The subjoined statement, for which we are indebted to Mr. Marling, of the Education Office, exhibits conclusively the superiority of the new system to the old, enabling us, as it does, to compare the apportionment, as it was for the half-year immediately preceding the period at which we write, with the apportionment as it would have been if the new system had been in force, and if the rate attached to each class (which is given here simply for the purpose of illustration) had been fixed by the proper authority.

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE HIGH SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT, FIRST HALF, 1872.

The apportionment for the first half of 1872 was based upon average attendance, without taking into account the minimum rate of $400 per annum for each school, the intention being to make up the grant, at the distribution to take place at the end of the year, to the minimum sum of $400, to those schools which would not have gained that sum during the year on the basis of attendance simply.

But to illustrate, partially at least, the effect of paying by results, the apportionment actually made for the first half of 1872 is exhibited in the subjoined statement, column 3 (at the rate of $9 per pupil), and in column 4, the apportionment is given as it would have been had each smaller school received at least the minimum of $200 for the half-year, the rate being reduced to $8·55 ; while, in column 5, is shown a supposed apportionment with the same amount to be distributed, and the same attendance, but with rates of grant differing according to the classes in which the schools have been respectively placed by the Inspectors, while the minimum grant of $200 is secured to each school.

The rates thus adopted, by way of example, are $10·50 for Class I., $9·50 for Class II., $7·70 for Class III., and $5 for Class IV. Should this mode of distribution be adopted, the rate to be assigned to each class will be considered and determined by proper authority.

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Average Attendance, First Half, 1872.	Apportionment on basis of Attendance, at $9 per Pupil, (as paid.)	Apportionment on basis of Attendance, at $8·55 per Pupil, reserving a Minimum of $200 for each.	Apportionment on basis of attendance, at the following rates: Class I.....$10·50 Class II... 9·50 Class III.. 7·70 Class IV.. 5·00
CLASS I.		$	$	$
Galt	121	1089	1034	1271
Hamilton	130	1170	1111	1365
Kingston	71	639	607	745
Ottawa	77	693	658	808
Total 1st Class	399	3591	3410	4189
CLASS II.				
Barrie	41	369	350	390
Brampton	61	549	522	580
Clinton	31	279	265	295
Cobourg	103	927	881	979
Colborne	38	342	325	361
Dundas	64	576	547	608
Gananoque	39	351	333	371
Napanee	114	1026	975	1083
Oshawa	67	603	573	636
Paris	37	333	316	352
Perth	49	441	419	466
Peterborough	112	1008	958	1064
Port Hope	62	558	530	589
St. Catharines	134	1206	1146	1273
St. Mary's	36	324	308	342
Stratford	58	522	496	551
Toronto	111	999	949	1045
Welland	40	360	342	380
Whitby	93	837	795	884
Total 2nd Class	1290	11,610	11,030	12,249
CLASS III.				
Beamsville	29	261	248	223
Belleville	61	549	522	470
Berlin	18	162	200	200
Bowmanville	45	405	385	346
Brantford	61	549	522	470
Brockville	60	540	513	462
Cayuga	30	270	256	231
Chatham	45	405	385	346

Statement respecting the High School Apportionment, First Half of 1872—*continued.*

High Schools.	Average Attendance, First Half, 1872.	Apportionment on basis of Attendance, at $9 per Pupil, (as paid.)	Apportionment on basis of Attendance, at $8·55 per Pupil, reserving a Minimum of $200 for each.	Apportionment on basis of attendance, at the following rates: Class I.....$10·50 Class II... 9·50 Class III.. 7·70 Class IV.. 5·00
Elora	20	180	200	200
Farmersville	30	270	256	231
Fergus	25	225	214	200
Fonthill	20	180	200	200
Goderich	31	279	265	238
Grimsby	38	342	325	293
Guelph	30	270	256	231
Ingersoll	41	369	351	316
Lindsay	30	270	256	231
London	162	1458	1385	1247
Markham	25	225	214	200
Morrisburgh	31	279	265	238
Newcastle	29	261	248	223
Newmarket	34	306	291	262
Omemee	41	369	350	315
Owen Sound	67	603	573	516
Picton	63	567	539	485
Prescott	28	252	239	200
Sarnia	33	297	282	254
Simcoe	51	459	436	392
Smith's Falls	40	360	342	308
Smithville	27	243	231	208
St. Thomas	53	477	453	408
Uxbridge	22	198	200	200
Weston	32	288	274	246
Windsor	19	171	200	200
Woodstock	42	378	359	323
Total 3rd Class	1413	12,717	12,235	11,113
Class IV.				
Alexandria	16	144	200	200
Almonte	10	90	200	200
Arnprior	16	144	200	200
Bradford	20	180	200	200
Brighton	14	126	200	200
Caledonia	28	252	239	200
Carleton Place	11	99	200	200
Collingwood	18	162	200	200
Cornwall	13	117	200	200
Dunnville	28	252	239	200
Iroquois	64	576	547	320
Kemptville	20	180	200	200
Kincardine	26	234	222	200
L'Orignal	16	144	200	200
Manilla	24	216	205	200
Metcalfe	14	126	200	200
Milton	20	180	200	200
Mount Pleasant	23	207	200	200
Niagara	14	126	200	200
Newburgh	40	360	342	200
Norwood	26	234	222	200
Oakville	21	189	200	200
Oakwood	12	108	200	200
Orangeville	15	135	200	200
Osborne	15	135	200	200
Pakenham	17	153	200	200
Pembroke	10	90	200	200
Port Dover	22	198	200	200
Port Perry	19	171	200	200
Port Rowan	19	171	200	200
Renfrew	17	153	200	200
Richmond Hill	23	207	200	200
Scotland	24	216	205	200
Stirling	15	135	200	200
Strathroy	27	243	231	200
Streetsville	13	117	200	200

Statement respecting the High School Apportionment, First Half of 1872—*continued.*

High Schools.	Average Attendance, First Half, 1872.	Apportionment on basis of Attendance, at $9 per Pupil, (as paid.)	Apportionment on basis of Attendance, at $8·55 per Pupil, reserving a Minimum of $200 for each.	Apportionment on basis of attendance, at the following rates: Class I.....$10·50 Class II.... 9·50 Class III.. 7·70 Class IV.. 5·00
Thorold	37	333	316	200
Trenton	22	198	200	200
Vankleekhill	16	144	200	200
Vienna	32	288	273	200
Wardsville	28	252	239	200
Waterdown	25	225	214	200
Williamstown	32	288	274	200
Total 4th Class	922	8308	9558	8720

SUMMARY.

4 Schools Class I	399	3591	3410	4189
19 Schools Class II	1290	11,610	11,030	12,249
35 Schools Class III	1413	12,717	12,235	11,113
43 Schools Class IV	922	8308	9558	8720
	4024	36,226	36,235	36,271

Note.—It will be observed that the system of payment set forth in column 4, secures an increased rate for schools placed in the first or second class, while schools of the third and fourth classes receive less; but the provision for a larger minimum grant than formerly protects them in the enjoyment of at least $400 from Government per annum, and prevents the superior schools from receiving very large grants. Richmond and Walkerton received no grants for the first half of 1872.

The preceding statement tells its own story. It is quite manifest that great injustice has been done to our good schools by allowing the poor schools—some of them worse than useless, as checking the improvement of the Public School—to absorb public money which ought to have gone to encourage and strengthen the schools that are doing true High School work in a creditable way, so as to confer a real benefit on the country. It is true much, under the new system, has to be left to the judgment of the Inspectors, and Inspectors are but men, and may err; but certainly no errors made by Inspectors, in the honest and impartial exercise of their judgment, are likely to inflict on our deserving men and our best schools, anything like the discouragement and the injury which must result where numbers only are taken into account.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

J. G. D. Mackenzie.
J. A. McLellan.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from Reports of Inspectors of Public Schools relative to the State and Progress of Education in their respective Counties, &c., for the Year 1871.

County of Stormont.

Alexander McNaughton, Esq.—I found the accommodations for School purposes in a large majority of the School Sections of this County inadequate. In several Sections, the difficulty of procuring suitable sites, under the old law, was alleged to have been the principal cause for retaining the old and dilapidated School-houses so long.

Many School-houses, of sufficient size and capacity, have the defect of being situated in too close proximity to the road, there being little or no intervening space. This renders it impossible to fence the School-house and grounds off from the road. In such cases the

highway is the play-ground, the School-site consisting of the small space of about 40 *feet square* on which the house stands.

Wherever these deficiencies existed, I first directed the attention of the Trustees to the regulations in regard to adequate accommodation, and endeavoured to convince them of the necessity of the School-house being sufficiently large to accommodate all the children of school age in the Section, and of its being provided with suitable furniture and apparatus, especially maps, and of the propriety of having some ground attached suitable for recreation, and provided with conveniences for private purposes, within the enclosure of the School premises. I then pointed out the defects in their School arrangements, and showed how they might be remedied with the least expense and trouble to the Section.

In most cases, the Trustees expressed their willingness to comply with the regulations, but seemed to dread the complaints which the levying of a heavy tax would excite among the rate-payers. In some instances the Trustees would inquire what would be the consequence of their neglecting or refusing to comply with these regulations, and my reply was, that I would, in the meantime, report the accommodations of their Section inadequate, and if these defects were not remedied by the time of my next visit that I would report accordingly, and that Section, which would persist in refusing or neglecting to comply with the regulations, would be debarred from sharing in the apportionment of the Public School Fund; but I did not say how soon this penalty would be enforced.

The only School permanently closed within this County, since the introduction of the new regulations, is School Section No. 9, in the Township of Finch. This was a weak Section, reporting only 18 resident children between the ages of 5 and 16 years; and the propriety of closing the School had been a subject of discussion among the inhabitants during the last two or three years, without reference to the regulations. The teacher employed at the time of the July examination appeared before the Board as a candidate, and tried only the first exercise, when she retired, and as she had been teaching under a "Special Permit" previously, I did not feel justified in renewing it, but I pointed out to the Trustees one or two other persons who were more competent, to either of whom I was willing to grant a "Special Permit" if employed by them, but they preferred to circulate among the inhabitants a petition to the Township Council, praying that the Section be annexed to the adjoining Sections, which was granted. The School was then closed, but not for want of a teacher.

There are other Schools temporarily closed at the presenttime, principally on account of defective School-houses, but I believe they will be re-opened on the approach of mild weather, and I think there is a sufficient number of teachers within the County to supply them all.

There is not a single School in this County closed for want of a teacher, for there are several teachers unemployed.

County of Dundas.

Rev. William Ferguson, M. A.—In this report it is necessary to refer briefly to the condition of the educational institutions of the county, prior to the enactment of the new school law.

In the many returns which have reached the Department of Public Instruction, there was very frequently to be found cropping out, the opinion, that uniformity in testing and grading the acquirements of teachers was absolutely necessary; that less should be left to the discretion of examiners, and a well defined standard of excellence marked out, and the mode of gauging qualifications for the office of teacher should not be left to the momentary whim or caprice of a board, varying every year in its members, some of whom, not unfrequently, held their appointments as the reward of services realized or anticipated in the election of township or county officials. The programme of examination in *some* townships and on some occasions almost equalled in exactness the questions set forth under the new school law for the examination of teachers; but there was no unwavering rule for estimating the value of the answers.—and consequently varied measures were employed to gloss over failures. Pity, compassion, careless pity, blind compassion, disturbed the claims of justice, and sent forth, with false certificates, parties utterly unfit for the office which they became entitled to assume. But I have been at the meeting of a board, where the examiners had assembled, and had no programme of examination prepared—where questions were suggested more indicative of reciprocal ignorance on the

part of examiners and examined, than of a fitting ability to admeasure the acquirements of candidates who were sure of one thing, and that was, that they would not be rejected. It is not then to be wondered at, that the intellectual status and scholastic aptness of the majority of teachers were stationary,—of not a few were retrograde, and of only a small fractional residue were progressive. While some members of the old Board anxiously struggled to advance the interests of education, and sought to set forth a higher and more rigid standard of excellence, their endeavours were met by chilling apathy, and there were not wanting members, who were disposed to thwart every attempt to break in upon the useless and deceiving formality of the examination in use. Of course the average standing in the schools was then low. There was little inducement on the part of teachers to exert themselves when the highest grade of excellence was so low; and was sometimes unfairly gained by parties whose inability was notorious. Trustees were careless about the standing of those whom they hired, when sad experience taught them that the certificate of the teacher was no guarantee for the possession of the qualifications which it ought to have represented. Uncertainty attached to every engagement, and if the teacher exceeded the expectations of those who hired him, they felt assured they could not long retain him. Higher wages would lure him away to a more lucrative field, to be occupied only perchance for another year, and so on for three or four years; and then teachers abandoned *forever a profession esteemed but a make-shift, assumed without desire and resigned without regret. Their services were rendered without love, and paid without gratitude.* It was high time that this system of things should change; that candidates for the office of teachers should be examined thoroughly, yet without severity; that their attainments should be measured by a standard fixed for the whole province: and that the identity of examination in each county should warrant an identity of qualification, should render the work of education homogeneous in all its departments, and give the promise that the schools in every section would be placed under the influence of active, persevering and qualified teachers, and that they would speedily be redeemed from the dull formality of instruction, without method and education sunk into rote and helpless routine.

The Reception of the New School Act.—I am happy to say that though every step in carrying the new act into effect has been taken in anxious dread, lest, either by excess or deficiency, there might be a failure in securing for it that impartial trial which was due to its merits, yet the issue has been, that it is rising in favour the longer it is tested. It would be false as well as foolish to conceal the fact that many were prejudiced against it.

They received impressions from oral communications which were not based on facts, and not knowing the nature and provisions of the Act, it has taken some time to disabuse them of their mistaken ideas in regard to its provisions. Add to this, the actual and the dreaded scarcity of teachers, and the feeling in regard to the new act was generally one of doubt, and in some cases of undisguised and unreasoning hostility. As the provisions of the new act became more generally known and better understood, the feeling of the intelligent majority was, that it deserved an *honest trial*, and wherever that trial has been fairly made, the Act has met with the approval which it deserved. The difficulties connected with its working, at the outset, will soon pass away; its mode of procedure will be thoroughly understood, and standing on its own merits, tested by accumulated experience, it will commend itself to the acceptance of all.

The working of the new School Act in the examination of Teachers.—The state of the educational interests of this county may be judged by the fact, that in the last year of its existence, the former board granted upwards of *forty* first-class certificates, for terms varying from one to three years. There were also first-class certificates (few in number) that had been granted to endure during the pleasure of the Board. Several of those holding such first-class certificates, appeared at the first and second meeting of the New Board, and a considerable number of them did not attain to a third-class standing, and were evidently disqualified for the office which they had held.

At our July examination no one applied for a first class certificate, and only two for a second. Of these last only one was successful; while no less than thirteen of the thirty-seven candidates for third-class certificates failed to reach the minimum standard of excellence and were rejected.

There were evidences of improvement to be seen at the December examination. Out of twenty-eight candidates eight were rejected. If the questions then proposed

were, in some slight degree, less difficult than at the July examination, yet the minimum to be reached was more than proportionally higher.

A natural result has taken place; those of the rejected who had not yet entered on the duties of teaching, and some of those teachers whose engagements had expired, either availed themselves of the higher tuition of the Normal School, or betook themselves to the High Schools in the County.

In the just anxiety which the examiners felt, lest there should be a deficiency of teachers and many schools be shut up, application was made for permission to grant interim certificates to the rejected candidates, which was cordially granted. The good effect of this was seen in the appearance, which some of those who had failed in July, made at the December examination. By careful study, even while engaged in all the responsibilities of teaching, they were enabled to exhibit a most marked and pleasing improvement, some of them passing their examination with applause. I think it worth while to add, that two of those who passed with distinction were the oldest teachers in the county, both having taught upwards of thirty years. A pleasing proof that it only required awakened attention and renewed diligence on their part to qualify them for the lower certificate, and that the same attention and diligence if equally well sustained will qualify them at, or before the expiry of the three years term of their certificate, to reach the more valuable and enduring honour and profit of the second class.

Vacant Schools, &c.—The fears of many that a large proportion of the Schools in the county would be shut have not been realized. In some parts of the county, trustees, ignorant of the change which had taken place, were fondly waiting for the many applications to which they had been accustomed, and were amazed that weeks were passing by and no applicants presenting themselves. Of course every endeavour has been made, consistently with the requirements of the law, to supply these vacancies and in general with success.

In the Township of Winchester there are no vacant schools. In Williamsburg there are two vacant, one through the rebuilding of the school-house, the old one having tumbled down. In Matilda there are two vacant, and in Mountain one. In some of these they have been accustomed to have teaching only for six months in the year, and it would not be just to say that they were shut through the operation of the New School Law. Another and more unexpected event *must* be mentioned, that is the fact of a portion of the female teachers having abandoned the profession for matrimonial alliances. Five such cases have occurred since the July examination,—and consequently this has added to our embarrassment in the meantime. The marriage rate of our female teachers used to be rather low, say one fourth per annum, and years would pass by without one entering on that new line of duty which has not in every case, this year, broken up the tie to the School-house and its duties.

School Books.—The change of books has been almost completely effected. Of course, not without complaint on the part of some merchants, holders of the old books in stock. But the change having been anticipated, there is little just ground for grumbling. It ought also to be remembered that this is the first change of School books which has been made since the educational interests of the province have been placed on anything like a sure basis.

There is much that is valuable in the new series of "Readers" and the "Companion to the Readers," would have been all that could be desired for an Etymological Spelling-book, if it had devoted a larger portion of its space to Geographical and other terms which are derived from the Ancient British or Gaelic language. The term "Celtic" is one of those modern errors of application which even ignorant prevalence cannot justify, as the word "Celt" is utterly unknown in any of those languages, or rather forms of language, which it is meant to describe. I refer to the Gaelic, the Erse, the Manx, the Welsh, with the Breton and Iberian.

The new books of Arithmetic are as yet on trial, and while they are disencumbered of much of what in the old books served rather to load the memory and confuse the judgment than to quicken the pupil's apprehension; yet even in these, there is a want of examples with a reference to agriculture and its pursuits. Rules and examples for computing work on roads, ditches, fences, and the price of such work, would have added to the value of the advanced book in Arithmetic. It might also have contained the rules for estimating the weight of cattle and horses on foot, an element which is now entering largely into the calculation of the value of such animals. There might have been added the formula for the calculation, by measurement, of the weight of hay in stacks and barns.

I am happy to say that the grumbling about the change of books has been confined to a comparatively few; and strange and sad to say, the fiercest denouncers of the change were parties who had never seen the new books, and who had no families to use them. The question to the grumbler, "Have you seen and studied the new books?" generally terminates the controversy about them. This year will see the transition from old to new perfectly accomplished, and the only trouble teachers will have, will be to guard their scholars against efforts that might be made to foist upon them, by conscienceless store keepers, the old books.

School Houses.—Another source of alarm with many was an idea which prevailed in some parts, that the old School-houses would all require to be pulled down and give place to new ones of extravagant dimensions. It happens that some of the old School-houses are in such a dilapidated condition, that no efforts are needed for their condemnation. Trustees have taken steps (without any pressure) to rebuild their School-houses of the legitimate size, and to acquire the necessary quantity of play-ground. In some cases proprietors have acted generously and have readily conceded, and at a moderate price, the ground required; in other cases, recourse was obliged to be had to arbitration.

The Financial Statements of School Trustees.—There is hardly one in five of the financial reports for the year perfectly accurate and intelligible when first presented, and when returned for correction.

Miscellaneous.—There is little more to be told—the lapse of another year will serve to render the working of the new system better understood; will show that much required to be done, that teachers might be adequately prepared for a function, which they had been too often suffered to undertake without qualification, and to carry on without active and intelligent supervision.

Parents are now learning that these were not the best teachers who were hurrying their pupils from class to class and from book to book, and that rapidity of change was no real criterion of improvement.

I am most happy in recording the fact, that any endeavours to point out and enforce as close an approximation to the exactness of the Time and Limit Tables, as the varying circumstances of the schools would permit, and the duty of the teacher to meet with a positive negative—the desire of any parents to have their children thrust forward into classes for which they were not qualified—have been reciprocated by the majority of the teachers and have met with hardly the faintest show of opposition.

The intellectual system is gaining predominance. Words are not mere sounds, but the representative of ideas; the chain that binds the immaterial soul to the Almighty Spirit of God, and to that land of the Ever-living, where intellect is no more hampered by its connexion with evil, nor cramped by "the bondage of the fear of death."

Reading.—The reading lesson is no more to be valueless as the sound of the clock which has tolled the hour never to be recalled; but it is to be another step in the ladder of Knowledge, raising up the opening intellect to the understanding, appreciating and retaining of truths, that will serve to bring the young nearer and nearer to the high object of their being.

Arithmetic.—Requiring more labour on the part of the teacher, and a sustained wakefulness lest he fall into the leaden rigidity of rules, which claim more from memory than from the intellect; is obtaining more study as a science, and consequently more readiness in practice as an art. The searching questions which have been transmitted from the Council of Public Instruction, for the examination of teachers, while demanding no more than honestly trained teachers were capable of answering, have served most materially the purpose of breaking up the routine into which many teachers had fallen, and of awakening their attention to the urgency of continued study in this all important branch of education.

Etymology seemed to be an unknown science to the most of the teachers who had not studied at the Normal School. The helpless looks and pitiable stare with which some of them regarded the paper on Etymology when presented at the first examination, told, too truly, that there was nothing but mental barrenness in regard to that subject. At the second examination some amelioration was manifested, and I have been able to trace advancing knowledge in the school examinations. We have every reason to anticipate that a close acquaintance with the etymology and structure of language will serve to render the a-

quisition of a correct and even an elegant style of writing the English Language, neither so distant nor so difficult as many have imagined.

Geography.—In regard to this valuable branch of knowledge, I am compelled to say that in some sections it has been very much neglected, and the efforts of teachers to arrange classes for instruction were met by apathy on the part of Trustees, and a quiet inaction on the part of parents. Teachers could only endure and remonstrate, and I have sought, not unsuccesstully, to persuade parents, that such knowledge is of paramount importance and cannot be dispensed with.

Some teachers prefer the advanced book to the other, even for the junior classes.

The agitation in regard to the cancelling of first-class certificates issued by the former Board has died away, since the Board of Examiners for this county published in our local newspapers, a reply to some animadversions on the New School Act which had appeared in it, and in which we proved satisfactorily, that there were only TWO teachers in this county whose interests were affected, and that of these, one had expressed his intention to come forward for examination under the New Board, and the other would most likely accompany him.

I am persuaded that in a year or two, at the farthest, the benefits which the Act is meant to confer will be felt. Teachers will see that the profession in which they are engaged is honourable indeed, and that it depends upon them individually to enhance its honour and elevate its position, by bringing to its exercises, not only faculties largely cultivated and literary and scientific knowledge fitted for communication to the most advanced classes of the Public Schools, but a high moral tone of character, arising most manifestly above all that is mean, jealous or captious; by not obtrusively thrusting forward moral maxims, but by quietly giving a noble and manly tone to sentiment, and arousing the faculties to comprehend the fact, that knowledge is most valuable only when sustained by purity of feeling, and that science itself becomes degraded, when allied to moral impurity and desecrated to the slavery of vice.

County of Glengarry.

A. W. Ross, Esq.—If the 2nd Section of the New School Act had been carried into effect over two-thirds of the school-houses would have been condemned. The most of the school-houses in the county are the old fashioned kind. Except one or two, they have no ventilators, but holes in wall, &c.; seldom have a play ground and no shade-trees, unless the house is built in the woods. Many of the schools have no apparatus and none a complete set; and in schools where some maps, &c., are found they are often not used once in three months. In arranging the classes, none of the teachers take anything else into account for promotion but the reading-books, and then they advance whole classes at a time—thus showing their impartiality, so that the pupils are never fit for the books they are reading in. In nine schools out of ten there seems to be no emulation, and no encouragement to work. The method adopted in teaching would, in nearly all the schools be better named lack of system or method. Teachers are apparently ignorant of any difference in systems and care as little. In none of the Schools have they written examinations to test pupils.

Very few of the teachers heard of new programme till I visited their schools. There is not a Library in the county. The pupils are too far advanced in all the schools, and in some I have found them reading on the fifth book and yet could not do simple addition. Of analysis in Grammar they are ignorant, even three-fourths of the teachers knowing nothing of it.

The Ten Commandments are not taught in any School in the county. Very few of the Schools are opened or closed with prayer.

Mental Arithmetic is sadly neglected in all the Schools, and Reading is very poor, the teachers being quite ignorant of the method of teaching it properly. Spelling is something similar.

The Schools in this county are in such a sad state that they can hardly be described, and the parents are very careless as regards education; they pay poor salaries and, of course, have very inefficient teachers.

However, I condemned 15 School-houses, these being the poorest, and the rate-payers

in these Sections were quite able to erect new houses. In all of these Sections, *with one* exception, *the people were satisfied with the law being carried out, and many were glad that they were forced to attend to the matter.*

In other Sections, where the School-houses were too small, but where I did not condemn them, I told the Trustees that they would be required to build in the course of two years, but that they would have plenty of time given them to prepare for erecting a good house. I had two objects in thus dealing with the School Sections—one was, that I wanted to have the people with me in improving our Schools, and not to force them too much against their will; and the other was, that by so doing we would have better School-houses, for those that will be built in the course of two years will be an improvement in style on those being built this year. As the School-houses in this County are so backward in every respect, I think more can be done by trying to improve things gradually, and this can be accomplished easily when the people are convinced of its utility as well as necessity. There will be no Schools closed for want of teachers. All those not open as yet will open next month (April) when the weather will be warmer.

County of Prescott.

Thomas Orton Steele, Esq.—I cannot furnish a very favourable report of the state of the Schools in this County, for owing to various reasons they are generally much behind those of the Western Counties of Ontario. One reason is the mixed nature of the population, *three* languages being spoken in some Schools, viz., the English, French and Gaelic, and two, the English and French, in very many.

Nearly all the teachers are females with a very limited education, as the "Old County Boards of Examiners" were criminally lenient. Many Sections have very inferior accommodations, as regards the School-house and their internal and external conveniences.

"But a wind is on the wing." Heaps of bricks and lumber accumulating on the School sites foreshadow many new and commodious School-houses, while general activity, on the part of the teachers, in preparing for the approaching examinations promise well, both as regards their own interests and those of the community. I find a marked improvement in most of the Schools since my former visit—new life and vigour seem to be infused into their operations, a higher, better, and more energetic tone is rapidly taking the place of the dull monotonous pass-away-the-time system which was, alas! too prevalent. Teachers are endeavouring to carry out, as far as possible, my instructions and suggestions, as well as those of the Department. Mere rote and rhyme are giving place to reason, and the thinking faculties are being called into action. Teachers are beginning to instruct their pupils in the application of their knowlege to practical life, thus furthering the accomplishment of the great end of all secular *education*. The new programme is being followed so far as possible, but some time must elapse before it can be fully applied. The Trustees and teachers of many Sections have been very careless about getting the *Journals of Education* from the Post-offices, and perusing them as they ought. Hence a great amount of ignorance prevails in reference to the general provisions of the School Law, and the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, as well as in reference to their particular duties as Trustees or teachers. I make a point of calling attention to this matter, and I feel confident that the *Journal* will be better read and appreciated in future.

I had full confidence in the New School Law when first brought forward, and its working so far confirms my faith. The new system of inspection, if carried out in the *spirit* of the law, will work wondrous changes for the better in a very few years, while the new Boards of Examiners will send out a staff of teachers worthy of their high vocation. The examination papers, especially those of December, have been very satisfactory and *not at all too difficult*, as very few teachers, who had taken the precaution to make proper preparations, failed in securing a certificate. I know of no Schools closed for the want of teachers where the Trustees made proper exertions to secure them. Trustees and intelligent persons say—"The New School Law is just the thing that has been very much needed to fully develop and carry out our noble system of public instruction." I feel certain that after a fair trial, the popular voice will be generally and powerfully heard in its favour. The statements made in certain newspapers, and by some Members in the House of Assembly, are not founded on facts, and arise either from ignorance of the workings of the

School Law, or personal feeling, and will not be sustained by the *real* friends of education throughout the country. To condemn a measure, which it will require years to fully test, after a trial of six months, is the height of absurdity. Of course, improvements in some respects may be suggested by practical experience, and I trust that the whole matter will be dealt with by all parties in that broad, unsectarian and nonpolitical spirit which the peculiarity and importance of the subject justly demand. The compulsory clause has had a good effect, although its provisions have not been so fully carried out as they should be. I think the original draft of this clause would have proved more efficient. I also think that the plan of giving the Inspector a certain salary per annum, irrespective of the number of Schools under his supervision, would work better than the present system—say $1,000 as the minimum and $1,200 as the maximum, one-half to be paid by the Government and one-half by the County as at present, making it imperative that his whole time and *energies* be given to the duties of his office, and that he should not follow the profession of a clergyman, lawyer or physician, or hold any office that would take up any of the time which should be devoted to his business as Inspector. The result would be that the Schools could be examined more frequently and thoroughly—thus an Inspector with from fifty to eighty Schools could examine them quarterly, and so on in proportion—and as each Inspector would have to devote his *whole time* to the work, the man with fifty Schools would have to do as much as the one with one hundred. These ideas have been suggested by various circumstances, of which I shall mention one or two:—1st. In nearly all cases where the Trustees were present at my examination of the Schools, (and I always send for them on my arrival at a School to examine it, as I find it not to be judicious, for very obvious reasons, to leave the report of the examination to be given by the teacher and pupils, and also that I may have an opportunity of pointing out any improvements or internal or external conveniences required), the remark was made by them, at the close of the examination, "We wish you could visit and examine our School once a month, or at least once a quarter," and there seems to be a general willingness to bear the expense, if they can only reap a proportionate benefit. Another reason, as regards these Counties, is that the County Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell saw fit to divide the Counties, giving fifty Schools to a man performing the double duties of clergyman and Inspector, the pay from both offices making up a fair salary, while the other sixty Schools were given to an experienced teacher, without any other source of emolument, which makes the salary quite too small and disproportionate, for although the latter must devote the whole of his time to the work of inspection, he receives no more *per School* than the former, who, from holding the two offices, must necessarily devote only a *part* of his time to his *duties as Inspector*, to the manifest disadvantage of the Schools, as "no man can serve two masters," properly, at the same time.

The regulations in reference to School accommodations are having a very beneficial effect. Trustees are enlarging their School sites where necessary, and providing internal and external conveniences. Preparations are being made in L'Orignal, Hawkesbury, and Vankleek Hill, by the Trustees of the High and Public Schools in conjunction, to build School-houses, each to accommodate from three to four divisions, with a corresponding number of teachers, and to cost respectively from four to six thousand dollars. A number of new School-houses, of superior construction, will also be built in rural Sections during next summer. I am exerting a *gentle* but *firm* pressure in these matters at present, as I do not think it advisable to be too harsh at once, as many of the Sections are far from being wealthy, and I feel that if I can only get up an interest in School matters, and raise the standard of the Schools, so as to create a STRONG *impression* in their favour, and *banish* the *present indifference so frequently manifested*, new School-houses and other necessary requisites will *speedily follow*. I find a general feeling of satisfaction among Trustees and intelligent thinkers with the New School Law and Regulations as regards School accommodations. *Trustees say*, "*It is just what we have very much needed, as we now have a very good excuse to carry out these reforms, in matters of School accommodation, of which we have long seen and felt the necessity.*" The only fault-finding is among that portion of the community who always object to any reform, however necessary, if it has the effect of slightly increasing their taxes. I think I can safely say, that the general impression among those best qualified to judge correctly, is that the new Regulations are *not too stringent* under the circumstances.

I know of only *one* School in my district closed (nominally) for want of a teacher. It

is a French School, and I do not think that the Trustees exerted themselves to get one.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

The Rev. Thomas Garrett—Anticipating irregularity in regard to the Trustees' reports, I at once notified Trustees and teachers to meet me, at an appointed time and place in each Township, for the purpose of correction, &c. This measure was attended with very profitable results, as far as practicable, and doubtless would have been much more so, had not a violent snow storm intervened. However, I was fortunate in meeting with parties who most needed information, and many of whom, strange to say, after a long experience as Trustees, had never presented their annual report at the annual meeting, or knew that they were responsible for its correctness.

The first and most important objects to be effected in this County, are to enlist the sympathy of the masses, and wake them up to a lively sense of their own interests in the cause of education. I rejoice to find that those whom I have had opportunity to instruct, in regard to duty and the benefits of its performance, have already evinced manifest and practical interest. I have taken occasion to address evening meetings, and especially to be present at as many annual School meetings as possible in one day, and also special meetings, directing their proceedings, &c., and in every case I have advanced a step nearer the desired position, as may be noticed in the frequent applications to your Department for maps, books, &c.

Doubtless the state of feeling hitherto has been comparative indifference, respecting the operation of the School law, and in consequence of this and the backward state of material wealth, the educational status has been, and is yet, deplorably behind the times. However, there is ample encouragement for large prospects in future, if only the existing machinery be applied with prudence and moderation, but with firm purpose. As far as I have been able to ascertain, I find that the opportunity afforded to ministers of religion for giving special instruction to pupils has been almost or altogether neglected: consequently I have nothing to report under that head. There are not more than five or six public libraries in my whole district, and of the few I feel quite safe in saying that the utility, practically speaking, is imperceptible so far. In general the authorized text books are exclusively used in the Schools, but they are very inadequately furnished, chiefly owing to the fact that they cannot be procured nearer than Ottawa city. If the Educational Department could establish a branch Depository in some central place, or perhaps better, with the Inspector, I feel confident that, in the course of one year, we would find double the amount of books in the Schools, of that which at present they possess. Every teacher complains of the sparsity of books, and Trustees and parents make answer that they cannot procure them nearer than Ottawa. I am happy to report a marked improvement in the diligence and efficiency of teachers, and a prompt lively interest in the cause, is made evident by the many efforts that are being at present put forth, for the erection of new School-houses, and the equalization of School Sections, so that I *can say the provisions of the improvement Act, are with one single exception, well received and duly appreciated*, but in that single exception, there is this apology: The Section is so isolated, that their nearest neighbour Section is about ten miles distant, and they are a mixed population of French and British. They have utterly disregarded all law and regulations, so that, though I visited the Trustees for the purpose of reviving the School, they have disagreed among themselves, and neglected to send me any report whatever, hence the entire blank opposite their number in my report to the Chief Superintendent.

Teacher's salaries have increased amazingly since the teachers' examination in December last, but we yet remain in the back ground with regard to efficient teachers; and will do so unless some provision be made at Ottawa, in order to facilitate the development of our superior natural or native element, for the production of trained teachers. Those who are capable of enduring physically the roughness and hardships of our rude Sections, cannot afford to leave home and pay for their board and tuition at a High School, where doubtless they might obtain the necessary training to fit them for the position of teacher. And those who have been brought up in easier circumstances, on acquiring the necessary training and qualifications, immediately seek an easier berth, and better remuneration than our rural sections are able or disposed to give.

The effects of the working of "Regulation," regarding School accommodation, in the Schools under my charge have been as follows:—

1st. Active preparations are being made for the erection of eight new School-houses, intended to be completed by midsummer.

2nd. Five other corporations have promised me that they would provide suitable furniture in shape of desks, presses, &c.

3rd. In nine Sections I have been promised maps, books, blackboards, sheds, out-houses, &c.

4th. One has made arrangements for the teacher's residence; two have made a purchase of maps, tablets, &c., from the Department; three others have already made improvements in extending their limits, and one has made an addition to School-house, affording double the former space. About five other Sections contemplate building at an early date, and the general aspect of things looks brighter, as there is universal attention to neatness and taste, which hitherto had been almost or altogether disregarded.

I have no hesitation in saying that these improvements are the result of careful administration of the wholesome provisions of the new Act. I have held evening lectures in the various Sections above noted, always having more or less pupils present, when I would give some practical illustrations of loss sustained by present deficiency, and at the same time proving what would be gained by sufficient accommodation. However, in a few instances I am convinced that the new School-house is the fruit of having positively stated to Trustees that I would withhold the public money unless they should build. My first plan is to gain the approbation of the people, and then threaten the Trustees with personal responsibility. However, on the whole, the provisions of the law have been received favourably, and bid fair in future.

County of Lanark.

Henry L. Slack, Esq.—There is adequate accommodation for the children of School age in *most* of the School Sections under my jurisdiction. In cases where such accommodation does not exist, I have plainly pointed it out to the Trustees, who have promised to remedy the defect: in fact, improvements have been made in many instances within the past 9 months. There seems to be, in the majority of cases, a growing desire to make the School-room more *commodious, comfortable* and *respectable*, though there are, it is true, isolated cases, where any improvement on the *bare log building* is out of the question.

I found in operation in the County 129 Schools, in which were employed 133 teachers, qualified as follows, viz.:—

1st Class Provincial Certificates,	1
2nd Class " "	5
3rd Class county, granted July, 1871,	23
1st Class till annulled,	24
1st Class for definite periods,	6
2nd Class till annulled,	2
1st, 2nd and 3rd Class expiring December, 1871,	47
Specials to December, 1871,	25
	133

The following table shows the salaries paid:—

Teachers receiving	$500,	1
" "	$400,	3
" "	$350,	1
" "	$300,	13
" "	$250,	11
" "	$200,	13
" "	$150 to $200,	47
" "	$100 to $150,	40
" "	$100,	4
		133

In making my first visit to the Schools under my jurisdiction, my chief endeavour has been to re-organize the classes according to the new programme of studies prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction; and I must say that, in the majority of cases, there was a very great need for such re-organization. In some Schools the study of grammar has been very much neglected, in many cases parents actually forbidding the teacher to give instructions in it to their children. Pupils are generally pushed forward too fast in reading, to the total neglect and disregard of everything else.

The mechanical arrangements in the Schools were quite as good as I expected to find them. One thing in particular I had to call the attention of Trustees to in almost every Section, and that was the absence of sheds and out-houses. I expect to see such defects remedied before my next visit. There seems to be an increasing interest in School affairs. Both Trustees and teachers have, I think, been convinced of the necessity of paying stricter attention to their respective duties, in order that they, the former, may have their Schools secured to them, and the latter may be properly qualified to take charge of those Schools.

County of Renfrew.

Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A.—Schools and Attendance.—Including the incorporated Village Schools and the Roman Catholic Separate Schools I find that there were 112 Schools in operation during the past year, and that these Schools were attended on the day of the Inspector's visit by 2,614 pupils.

Disproportion between the No. who attend School and the entire population.—Persons who have experience in such matters, and who are considered good School statisticians, set down one-sixth as a reasonable proportion between the pupils who should attend School and the entire population. The population of this County is 27,974. If we look at the number of population in the County, and then at the number of pupils who actually attend School, we must notice a lamentable disproportion. And while this disparity exists, teachers will find insurmountable difficulties in the way of successful teaching.

Causes.—In such a County as this there are many things which conspire to produce such a disproportion. In some rural Sections the pupils live a long distance from the School-house, the roads are bad, and the parents so indigent, that they cannot provide the necessary clothing and books. During the summer months it is rarely that boys of the age of 12 or 13 years are seen at School.

Inadequate remuneration paid to Teachers.—All of our teachers in this County are very much underpaid, considering their position, and the value of the services which they render to the community. It is very distressing to those who have the educational interests of our country at heart, to witness year after year, so many of our ablest teachers abandoning the profession of teaching, because of the small remuneration their services command. It needs no philosophic eye to notice how exceedingly injurious to the best interests of our country is such a state of affairs as this, which we are now describing. If our country is to advance with the grand progress of civilization, and if Canada is to take its place as a power amongst the nations of the world—it must be by educating the rising generation—and education is perfectly identified with the welfare of teachers. This want of proper remuneration is the reason why the profession of teaching has assumed so fugitive a character in our country. The great distinguishing feature of the teaching profession in the present day is a want of permanency and stability. This has induced so many so-called teachers to adopt the profession of teaching, as a temporary expedient, and not as a life-work. And while this state of affairs continues, we must not expect to find our Public Schools in a healthy and vigorous condition. I feel that if education is to advance in this County, Trustees and others must give greater prominence to the position and circumstances of our public teachers. They have a responsible and difficult duty to perform, and we cannot expect satisfactory results from a system, where the just interests of the teachers are neglected. The very nature of their occupation makes it impossible for many of our teachers to subsist upon the coarse food provided, or to endure the wretched accommodations offered. There are many persons who would object to such a line of argument as this by saying: "Our Sections are poor, and we do all we can for the welfare of teachers, and what more can be expected?" It is true that there are many Sections, and this may sometimes be said of all the Sections in a Township, that they cannot as yet, on account of poverty

remunerate proper teachers ; and they have to be content with any kind of teacher, who is willing to teach for the remuneration they are willing or able to offer. But it is also true, that there are many Sections, which are comparatively speaking wealthy, whose Trustees go forth, as it were to market, in quest of the cheapest teacher they can find for their School Section. Such a course cannot be too severely denounced. It not only tends to degrade the profession in the estimation of the public ; but it aims a blow at the manliness and self-respect of the teacher.

Qualified and competent Teachers imperative.—I maintain that it is a matter of imperative necessity, in the interests of education, to secure to our Schools the inestimable blessing of well qualified and competent teachers. This is a subject which demands our thoughtful attention, and to which we cannot give too great a prominence. A matter of the most vital importance to our Schools, and to the advancement of a good and sound education, is the appointment of able teachers. No person can have any intimate knowledge of the condition of the Schools in this County, without being convinced of the truth of the adage, that a "good teacher makes a good School, and a bad teacher a bad School." We do not wish to be understood as advocating the introduction of a system which will give us simply scholars as teachers—for these are by no means the most successful of teachers. It would be exceedingly unpractical to limit the qualifications of a good teacher to intellectual endowments, but we would say good health, love for the work, and the requisite amount of energy are indispensably necessary. To have teachers possessed of these qualifications is our high ambition. We desire to see a number of earnest and well-trained teachers employed throughout the County. If any person in the present day were to set himself up as a medical practitioner, without any knowledge of the profession, his pretensions would be simply laughed at. But it is strange that persons do not reason in a similar manner, with regard to a subject of such overwhelming importance as education! The Trustees to whom we have already alluded, who go forth in quest of "cheap teachers," find as the result that they have generally succeeded in securing the services of persons, who can only make a pretence of teaching what they cannot teach, because they do not possess the necessary qualifications, and have never received the necessary instructions in the art of teaching. We repeat it again, the great want of our County is the appointment of earnest and trained teachers. But how are we to supply this want? This is a question of great importance to our Schools, and the answer is equally important. It is by a better remuneration on the part of Sections to teachers. A sort of generous rivalry to do what they can for the profession. When the position and prospects of teachers are improved, persons will then be found willing to qualify themselves for the profession as a life work. And only from such a class of persons must we expect to find efficient and successful teachers.

Normal School Teachers.—I have noticed that very beneficial results have been obtained, not only to the section immediately interested, but also to surrounding sections, by the appointment of earnest and trained teachers from the Normal School. In many instances pupils from Schools taught by such teachers have been qualified to act as teachers with considerable success ; and teachers from other Sections, who have not received the advantage of Normal School training, acquire experience in the work, and practical views with regard to teaching by occasionally visiting such Schools. The reason why Normal School teachers are so successful in their work is to be accounted for by the fact that they have made education a distinct profession. They have prepared themselves for the work, and have received proper training. It is also gratifying to find that teachers trained at the Normal School are becoming more and more appreciated, for wherever they have charge of Schools, success attends their efforts. It would be of very great advantage if two or three such teachers were to be found in every township in the County.

Condition of the School-houses.—The School-houses are, generally speaking, commodious. There are, however, some very great exceptions to be found where the children are huddled together within a very inconvenient space. Trustees have done a great deal in the past, but there remains much to be done. Trustees have hitherto considered that they have done all that the law requires if they have managed to put up a few logs to shelter the pupils from the rain, or the cold of winter. They have only in two or three instances provided the necessary outside conveniences, and in many Schools there is a lamentable want of desks, of black-boards and maps. I cannot mention one Section in the County

where there is any great anxiety manifested to make the School-house neat, attractive and complete in all its arrangements. It would not, surely, be a very great undertaking for Trustees, and others, to plant shade-trees around the school building, and to encourage teachers, as well as pupils, to take an interest in the cultivation of flowers, for by these means many useful lessons may be taught which cannot be learned from books. Trees would tend not only to beautify the ground, but also to purify the air, and keep it pure. The adoption of such a course would also tend to make the School popular and attractive. The manner in which some of our Schools are crowded must exercise a very injurious effect upon the health of teachers and pupils. It is also impossible to maintain proper discipline within such low and confined places. I would regard pure air as a vital element in education. If the School-house is in a dirty state, or the atmosphere impure, the order is bad, the teaching is bad, the morale of the School is bad, and time spent in such a foul place is worse than lost. Many teachers know by painful experience the inconvenience of many of our Schools, and how utterly unfit for teaching purposes the general arrangements are. The inadequate and wretched provisions hitherto made by many Sections in this County, for the accommodation of pupils of School age, made the passage of a law defining the dimensions of each School-house a matter of prime necessity. Trustees and others who considered the matter, frequently remarked how utterly inadequate for teaching purposes, and for the proper maintainance of discipline were many of their School-houses, and yet, with a strange pertinacity, because the law did not compel, or because no responsible person was empowered to enforce compliance, they allowed their School-houses to remain in the same miserable condition for, perhaps, twenty or thirty years. What were the effects of such a state of things? The natural consequence, of course, followed. When men can neglect to make a proper and a wise provision for the accommodation of their children at school, it is but an easy step to neglect education altogether, and to ignore its inestimable blessings and advantages. I could name several Sections which are, comparatively speaking, wealthy, where the people have built good, substantial and even elegant houses, and where they have churches which reflect credit upon their large-hearted liberality and Christian efforts, but where the School-house remains as a memento of the past, and frequently of their indifference with regard to education.

Since my appointment to my present position, six or seven new School-houses have been, or are about to be, built. Not one of these buildings would have been undertaken if I had not strongly represented to the Trustees and the ratepayers the necessity for increased accommodation. The method which I have adopted hitherto, in all cases, to enforce compliance with the requirements of the law, has been one of moral suasion. For this purpose I have called special meetings of the rate-payers, and have addressed these meetings on the benefits and advantages of having a good commodious and attractive School-house. I have shown them how injurious to the health, and how detrimental to the educational progress of their children is the want of such a School-house, and the result has been that at every meeting called for the purpose, the rate-payers voted *unanimously* to build a new and commodious School-house. In this respect my duty has been easy and pleasant, and not in one single instance have I been compelled to threaten the withholding of public money because of non-compliance.

School Discipline.—We are no advocates of that half-play and half-working system, and loose discipline, which prevails at many of our Schools, where there is more the pretence of education than the reality. It is a matter of prime importance that children should learn at School the useful lesson of earnest and vigorous application, and to do thoroughly, and with all their energies, whatever they are called to do. The teacher's time, when at School, should be mainly occupied in teaching, and not in the work of preparation—a work which can be effectually done at home. By this means parents can take a loving interest in the educational welfare of their children. I find that wherever teachers have adopted such a course, very beneficial results have been obtained. The parents in all such cases have taken a lively interest in School affairs, and have been able to sympathize with their children's efforts.

Reading.—The attention paid to the subject of reading is, on the whole, very satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that wherever female teachers of average respectability have been employed, the reading is unexceptionably good. The defect most observable in the reading of a large number of pupils is that they mechanically travel over the passages, reading

plainly and correctly, yet without due apprehension of the ideas or facts thus suggested. This practice can only be got rid of by teachers insisting on their pupils reading in a more intelligent manner, and by an after examination with closed books, as to the subject matter of the lesson. Another defect, which is very much to be deprecated, is that of fast reading. This is simply intolerable, because it is so unreasonable. There are many pupils who, when allowed to read according to their usual manner, travel on at railroad speed, heedless of comma, period or any such slight obstacles, until they are at last compelled to observe a grand full stop—induced by a want of breath. It would be well for teachers who allow such a very bad practice to prevail, to have the golden rule of reading constantly exhibited before their eyes:—

"Learn to speak slow; all other graces
Will follow in their proper places."

I have been very careful when this is the case, to read over the whole passage very slowly, and then request the pupils to read in a similar manner. Such a very great defect requires the careful attention of teachers.

Writing, as taught in our Schools, is generally speaking too small, and illegible. The letters are either not completely formed, or they are formed by alternate broad and fine strokes, which gives the whole page a blurred appearance, and makes the words difficult to read. I would advocate the adoption in our Schools of a large and bold style of writing, instead of the small and weak style which seems to prevail, and which many persons very erroneously imagine elegant. Pupils should be taught to imitate broad printing, rather than fine engraving. A lamentable want of neatness is exhibited by the state of the copy-book, and a want of cleanliness with regard to the writing. In many Schools when the writing lesson is over, the pupils are allowed to throw their books into any hole or corner they think proper. The head of each class should carefully gather up the books of the class and hand them to the teacher, to be carefully laid aside in the desk. Where these defects exist I think we may safely attribute them to the carelessness of the teacher, and the want of proper supervision. In many instances the pupils have the "headline" written out by the teacher, they are then requested to go and imitate the same—and there and then every supervision ceases. The teacher should notice every defect, every daub, and every irregularity in the writing. In order to do this successfully, he must every now and again pass behind his pupils, and notice how they hold the pen, and by example and reproof, correct and amend whatever offends the eye. And wherever the teacher neglects this proper supervision, he will find his pupils careless, and their work slovenly performed. The copy-books which are generally used are home-made of every size and description, from the large folio edition, down to the mere leaf or the last remains of an old copy-book—the cover. In some of our rural Sections, where they have not frequent communication with towns and villages, this happens as a matter of necessity; but in towns and villages, this defect may be remedied by parents purchasing a graded series of copy-books. There are very great advantages derived from the use of such books.

Arithmetic.—The attention paid to the subject of Arithmetic is not on the whole satisfactory. There is a respectable number of Schools, where the pupils have made marked progress, and where their attainments in this respect are quite respectable. But with regard to a very large majority of our Schools it is not so. This I regret to add, is especially the case, where female teachers are engaged. In Reading, Geography and Grammar, they generally excel, but experience and facts which are "stubborn things," testify as to their general inefficiency as teachers of Arithmetic. The unsatisfactory attention paid to the subject of Arithmetic, has induced me to investigate closely into the cause, and so endeavour to provide a remedy. With this object in view, I carefully observed the method adopted by many of our teachers when teaching the subject. This method I find such as to destroy the spirit of self-reliance in the pupil, when attempting to solve a question. It is a practice adopted in many Schools to allow the pupils to work out one sum after another, as laid down in the book, and if they can manage by "hook or by crook" to arrive at the correct answer as given in the book, they are perfectly content whether they understand the principle of solution or not. They thus resolve the study of Arithmetic into a mere mechanical work which must run in one and the same course, but when once the course is altered, they are widely astray. There cannot be in such a method any mental discipline, for the pupils

when removed from the book, are not capable of approaching a question in an intelligent manner, so as to arrive at a correct answer. They have not been taught after an independent manner. Another reason which may, to a very great extent, account for this lack of self-reliance, is the want of black-boards, which through the negligence of Trustees have not in many instances been provided—or it may be through the negligence of teachers in not making use of the same when provided.

Value of New Programme.—I cannot help remarking how frequently we find Schools in this County where the pupils are well advanced in one or perhaps two subjects, but who know absolutely nothing concerning many subjects required by law to be taught in our Schools. There are very few Schools in the County where the pupils are generally well-informed on all the subjects required to be taught. History and Geography are not taught in many Schools, and in a few rural schools Grammar is not taught. In Geography I find many schools where the pupils have quite an extensive knowledge of the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and the United States, when they cannot tell the capital of their own country or the names of its Provinces. However the new programme will remove such an unpardonable anomaly as this.

Competitive Examinations.—I believe the adoption of Competitive Examinations open to all the Public Schools in the County would prove a very great advantage, and be attended with very beneficial results. If such a course were adopted it would give a great impetus to education by rousing a spirit of generous rivalry amongst teachers and pupils alike. It would be the means of infusing a new energy into our schools, and of stirring up a spirit of emulation amongst pupils. With this object in view I have urged upon the County Council the advisability of granting a sufficient sum to make the rewards attractive and to carry out so beneficial an arrangement. They have promised in due time to attend to the matter.

Cooperation of the Teachers.—The teachers throughout the County have undertaken earnestly, and I may say enthusiastically, to give the "New Programme" a fair trial. Many persons have raised complaints against the "New Arrangement" because of the expense entailed on parents in the purchase of the requisite books; and considerable hostility has been manifested against the introduction of some of the subjects laid down in the programme, which have been characterized as "new fangled notions," suitable for towns, but thoroughly unsuited to meet the wants of the country. But the thinking and intelligent portion of the community, who feel an earnest interest in educational improvements, are decidedly in favour of the New Programme, and look upon its introduction as the commencement of a new era. My own conviction is that when the New Programme has been fairly tried it will be found of inestimable advantage, and the average attainments of pupils will then be found much more respectable than at present.

Unnecessary Alarm Created.—I think a great deal of unnecessary alarm has prevailed amongst Trustees and others because of the high standard of qualifications demanded of teachers. Many persons have stated that if this course is still pursued, more than three-fourths of our Schools in the County will become vacant. But when it is stated that County Boards have authority to grant a temporary license to any teacher whom the examiners think competent to teach a School which would otherwise be vacant, the whole difficulty is removed. I believe the adoption of such a high standard of qualifications is very wise and expedient, and in due course will produce very favourable results. It will not only be the means of raising the profession in the public estimate, but it will also tend to give, what is much needed, permanency and stability to the profession. It will also have the good effect of excluding from the profession persons who have no intention of making "teaching" a life-work, but who have adopted the profession as a temporary expediency—a stepping-stone to something else.

Compulsory Education.—With regard to the "compulsory clause" of the New School Act, I believe its provisions are very wise and expedient, and when enforced with due care and judgment by the Trustees will be a strong motive power in making our Schools more efficient. In every case where Trustees have applied to me, in regard to the enforcement of this clause, I have advised them to visit personally the parents of the pupils and enquire into the cause of non-attendance, and exhaust every moral means to attain their object; and when having so done they still find the parents careless and indifferent, then as a last resort to enforce attendance. Our present system of education has been carried

into effect by a large expenditure of public money, and is the result of the thoughtful attention of persons who have made education the chief study of their lives, and it would be a great absurdity to allow its good and wise provisions to fail because of the negligence or indifference of parents. And it is an evidence of the good common sense of the people of this County, when they can say with regard to this "compulsory clause," "It is the very thing we wanted."

Singing.—It is with pleasure I have to state that the introduction of singing into our Schools has been attended with very happy results. These exercises are calculated to make the pupils more attached to the School, and to make them feel more at home when there. They also tend to create a greater sympathy between teacher and pupils. It is delightful to hear the children singing.

This report has been read before the County Council, and by their request published in pamphlet form for the information of Trustees, Teachers, &c.

The scarcity of labour and the high wages demanded are the reasons given why parents require the feeble assistance of their children on the farms. But it is worthy of note that I have found the children of parents who are engaged to work by the day as labourers on farms, &c., regular in their attendance at School, whilst the farmers who hire such labourers require the services of their own children on the farm. These instances may be taken as evidence that a much greater number of children might attend School, even during the summer months, if parents were willing to undergo a little more self-denial and self-sacrifice. It is of far greater moment for parents to give a good education to their children, than it is to leave them well off with regard to money matters. For where the education which has reference to this world is neglected, we may naturally expect that the higher and more important education which has reference to another world, will in a similar manner be disregarded and overlooked. Yet though these instances be found, and though this disproportion exists, we may say, with regard to the great mass of the people, that they are very favourably disposed towards education. They are truly desirous that their children should enjoy the inestimable blessing of a good and practical equipment for the ordinary transactions and duties of life.

Obstacles to Advancement of Education.—I have ascertained that the principal obstacles to the advancement of education in this County are the following:—1st. Want of method on the part of teachers. 2nd. Want of school apparatus, and the want of books induced by the poverty and sometimes the apathy of parents. 3rd. The very irregular attendance of pupils.

County of Grenville.

The Rev. George Blair, M.A.—The number of School-houses in the County of Grenville, including the villages of Kemptville and Merrickville, but not the town of Prescott, may be estimated in round numbers at 90. Of 87 School-houses which I was able to visit, I found that the materials were as follows:—stone, 36; brick, 2; frame, 9; log, 36; grout, 1; rented or temporary, 3. Of the stone School-houses, Augusta has 14; Edwardsburgh, 12; Oxford, 4; Wolford, 3; and South Gower, 1. Of the two brick buildings, Edwardsburgh has one (near Prescott), built last year; the other is in Section No. 4, Wolford. The log-houses are distributed as follows:—Augusta, 5; Edwardsburgh, 6; South Gower, 2; Oxford, 13; Wolford, 10 (including one in the village of Merrickville).

Speaking generally, I must say that the state of the School-houses is deplorable. Almost invariably the log-houses are furnished in the olden fashion, with long desks arranged around three sides of the room, and the pupils sit on seats or forms without backs, facing the walls or windows, except when, in cold weather, they turn their backs to the desks, and sit huddled around the stove; and this is often rendered necessary by the numerous chinks or air-holes which time has been making between the logs and around the window sashes.

The stone and frame School-houses are generally rather better equipped, with seats and desks in rows, in modern fashion, fronting the teacher; but generally even these (with some creditable exceptions) are far from being such as they ought to be, shewing broken plaster, cracked walls, broken windows, loose sashes, with air-holes all round, and

often the floor in a very rough and shaky state, utterly inconsistent with comfort, not to speak of neatness or elegance.

It may give some idea of the carelessness evinced as regards the comfort of the children, and the proprieties of life in constructing our country School-houses, that not so many as one in three of the Schools in this county is furnished with an out-house for decency; and, as a general rule, instead of courting the shelter of woods, or surrounding them with graceful shade-trees, even for ornament, they are stuck down on the most exposed situations on roadsides, or, if possible, at cross-roads, with not a tree, or a shade or shelter near them—not an out-house for common decency where boys and girls are assembled for hours together; and often not even the merest apology for a wood-shed; so that in wet weather the stove wood, if there happens to be any flung down carelessly about the doors, simply hisses in the stove. These remarks apply not to the log-houses only, but even to much the greater number of those constructed of stone, which have generally been built for meeting-houses quite as much as for Schools.

There are not two schools in the County that have more than one fourth of an acre of ground attached; and by far the greater number, even of the stone School-houses, have nothing but the bare site they stand on, sometimes partly projecting upon the public road.

Of our 90 teachers, I return only 16 as subject to the payment of $4 per annum, on account of the Superannuation Fund. The proportion of male to female teachers in this County is therefore about 16 to 70, or less than 1 to 4. In the County of Durham, of which I was Superintendent for three years, the proportion of male to female teachers in 1867 was 66 to 30, or more than 2 to 1. In this County (Grenville) Augusta has 5 male teachers: Edwardsburgh, 5; Wolford, 4; Oxford, 2; South Gower, 0. Excluding one or two who belong to the last generation and teach small Schools, the male teachers, holding generally the larger and more important Schools, command a salary averaging $330; some two or three are this year (1872) paid $400; several $300. The salaries of the female teachers average $150 to $160. Not more than four or five in the County received last year so much as $200; several had $100, and even less. One fortunate teacher in Wolford boasted a salary of $60, with the privilege of *boarding round!*

So far as I can learn, the salaries this year have risen generally five to ten per cent.; in some cases twenty per cent.

Of the male teachers, I find that 9 were natives of Ireland, 1 was born in England, and 1 in Scotland: the others, and almost all the female teachers, are Canadian, born chiefly in Grenville. With very few exceptions, indeed, the teachers are natives of the County, and generally teach Schools not far from their own homes.

The average age of the male teachers (varying from 22 to 68) was 41; of the female teachers, 21—a few being not more than 17 or 18.

Of 72 teachers whose religious denomination I noted, I find that 24 (or one-third) are Wesleyan Methodists; 16, Presbyterians; 14, Church of England; 10, Roman Catholics; 6, Methodist Episcopal; and 2, Baptists. The Roman Catholics teach chiefly in Public or Protestant Schools, as there are only two Separate Schools in the County—one in Edwardsburgh, near Johnstown; the other in Oxford, near Burritt's Rapids; and the latter is not at present in operation.

In many of the Public Schools a considerable proportion of the children are Roman Catholics.

At the July examination of the Leeds and Grenville Board (the first held under the new law), there were only 2 teachers who obtained Second Class Certificates, grade B., and neither of the two belonged to Grenville; the number who obtained Third Class was 55, of whom only 12, or not one-fourth, belonged to Grenville, whereas its proper proportion would have been one-third. At the second or December examination, again only 2 candidates obtained Second Class, grade B., both of whom were teachers in this County (one in North Augusta, the other in Merrickville); and of the 56 who obtained Third Class, 20 belonged to Grenville, being rather more than its own proportion. Mr. Scott, one of the two Second Class, has gone west (to Clinton); there is therefore at present only one teacher in the County who possesses a Second Class qualification under the new law; and the number who hold a Third Class under that law is only 32.

To the number of *bonâ fide* qualified teachers, however (in the strict sense of the words),

must be added those who held unlimited certificates under the old law; that is, certificates good until revoked: and also the holders of limited certificates not yet expired. Of the former, I can find only 5, two of whom retired from the profession this year; and of the latter, there are not more than 3—making in all 6 teachers now in this County legally qualified under the old law.

The total number therefore who hold certificates at this moment as legally qualified teachers does not exceed 38, or rather more than one-third, but not nearly one-half of the whole. Hence the necessity which I have found of issuing a great many special certificates, without which more than one-half of the Schools in this County must necessarily have been shut at present, and probably for some time to come.

From the teachers I now proceed to the scholars and their attainments. I visited the Schools in the months of October, November, and December—months which ought to shew an average attendance. In the Schools which I found in operation, the aggregate number of names in the registers for the whole year was 4358; the actual attendance in the same Schools (carefully counted) was 1741, or almost exactly two-fifths of the School-going population. In some cases I could only obtain the number of names on the register for the second half-year, so that I am inclined to think the actual attendance at any given time may be estimated at not more than one-third of the aggregate School-going population. Taking the Schools all over, the average attendance was 25; in some few it was so low as 6, 8, or 12, the ages averaging from 5 to 15.

Some idea of the attainments of the pupils in our rural Sections may be obtained from the fact that the average number reading in the Fourth Reader in any School was 5; in the Fifth Reader about the same: and in many cases I found that those reading in the Fourth, and even in the Fifth Reader, could not work a simple sum in Reduction. To find pupils acquainted with Simple Proportion was rare. This entirely accords with the fact that in the great majority of these Schools the black-board is so small and poor, or so inconveniently placed, as to be useless, and frequently it shews signs of being never used. In 9 Schools I found no black-board at all; and in some cases where I discovered an apology for a black-board, and wished to illustrate some rule, or to mark down something to be remembered in connection with the new regulations, no chalk was to be had, and I was helpless. Of course the Trustees got the blame for this, and perhaps in some cases deserved it.

Speaking still of the rural Sections, in contradistinction to the few village Schools, I found an average of only 5 or 6 in each, who knew, or pretended to know, anything whatever about Geography: and even what they did know was generally little or nothing. This will be understood when I state that there are about 40 Schools in the County in which there is not a single wall-map, and the children generally have not the slightest idea of the world they live in. In Augusta, with its 14 stone School-houses, 15 of its 24 Schools have no maps: Edwardsburgh has 7 without maps; Oxford, 7; Wolford, 9; and South Gower, 2 out of its 5 Schools. It is true that in most of the Schools there are a few who have Lovell's Geography, but these are exceptional cases and rare.

In the study of English Grammar, the rural Sections in this County are no farther advanced than in Geography. Generally the 5 or 6 (on an average) who have Lovell's Geography have also a Grammar, and they belong to the privileged class. To say that it is a general thing in our rural Schools for the pupils to learn to speak or write their own language correctly would be simply untrue; and to suppose that they can ever learn to do so, or to know much of Arithmetic, under many of the present teachers, with their defective qualifications, would be simply absurd. When I say *many* of the present teachers, I do not mean to say that there are not also many exceptions.

The School-houses in this County are (as stated in my Special Report) very bad and defective, and when the new Act passed, the impression went abroad that almost all the Schools now standing would have to be pulled down and new ones built. This caused general dismay. It was expected that I would condemn the log-houses all over, but I have not done so. On the contrary, I have acted with the greatest caution in the matter, and have condemned only one or two, which, I may say, that the people themselves had already condemned. In fact, I have been urged by some of the people themselves to condemn houses which I have not condemned, because I feel that the first work to be done is a re-distribution of the Sections. Many of the Sec-

tions are too small and too poor to erect or support an adequate School—and to condemn the little log-houses now existing in such Sections would be absurd, until we see whether the Sections could be either enlarged or annexed to other Sections.

On the whole the effect of the Act has been, that a considerable number of new School-houses are being erected over the County—quite as many as I can attend to, considering the usual amount of quarrelling about sites; and I feel that the work of renovation is proceeding as rapidly as is desirable, to have the work well done. A new double School-house is about to be erected in Edwardsburgh, and we expect soon to have elegant new School-houses in Kemptville and Merrickville, besides several in the rural Sections. Indeed, I think it is necessary rather to restrain than to stimulate the disposition to build new School-houses and to quarrel over them, until we get the Sections a little better distributed and equalized. Some Sections are far too poor; others are positively too wealthy, and pay nothing at all. A new School-house, built rashly in the wrong place, has a tendency to perpetuate this inequality. And I regard with positive apprehension, the erection of some School-houses now in progress or in contemplation, because I fear they seal the doom of some poorer Sections adjoining, which ought to have a portion of the larger Sections annexed to them. I am about to bring this matter before the Township Councils as soon as I can find leisure, and I hope to have committees appointed to re-adjust the Sections.

County of Leeds—First Division.

W. R. Bigg, Esq.—The general regulations with regard to religious instruction have not been followed during the past year by more than half of the Schools under my charge. I pointed out the necessity of this being done while on my tour through every Section of the Townships, and anticipate a marked change in this respect for 1872, particularly as I further intend to impress on trustees and teachers, in my lectures, the necessity of rectifying this and all other omissions, as well as to insist on the teacher holding quarterly examinations, &c.

I made particular enquiry in every Section during my visit through the Division, as to the Departmental Free Public School Libraries. I am sorry to say that I only found about 3 or 4 in the whole Division, these were in tolerable condition, but there seemed to be little or no demand for the books, and, therefore, a corresponding influence must be exerted on the community, which may be rendered "nil." I do not think that the Canadians are a reading people. If the Department has in former times furnished Sections with libraries, other than those reported, no account can now be obtained of them, unless I were furnished with a list of the different Sections, with a view to a special and more searching enquiry.

Nearly all the Schools in my Division have the accommodation required by law, and in the few instances where any deficiency existed in this respect the trustees informed me they were about building a new School-house.

The result of the first examination of teachers, under the new Act, proved the truth of the opinion I had long entertained as to their attainments, and conclusively showed that in our United Counties, with scarcely any exceptions, we were almost destitute of even third-class qualifications. As you are aware, only two passed the required examination for a second-class, Grade B., in July, and three succeeded in attaining the same rank at the December examination. Of those who applied for a third-class certificate, only about one-third of the applicants have as yet succeeded in passing. Objections have been made that the examination papers were "steep" and "altogether too hard," but I must confess that I am of a contrary opinion. No candidate can pass in England who fails on the required percentage in at least two important papers. Had this rule been adopted in Canada I do not think that more than twenty would have succeeded in passing in Leeds and Grenville instead of a hundred. Not one of the candidates for a second class knew anything about Natural Philosophy and only a few displayed any acquaintance with History, Algebra, Geometry and Chemistry, and generally speaking it was the surplus marks obtained on some of the less important subjects on the programme for examination, that alone enabled the candidates to pass either for a second or third class. The cause of this lamentable deficiency (particularly displayed in Mathematics) may be traced to the neglect exhibited by the old County Boards. Many of the individuals composing them being

totally unqualified for their position, and consequently the duties of the examining body devolved on one or two. Instead of gradually making the examination questions harder, and endeavouring to stimulate the teachers to educate themselves up to the work, the standard was kept at the level of mediocrity. No questions were ever given in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany or Natural History. I have even seen Euclid omitted from the programme for a first-class certificate, while the knowledge required in Mensuration, was to find the area of a rectangle 16 rods long by 14 rods wide. No values were previously assigned to the questions, the judgment of the examiner was hastily passed on each paper, which was occasionally re-read whenever a few more marks were necessary to make up the nominal number required to pass. Even when the candidates failed to pass this insignificant ordeal, the pressure of each Local Superintendent was brought to bear in their favour, and one was passed because "he had kept a good school for some years," and "must have failed on account of nervous excitement," another "was popular in the neighbourhood and gave great satisfaction," these and a few other different reasons equally plausible were deemed sufficient to give a candidate, who had notoriously failed, a second-class certificate for six months or a year, and then, when the time had expired, and the circumstances of the failure forgotten, this same certificate was renewed to save the trouble of a fresh examination "as there were so many candidates, and it would save time." To the lucky candidates, however, who had succeeded in passing were awarded the highest honours, and first-class certificates were granted for one, two, and three years, "according to merit," while for some imaginary super-excellence in answering what were in reality easy, third-class questions, a certificate "during pleasure" was granted, which I shall have great pleasure in revoking as soon as possible.

The insight obtained at the July examination, as to the qualifications of the teachers, naturally caused great forebodings in my mind, as to the state in which I should find the schools, and I am sorry to state that my worst anticipations were more than realized. I commenced my tour in October, and finished it in December, spending on and average half a day in each school. I had at first made up my mind to assist each of the teachers in re-organizing the schools, but was met on the threshold with the information that "their time was up in a week or so, and then they were going to school;" others were shortly to be married, and some schools had changed teachers twice and even thrice during the year, beside which I found that most of the teachers knew nothing of most of the studies on the New Programme, and I found it impossible to make them understand how they should be taught without themselves being taught first. Under these circumstances I gave the best advice I could to each teacher as to the manner of conducting the school, and particularly inculcating the necessity of order, classification and a regular periodical review of each of the studies, recommended them to fit themselves as soon as possible for their important duties, and to introduce the New Programme as soon as possible. About 70 out of the 90 schools in my Division are under the charge of females, whose chief attainments are Reading, Spelling and Geography, combined with a very limited knowledge of Grammar, History and Arithmetic. I am therefore of the opinion that the attempt to carry out the New Programme will fail for want of material, and even if we possessed qualified teachers, some time must elapse before the schools in my division will be sufficiently advanced to begin the additional studies. With few exceptions the scholars read indifferently, spell miserably, and know next to nothing of arithmetic, History, Geography and Grammar. To insist, therefore, in such a state of things that the New Programme must be carried out, and "no departure from it will be allowed," and to compel ignorant pupils to study Composition, Linear Drawing, Vocal Music, Object Lessons, Christian Morals, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Physiology, Geometry, Book-Keeping, Mensuration, Natural Philosophy and the Elements of Civil Government, would appear to me very absurd. Even in a well-conducted Central School, such as Brockville affords, great difficulty will be experienced in attempting to teach so many different branches. Time alone will not permit it, and the only result will be less thoroughness in the more important branches, and a mere smattering knowledge of the rest. I am afraid that "a little learning is a dangerous thing" has been overlooked, and am satisfied that the New Programme will prove to be inoperative because impracticable. Nor will the day ever arrive that all the subjects mentioned therein can be taught in the Public Schools. I contend that no teacher of a school has sufficient time at his command to be

able to impart anything like a thorough knowledge of the leading branches; having, generally 5 or 6 classes under his charge the greater part of the day, is occupied with Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography and perhaps Grammar, while so difficult is it to find time to teach Arithmetic properly, that most of the pupils are obliged to go on by themselves and "try to get the sums right" without having the principles of the science demonstrated. Again, such is the demand for labour that the boys are taken from school as soon as they can write "a decent fist" and are "pretty good at figures." Moreover, our best teachers are not conversant with all the branches of the New Programme, and none are proficient in them; and even if such teachers were to be procured, think you that $500 per annum would command their services? A man possessed of such attainments could command far more than that by engaging in some other occupation. Nor is there any immediate prospect of salaries being raised in Leeds sufficiently high to procure the services of good teachers. The highest salary paid here, with few exceptions, being about $15 a month, without board, for female teachers, and about $10 a month and "board round," and even at this low rate you will be surprised to learn that great dissatisfaction is frequently expressed at the "exhorbitant school taxes." A well to do farmer gravely informed me yesterday that his school tax for 1871 was $10 and that "he could not afford it." The trustees of some of the school sections have also stated that $10 a month was a large sum for the section to raise and that they could not afford to keep the school open for more than half the year in consequence. In reply to some of these gentlemen, I stated that such a sum was insignificant, and that plenty of them were able to pay it singly, that I alone had paid $30 a month for 5 years while educating my son at the University of Toronto, and yet their means exceeded mine.

With regard to the school-houses, I found them in almost every instance entirely destitute of Maps and Apparatus, and some of them in very bad condition. I called the attention of the trustees, whenever necessary, to any of these defects, and generally found a willingness to comply with my advice.

County of Leeds—Second Division.

Robert Kinney, Esq.—Very little can be said in favour of the Schools in this Division, No. 2, Leeds. Almost their only redeeming feature is that they are kept open by the Trustees for the whole year or the greater part of it, but the good that would naturally be expected to arise from a course of this kind, is reduced to its minimum, by the practice of engaging incompetent teachers, and by frequent changes of them. While they thus on the one hand avoid Scylla, on the other they are almost certain to make shipwreck on Charybdis.

The legitimate result of this is to be seen in the fact, as has been mentioned to me by more than one Trustee, that while they pay yearly hundreds of dollars for the support of their Schools, it is a very difficult matter to get a person qualified to act as Secretary at an Annual School Meeting. There are, however, a few Schools under the management of competent teachers, to which the above remarks, I am happy to state, do not apply, and which would compare favourably with the best Schools in any part of the Province.

There are no Museums of Natural History or Botany, no Magic-Lanterns, or other scientific amusements of any kind, for the pupils. Very little of the æsthetic, or the indirect enter into the educational problem, as it is worked out here. Memory is confounded with mind. The perceptive faculties are allowed to slumber. The great Book of Nature is yet a sealed volume, only recommended not prescribed, at all events not yet generally used in our Public Schools. We trust, however, that the day is not far distant when the seal will be broken, and the treasures of this great store-house laid out to view, and appropriated by intelligent teachers as instruments of mental culture—utilizing the philosophy of those who

> "Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

There are a number of schools closed for inability or indisposition to keep them open more than six or eight months in the year. There are about ten of this class. In most of these Sections, the majority of the children being small, are unable to attend during

the winter months. The Schools will open as soon as the winter breaks up and the roads become passable.

On my first visit I called the attention of Trustees to the want of accommodation, also other wants required by law. I found a general disposition to purchase maps, apparatus, &c., and to comply with the regulations when interpreted liberally.

There are six Municipalities in Division No. 2, Leeds, namely, Yonge and Escott Rear, Kitley, South Elmsley, Bastard and South Burgess, North Crosby and South Crosby, containing in all 93 School Sections, in all of which school has been held during the present year or a part of it. The general character of all these Schools is much the same—a total want of classification, maps, black-boards, apparatus of any kind. No libraries—little or no interest manifested in education.

The School-house is an uninviting-looking building, standing by the side of the highway, unenclosed, without shade-tree, or ornament of any kind, more like a monument of the "decline and fall of education," than an exponent of our public School system.

With few exceptions I have visited and classified these Schools, and found them as I represented above. There is not one in the whole of my Division fulfilling the requirements of the law in every particular.

It was a common thing to find children not familiar with the simple rules of Arithmetic attempting to read in the Fifth Book. As to the meaning of words, that was something quite new to them. Irregularity of attendance is another marked feature of these Schools.

In *Yonge and Escott Rear*, there are 14 Schools. 1, 7, 8, 12, and 14 frame; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11 stone. No. 13 is log. It is the Roman C. S. School. 5, 6, 10, and 11 are Union Schools. 6 is united with the High School, Farmersville. There are two teachers in separate rooms in the P. S. department.

In *Bastard and South Burgess*, 22 Schools. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, and 17, stone; 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, and 20 log. No. 3 is brick. Nos. 1 and 2 South Burgess are log.

In *North Crosby*, 12 Schools. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, stone; 1, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, log. No. 2 Union School, Newboro; two teachers, separate rooms.

In *South Crosby*, 15 Schools. 4, 6, 7, 8, 15, and 16, log; 1, 2, 3, and 11, stone; 5, 9, and 10, brick.

In *South Elmsley*, 10 Schools. 2 and 3, stone; 1, brick; 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, log.

In *Kitley* 20 Schools. 2, 3, 6, 11, 15, 17, and 18, stone; 1, and 16 brick; 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 22, log. No, 9, burnt down. There are two Nos. 7, in Kitley. One is the R. C. S. School. It was formerly a pig-pen. It underwent some little change; is now a School-house. No. 7, Protestant, is in a very inefficient state, owing to the establishment of the Separate School., there being only School population to sustain one.

County of Carleton.

The Rev. John May, M. A.—The majority of the School-houses I have been obliged to regard as below the legal standard. Not more than fifty are such as the law demands. I am happy, however, to be able to state, that a great many new ones are contemplated; and several handsome edifices will spring up in the County during the current year. There is a manifest desire, in most places, to comply with the requirements of the law in this respect. There are already, in various parts of the County, School-houses that would not be discreditable in the oldest and wealthiest Sections of the Province.

Notwithstanding all that has been said in the public prints and otherwise, I am most decidedly of opinion, that the regulations concerning School accommodation have had already (judging from *my* experience in this County), a very beneficial effect. Had no agitation arisen in the West, I believe you would never have heard a word of dissatisfaction from the County of Carleton. The people here, although, perhaps, somewhat slow to act, seem to have accepted the Act submissively, and, on the whole, without dissatisfaction. During all my travels through the County, condemning, as I have done, more than half the School edifices, I have never heard a word of complaint on account of my having done so. Several new School-houses are now about to be built, and that in consequence of the Act, and the people do not complain.

There are, however, certain barren sections of the County, in which the new acquirements with regard to School accommodation cannot be insisted upon. These, however, are not numerous: and I think some scheme might be devised to relieve them from a too severe application of the law. One of the wealthiest sections in this, or any other County, has been, hitherto, content with a hovel, called a School-house, in which some of the very wealthy residents would never consent to house their hogs: and, had not the new Act awakened them, they would, probably, have gone on in the same way indefinitely. I mention this as a sample. I condemned the hut of course: nobody murmured, and I fully expect to see, before next Winter, in that section, one of the finest rural School-houses in Canada. Similar remarks will apply to many other sections. I am more than ever of opinion, that this is one of the very BEST features of the new law, as well as one of the most necessary.

With regard to the manner in which I have carried out these provisions, I have simply to state that I have handled the law as gently as possible, not shrinking from a plain statement of facts on the one hand, through fear of giving offence, or too rigorously insisting on an *immediate* obedience. I have been everywhere kindly and courteously received, and have never heard a complaint against my course of action.

In the inferior edifices, there is, generally, a sad lack of maps and apparatus, a want which, I trust, will be supplied when a new and better class of building shall have taken the place of the old.

In some instances the existing boundaries of Sections are not satisfactory; and yet, before the site for a permanent and costly edifice is selected, it would seem very desirable that the boundaries of the Section should be fixed. Many years have elapsed since most of the Sections were formed: in those years many changes have taken place. I have sometimes thought that a general re-consideration of the boundaries of all the Sections in a Township would be advisable before the work of rebuilding on an extensive scale is commenced.

I am of opinion that little or nothing is done in the Schools in the matter of religious instruction by clergymen.

I am endeavouring to bring the Schools to a proper state of discipline, by insisting on a strict observance of the prescribed Programme, as far as practicable. It works best in large and regularly attended Schools, as in towns and cities.

The ventilation of the School-rooms is generally bad. In many instances, this is owing quite as much to negligence on the teacher's part as to any other cause. A teacher who values fresh air can have it, even in a hovel. How inexcusable, then, is the lack of it in a spacious building!

The Board of Examiners have followed their instructions to the letter. I ascribe the failure of many candidates, in no small degree, to a want of thorough practice in Penmanship and Composition. The Schools of the past were generally content with mere "head-line" copies; and it is doubtful whether the majority of the teachers of Ontario, in the olden time, ever put pen to paper, except to write a head-line. You will pardon me when I say that I think one of the best features of the new Programme is the stress it lays on the necessity of writing, from the very first day of the child's school career.

In visiting the Schools I have, in the majority of instances, deemed it of great importance to *teach* one or more of the classes myself, by way of instructing the children how to learn, and the teachers how to teach. The work done in this way has occupied not a little of my time, but does not appear in the notes.

On the whole, I have very great expectations of a renewed interest in Education under the present system: and I do not doubt that a very few years will suffice to prove to the satisfaction of all parties, that useful learning has received a very powerful impetus in the right direction.

I have deemed it my duty, in all cases, to insist on the paramount importance of thorough drill in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, as not only the branches most useful to the mass in every-day life, but also as constituting the foundation of all good Education. I am of opinion that the *oral* method exists in excess in the country Schools; and that greater exactness and thoroughness would be attained were the various exercises more frequently conducted on the paper or the slate, than has been the case hitherto; not to mention the thorough command of the pen thus attained, a command so conspicuous for

its absence among even the teachers of the country, as witnessed at the Examinations. I have recommended the constant habit of writing from the first letter of the alphabet upwards. I have also called the attention of the teachers to the absolute necessity of training their pupils to write *letters*, first on ruled paper, and afterwards on unruled: to draw a note, give a receipt, keep a cash account, &c.

I have found it very difficult to put the Limit Table in operation in the small Schools, and have contented myself with urging its adaptation, as far as possible, to the peculiar circumstances of the particular case. I have uniformly insisted upon the use of a Time Table.

Already do I perceive the good fruits of the present School Law, which, eventually, *all* will recognise.

County of Frontenac.

John Agnew, Esq., M.D.—Having completed my inspection, in January last, of the Schools in the County of Frontenac, I have the honour to inform you that I found them generally in a very backward state, owing to the want of proper organization and classification, the pupils being advanced by their teachers into classes beyond their abilities, in order to cause their parents to suppose that their children were making rapid advancement in their studies, thus necessitating me to turn back and re-classify them according to their several abilities, and according to the Programme of Studies prescribed by the Education Department of this Province.

Some of the other causes of this state of the Schools are their being badly arranged and furnished with school apparatus and furniture; irregular attendance; young and inexperienced teachers, who take no real interest in their work, caring only to secure their salaries, and fulfil the terms of their engagement with the Trustees; and the want of thorough inspection.

In a number of the Schools I found no apparatus whatever, not even a blackboard, the only furniture being a single desk on either side of the school-house, with a high bench without any support for the pupils' backs. It is no wonder that the pupils have made no apparent progress, with such a state of things existing. I expect under the new regime a better state of things for the future in all our Public Schools. I have found a change for the better in a number of the Schools that I have examined since January last. In these where the teachers have gone according to my instructions, the pupils have made fair progress.

Since the beginning of the year I have been lecturing in the different School Sections on the "Duties of Trustees," and explaining the School Law. The people generally are beginning to be better satisfied with it, since they find their children are commencing to make *real* progress in their studies, and the teachers are taking more pains with them, knowing that the Inspector will thoroughly test them, to see that their teaching is not superficial, as it has been, but well grounded.

The General Regulations in regard to stated Religious Instruction have only been followed in a few Sections, and in these with good results, as far as has been reported.

No Schools in this County have yet commenced a School Museum of Natural History, Botany, &c., nor have they any Magic Lanterns or other scientific amusements for the pupils.

The Public School Libraries are few in number, and not regularly patronized either by parents or pupils, consequently they have not exerted any perceptible influence in the school or community.

The *Journal of Education* has been regularly received in some of the Sections, whilst in others irregularly, or not at all. Its influence on the Schools where received has generally been beneficial.

After examining all the Schools under my jurisdiction, I sent the Trustees of each of the Schools inspected a report of how I found their School, both in regard to the progress of the pupils, and also the state of the School-house and premises. I notified them what was required to be done by them in accordance with the requirements of the new Act. Wherever I found a School-house near the requirements, though not fully up to them, I did not condemn it; but whenever I found one dilapidated, and too small for the number of pupils in attendance, then I immediately condemned it. A number of the Sections are

willingly going to work to rebuild immediately suitable accommodations; others will do so if allowed another year. A few are dissatisfied with the whole Act, because it touches their pockets. Having no children of their own now to educate, they do not want to assist in the better education of their neighbours' children.

The principal grumbling on the part of the people is with regard to the enclosing of the School site with a board fence, thinking that it is not necessary in a country place. I think it is necessary in large settlements; but where the School-house is situated in the woods, away from much public travel, I think it is not absolutely necessary. In such cases I have advised the Trustees to enclose the half acre of School land by a rail fence, and so keep the pupils within bounds and off the highway. It is absolutely impossible for some of the sections in this County to enclose their school sites with a board fence, owing to the very great distance they have to go to a saw-mill for the lumber required, and then the very rough road over which they would have to bring it; and, furthermore, the people are too poor to purchase the lumber for that purpose. With respect to all the School-houses I condemned, I gave the Trustees to the end of the present year in which to commence operations.

I have not closed any School in consequence of any teacher failing to pass the required examination under the new Programme; but I have given, according to your written instructions, with the consent of my confreres in the County Board, a permit to every person capable of taking charge of special schools, after due examination before me.

United Counties of Lennox and Addington.

Frederick Burrows, Esq.—Having inspected the various Schools of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, I beg respectfully to offer a few remarks on the following points:

(1.) *School Accommodation.*—The present use, in many rich and populous Sections, of School-houses which are altogether unfit for educational purposes, amply proves the necessity for the second clause of the Improvement Act of 1871, which makes it the imperative duty of rolloal Trustees to provide adequate accommodation for all children of school-age.

Many of the School-houses in this county were built upwards of twenty years ago, and are in a positively bad state, being cold, ill-ventilated, and too small and inconvenient to carry out the arrangements which are to be found in a well-regulated School. I inspected one School in a round log house eighteen feet square, with a ceiling between six and seven feet *high*, and in which as many as ninety-seven children have been packed at one time, and there are several others almost as bad. The house just referred to is no longer used for school purposes, a comfortable frame one, which complies with the requirements of the law in every particular having been quite recently built.

My remarks have no reference to the School-houses in the rear townships, but to those in old settled districts. Of course, it is impossible for any teacher to inculcate habits of neatness and order in a room over-crowded and wanting in facilities for mechanical discipline, and in which every arrangement is antagonistic to æsthetic culture.

The effect of the working of the regulation in regard to School accommodation in these Counties has been highly gratifying to the friends of education. Since the enactment of the new law about twenty School-houses have either been built, or are in course of erection to replace ones which were, in most cases, utterly unfit for School purposes. A good many sites have been enlarged, and preparations made for enclosing them. Almost all the Schools have been supplied with maps and other necessary apparatus. Not a School has been closed for want of a teacher. There has not been a single case of litigation arising from the working of the school system in these Counties since I came into office, and no money has been withheld from any Section.

Instead of resorting to legal pressure, I have endeavoured to secure the co-operation of Trustees and people in carrying out the Regulations, by adducing arguments in their favour, and appealing to the good sense and public spirit of all interested in the educational condition of our Counties.

Having held about forty public meetings in various Sections of these Counties, I have had ample opportunity of ascertaining the feelings of the people in reference to the new Act and Regulations, and I take pleasure in saying that, with two or three exceptions, no

dissatisfaction has been expressed: certainly no person whose opinion is worth anything has expressed himself dissatisfied with Regulations which directly tend to elevate the tone of our Public Schools.

No petitions against any clause of the new Act have been sent from these Counties to the Legislature.

Of course, in every Section can be found croaking selfish men, who oppose everything that calls for the expenditure of an extra dollar.

But even the most selfish are beginning to understand that their property is considerably enhanced in value by being located in a neighbourhood with good school accommodation.

In many of the School-houses I found no apparatus except a black-board, and even this essential article was wanting in several.

I am not surprised to find that the teachers almost invariably complain of irregular attendance, when I reflect that those old School-houses are most uninviting places to children, totally devoid as they are of everything of interest to the youthful mind, whose dingy bare walls resemble those of some old prison.

I believe that a great deal of the indifference of parents, which is so often assigned as the cause of the non-attendance of children, arises from the unwillingness of the children themselves to attend; and I am convinced that if our School-rooms were made more pleasant and attractive, and the process of instruction more natural, this bane of our Schools, irregularity of attendance, would be very much lessened.

You will see from my special reports of each School, that very few School-houses have the amount of land required by the Regulations attached to them: in fact, several have no play-grounds, and the children are compelled to use the public roads for the purposes of recreation and physical exercise.

Not half-a-dozen of the School sites were enclosed when I inspected them, and of course nothing in the shape of the ornamental could be expected on those destitute of the necessary protection.

I found but one site with a well on it. In all other cases, except those situated on a bay or river, supplies of water were obtained from private wells, often at considerable distances from the School-houses, thereby causing a serious loss of time to the children sent for water, and annoyance to the owners of the wells. I regard the legislation which requires Trustees to provide their Schools with a well or other supply of water as an excellent one and much needed.

(2.) *State of the Schools.*—With rare exceptions, the Schools were not in a satisfactory state when I inspected them, owing to a great extent to the imperfect system of classification which existed. Nearly all the children whom I examined were engaged in studies beyond their depth. Apparent and not real progress has been the general rule. It was not an uncommon thing to find children in the Fifth Book who could not read intelligently, or spell correctly, ordinary passages in the Second. A good many who read in the Fourth and Fifth Books could not write from Dictation. Those in the advanced portions of Arithmetic were in most cases defective in the elementary parts, such as Arabic Notation and Reduction. The pupils almost invariably worked mechanically, and questions involving a slight amount of thought generally went unsolved. I have seen classes in the Cube Root quite unable to do the following questions:—"How many yards in 1000 fathoms?" "Find cost of 3 tons of wheat, at 98 cents a bushel." "How long would it take a horse to eat 15 bushels of oats, at 3 gallons a day?"

In comparatively few Schools the meaning of the words found in the Reading Lessons is taught.

There is great need of a rigorous enforcement of the new Programme and Limit Table. So many parents are apt to mistake *pretence* for *performance*, that teachers occasionally, for the sake of an ephemeral popularity, advance their pupils into subjects quite beyond their comprehension.

The children whom I have examined were almost invariably beyond their depth, more especially in their Reading Books and Arithmetic.

Apparent and not real progress seems to have been the order of the day. The teaching generally has been of the most mechanical description possible.

(3.) *Religious Instruction.*—The regulations regarding religious instruction are partly

carried out in most of the Schools, and the results are reported as highly satisfactory. In no case have I heard that any ministers of the Gospel have availed themselves of the privilege of giving religious instruction at stated times in our Public Schools.

(4.) *Libraries, Museums, &c.*—No Libraries, Museums of Natural History, or Scientific Apparatus for the amusement of children are to be found in our Schools.

I believe that the carrying out of the Regulations based on the new Act will greatly tend to elevate the tone of our Public Schools, and render them more beneficial in the future than they have been in the past. I earnestly trust that a very short time will show a marked improvement in every portion of our educational establishments.

County of Hastings, South.

John Johnston, Esq.—The way I have endeavoured to carry out Section No. 2 of the Act of last year is this:—I hold meetings in the evenings, and give a practical lecture on the School Law and Regulations, fully showing the necessity of having proper accommodation, a good comfortable School-house, well furnished with maps and apparatus, &c., and, at the same time, showing that the teacher is by "Law" compelled to follow the Limit Table, and conduct and teach the School according to the regulations, and that I intend to see that he does so; that it is impossible for teachers to do so, or children to learn, unless they are provided with a comfortable School-room, and well furnished; and, also, showing fully that the Department and Dr. Ryerson have no greater object in view than the advancement and best interests of our Public Schools: and, further, that it is the duty of trustees to see that a comfortable and commodious School-house is provided.

In my visits to the Schools I first examine and then classify them according to Limit-Table, and then show how the First Book ought to be taught according to "Look and Say" method, which is one hundred per cent. better than any other, and is used in Model School. I also shew how all the Reading Books ought to be taught: and finally show how Arithmetic ought to be taught to beginners, and sometimes to advanced classes; how Geography ought to be taught from "maps": but more particularly show how Grammar can be taught successfully to scholars in first part of Third Book, as this important subject is very much neglected in the Schools; in some no taught at all. But I am sorry to say that, with few exceptions, most of the teachers do not know anything about teaching, as the great majority of them never went to a good School, or ever saw a School taught properly. But by teaching all the subjects as they ought to be taught, and showing how the School ought to be organized, how the scholars ought to go to and from their seats, and go out and come in, I think I have done a good deal already, and by continuing the same plan in the future, I know that I can advance the Schools to a much higher standard. But the teacher must know how to teach, and it is through him that the Schools can be improved; therefore I do everything possible to show him the best method of teaching the subjects, and for this purpose I have established a Teachers' Convention in Belleville, meeting every month, the object of which is to show the best methods of teaching Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and particularly the "First Book," as very few of the teachers are teaching it as it ought to be taught: and I must say that the Convention has done a great deal of good already, and so say the teachers.

I have taken great pains to show the importance of the Limit Table, and to classify the Schools according to it, and to tell the teacher that he must follow it thoroughly.

I think my evening Lectures on the School Law have done much to remove false impressions against the Law, &c., from the minds of the people. There are many poor School-houses, and most of them by the side of roads: but I have the promise of Trustees that they will secure at least half an acre of ground, and furnish the School properly, and in many cases they are to build new School-houses.

Though I think I have been very thorough as regards the classification of the Schools and the methods of teaching, yet I have endeavoured to induce trustees to carry out the "Regulation," not by addressing them in an arbitrary or authoritative manner, but by using a good deal of judgment and discretion; and when the trustees and people have asked me to allow them a year from next summer to build, I have allowed them the time.

In the east parts of Hungerford and Tyendinaga, the people are so very poor that

they are utterly unable to build a new School-house; but even in those poor Sections, they intend to fix up the School-houses, purchase half-an-acre of ground, fence it in, build out houses, and furnish the School-room with maps, blackboards, &c.

In the richer Sections, they do not object to the clause, and admit that it is right, and have promised to build new School-houses next summer; and all intend, this next summer, to secure the half-acre of ground, fence it in, and build outhouses; but some have begged to be allowed to build a year from next summer, and they promise faithfully then to build a new School-house.

There will be over twelve School-houses built next summer, and a year from next summer, many more. Many houses will soon be repaired, and some have already been removed to more suitable grounds; and I think all will be well supplied by next summer with maps, apparatus, and tablets, and each School will have, at least, half-an-acre of ground fenced in, and proper outhouses built.

I have not condemned a School-house simply because it was not exactly ten feet high, if everything else was suitable. I am sorry that there has been so much objection raised by the *Globe* in respect to this matter, as I think the "Regulation" is just what we want to make our Schools what they ought to be, and without it nothing could be done. In a word, there is no objection to the clause, as far as I know, in the Southern Division of the County of Hastings.

There are twenty-one teachers teaching with special certificates; and not *one* School is closed, or has been closed for want of a teacher.

County of Hastings, North.

T. S. Agar, Esq.—Having carefully read the General Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, for the organization and government of the Public Schools, as also the Programme and Limit Tables, I entered upon my duties as Inspector, with the conviction, that, if they could be carried into effect, a great boon would be conferred upon the people of Ontario, by the amended School Law of 1871. I still entertain that opinion.

Having been for some years, Local Superintendent of North Hastings, I had, of course, a general acquaintance with the inhabitants of the Sections, the trustees, and the teachers; the accommodations provided for the pupils; the spirit and feelings of the people as to carrying the new law into effect; and I came, after a careful consideration of the subject, to the conclusion that, for the benefit of those whose educational interests were entrusted to me, I should be exercising a proper discretion, to proceed in my duty of enforcing them with circumspection.

I felt that if, after examining the pupils of any School, I were to order an immediate reorganization of the classes, strictly in conformity with the Programme and Limit Tables, without comment or explanation, I should inflict a blow upon the feelings of the parents, their children, and also the teacher, and cause an antagonism in these parties to the changes that must and ought to be effected; I should give a rude shock to the parents' pride in their children, the feelings of self-esteem of the child, and the judgment and character of the teacher—all of which I thought unnecessary, and, by the spirit of the instructions (as I interpreted them), uncalled for. I felt that it would be in accordance with the spirit and intention of my instructions to explain their objects, to show the results desired to be effected to the children themselves, by testing them by the Limit Tables, and making them understand and feel that the alterations thereafter made by the teacher, in their classification, were for their benefit; that it was not done at the caprice of the teacher, but that the teacher did it in obedience to the law. I was especially careful on this point, to avoid the probability of lowering the teacher in the respect of the pupils.

To do this, I examined the pupils in a School by the teacher on my visit, in the classes as organized, and, afterwards, examined them by the standard given me for my guidance; thus convincing the pupils that, by the new Rules and Regulations, they must be put in other classes, and that, by so doing, the teacher was acting for their good.

Previous to leaving the School-house, I read over and explained to the pupils the Rules affecting them; and had it distinctly understood by pupils and teacher that, on my next visit, I was to find their School in full working order under the new Rules.

In many of the Townships of North Hastings, the best land is in the front, or south,

There, too, as a general rule, were the first settlements made, the first Schools established; and, when the School Law caused them to be formed into Sections, there were formed the largest and the richest Sections; and there, too, are the best School-houses, and, as a general rule, the best conducted Schools.

To the north of the Townships, inferior land, smaller Sections, and a population whose energies have been employed in clearing their land, and in all the struggles of men bringing up families in the bush. Now, in these smaller Sections, or in Sections of large extent, with land of little value, and, consequently, low assessment, are to be constructed most of the new School-houses required under the present Regulations. The old log School-house, badly seated, ventilated, and furnished, it is felt ought to be replaced by one fitted for the purposes for which it is intended.

With all these facts impressed upon my mind, I called the attention of the trustees to this part of their duty, by leaving with them a notice referring them to the *Journal of Education* for June last, page 94.

I also assembled the people of such Sections as required new School-houses, and delivered a lecture upon the new School Law, in which I explained to them its provisions, the new Rules and Regulations, &c., and urged upon them the importance of talking them over among themselves, writing me freely for information, and being prepared, before the annual meeting in January, to decide upon the kind and description of building they purposed erecting.

I did not urge immediate action, as the season was too far advanced, and it was desirable that the people paying for all these alterations should have time to discuss the subject freely among themselves.

With the teachers, I have discussed freely the Programme, the Limit Tables, and the new Rules and Regulations. It is understood most distinctly by them, that on my next visit, the Class Book, the Time Table, &c., are required, are to be in full operation, and that the Schools are to be conducted, as nearly as practicable, in conformity with the Regulations. All the teachers express themselves warmly in favour of the alterations to be effected in the organization of the classes by the Limit Tables.

Many of these, however, are doubtful if punctuality and regularity of attendance can be effected in many rural Sections—distance from the School-house, bad roads, dependence by the parents at particular seasons on the assistance of their children—will be impediments to successful action on the part of the teacher in these respects; but all unite in commending the thorough teaching, which is rendered indispensable throughout the studies.

I cannot but regard the new Programme of the course of studies for the Public Schools, the powers and duties of the several officers engaged in carrying out the general Regulations for the organization, government, and discipline of the Public Schools in Ontario, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, as most important steps towards the completion of a system of education adapted to this country.

I think there can be no doubt, that every officer engaged in the administration of the School Law should have his duties prescribed by law, to enable him to carry them successfully into effect. Such legal recognition of duties, and powers to enforce them, prevent disputes and litigation, omissions in enforcing them, and, when well known and understood by the people generally, ensure co-operation in carrying them into effect.

In preparing general Regulations, like those issued by the Council of Public Instruction, it must be borne in mind that, in Ontario, it was a very difficult task so to prepare them, as to make them applicable to the requirements of cities and towns, of rural Sections in the old settled Townships, with excellent roads, buildings, and an ample School population, and also of newly settled Townships, whose inhabitants are striving against all the hardships of life; and even in rural Sections in some of the old settled Townships, with assessable property for School purposes, so widely different in amount, as to offer serious impediments to making general Regulations equitable in their application. I, therefore looked upon the Regulations when issued, as on trial, that they were not regarded as final, but that alterations would be made in them, when found needed from practical experience. They are now being submitted to this test, and by the end of the half-year ending in June next, something definite as to their effect may be looked for from Inspectors and teachers, and the result, amendments to render them efficient in securing "such an education to the youth of this country, as to fit them for the

ordinary employment and duties of life," and, at the same time, in no way oppressive in their operation.

The effect of the working of the Regulation in regard to School accommodation has been beneficial. The attention of the trustees, and the inhabitants of the Sections, has been called by it to the state of their School-houses, and grounds attached to them.

The questions of proper furniture and apparatus within the School-house, the enclosure of the School site, with the buildings required to be erected thereon, have been brought under the notice of all, and the importance of them admitted.

In some Sections, where good School-houses were erected long prior to 1871, and well furnished within, the School site remained unenclosed, open to the public road, and destitute of those accommodations, which decency required. I have no doubt a great improvement, not only in this respect, but also in furnishing apparatus for the School, will be made during the ensuing year; *but*, without authority on the part of the Inspector to call for the improvement required, the trustees might have left them unnoted for an indefinite period.

Wherever I found, on my visits to the Schools, that a new School-house was needed, I left a written notice to the trustees, calling their attention to their duties, and referring them for particulars to the *Journal of Education*. I also assembled the inhabitants, and explained to them the Regulations issued by the Council of Public Instruction under the Act of 1871. I urged them to talk over the subject among themselves, to write to me freely for information, and to be prepared at the annual meeting in January to discuss the question of building a new School-house, and all matters connected therewith.

I felt that the people who were called upon to expend their money were entitled to all the information and advice I could give them; and, that the Regulations did not require me to urge immediate action, but that it was my duty, where a new School-house was required, to prove to the inhabitants of the Section that their present School-house was unfit for the purpose for which it was built. Succeeding in this, there remained but a question of means to settle, and to which I beg shortly to direct your attention.

I also urged upon the inhabitants to take every precaution to have all doubts, or disputes in reference to the School site, or extent of the Section settled, before they determined to build, in order that full justice might be done to the inhabitants of the Section generally: and, further, in order that all of them might be made acquainted with that part of the new School Law relating to School accommodation. I wrote a circular to the trustees of every Section in the North Riding to be read at the annual school meeting, fully quoting in it the Regulations on School accommodation, as set forth in the *Journal of Education* for June.

Their reception of the Regulations at first was far from cordial. Most erroneous opinions were formed with respect to the School accommodation required by the Regulations, and it was only by explaining them as before stated, that trustees changed their opinions, and are now, with certain exceptions, willing to co-operate with me in carrying them into effect.

In carrying out any general Regulations for the Schools of Ontario, an Inspector when thoroughly acquainted with the School Sections committed to his charge, finds the value of assessed property in the Sections upon which the school rate is levied so different in amount, that he feels that, in one Section, a stone or brick School-house, furnished after the most approved plans, with grounds attached, with the necessary accommodations, can be built and furnished, and a good teacher with corresponding salary be paid, with less pressure on the people than in another Section a block or frame building can be erected, and a third class teacher paid. The Inspector, in bringing the subject of school accommodation before the inhabitants and trustees of a Section of the latter description, is met with the statement, "we cannot afford it; they may do it in the front, but it will be very hard upon us." These same people are, of course, as anxious to educate their children as their richer neighbours, and as desirous to have a good serviceable School-house, but the expense cripples their action.

The front Townships of North Hastings, viz., Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, and Marmora, are well settled on the front or south of the three first named Townships, and in the two last named in detached blocks of good land of some extent. In the well settled portions of these Townships there are now many excellent stone, brick, and

frame School-houses: while, in the poorer Sections, the old log School-house still remains.

In proof of the observations just made, I submit the following statement, showing the highest and lowest estimated value of property in a Section in each of the Townships before named.

Township.	Highest Estimated Value of Property in a Section.	Lowest Estimated Value of Property in a Section.
Rawdon	$50,660	$6,800
Huntingdon	61,028	6,867
Madoc	25,483	4,881
Marmora	16,700	5,025
Elzevir	21,000	4,080

I have omitted in this statement village School Sections, such as Madoc, Marmora, and Bridgewater. The above examples are strictly rural Sections. I have also omitted the Townships on the Hastings Road, most of which are newly incorporated, and would not, therefore, be fair examples of the working of the present system.

I beg further to observe, that this inequality in the value of assessed property in the School Sections, not only retards the building of proper School-houses, but also the furnishing of them with the necessary apparatus, &c., and, for the same cause, precludes the employment of a superior teacher; and that, until some means be devised making the monetary resources of all the Sections in a Township or County equal, it will be exceedingly difficult to carry uniformly and successfully into effect the best regulations that may be devised for the government of the Public Schools.

I have no means of ascertaining whether the inequality of assessed property in School Sections be general in Ontario, or whether it be confined to few localities; finding it from enquiry in North Hastings, I have deemed it my duty to bring it under your notice.

I have no doubt that the Sections poor in ratable property will yet work up to the requirements of the law, but with many disadvantages as compared with the richer Sections. I submit that this inequality should, if possible, be remedied.

The erection of a good School-house, with suitable site, properly enclosed, and the necessary outhouses, &c., well furnished within with desks, maps, apparatus, &c., and a good teacher employed, is a matter of little pecuniary consideration to a Section whose assessed property is valued at fifty or sixty thousand dollars, but become a serious difficulty to a Section whose taxable property is estimated at from five to ten thousand dollars.

Township boards do not seem to be acceptable in rural Sections; indeed, in Townships where from one-half to two-thirds of the Sections are *comparatively* upon an equality in their amount of assessed property, there is little need apparent to them of change; and to the minority, whom the Township boards might relieve, there is the fear that their taxes would be increased, as they would be called upon to support the richer Sections, whose School expenditure is triple or quadruple that of their own Sections.

I do not think it would, at present, be practicable, if desirable, to alter the boundaries of the Sections so as to equalize the assessed value of property of the Sections; but I think they might be put on an equality to a certain extent, by raising annually by tax, an amount for School purposes in each Township, to which the Legislative Grant to the Township should be added, and making therefrom an apportionment equal in amount to each Section. All expenditure beyond this amount to be raised by the trustees by School tax, as at present.

I am aware that this is a very difficult matter to settle, but I do think that some steps should be taken to put all the Sections in a Township upon something like an equality in respect to School funds. At present, the larger and richer Sections not only have a great amount of assessed property subject to taxation for their School purposes, but they take also the greater portion of the Legislative and Municipal Grants.

A law, putting the Sections upon an equality with respect to School funds, would tend most effectively to aid in carrying out the improvements sought to be conferred on the Schools by the Act of 1871. These improvements can be carried out with ease now by

Sections possessing a large assessed value of property, from which they can draw their funds without burden; while the poorer Sections act with reluctance, and do not give that hearty co-operation so essential to success in School work.

The introduction of the Programme and Limit Tables of studies could not be thoroughly worked into all the Schools within the limited period of their introduction (August and December, 1871), it would, therefore, be premature to state that they were successfully carried into operation.

I cannot conclude my remarks without repeating that I think the general Regulations issued by the Council of Public Instruction, as an important step towards the completion of our system of education. Inspectors, teachers, pupils, trustees, all concerned in the active carrying out of the prescribed course of studies, with its attendant duties and obligations, have their several parts clearly defined. Some of the general Regulations will, doubtless, require alteration; experience must determine to what extent; and, when so altered or amended, I look forward to the steady and continued improvement of the education of the youth of Ontario.

County of Northumberland.

E. Scarlett, Esq.—I have not vigorously enforced, as yet, the Regulations regarding School accomodation. I have admonished trustees, where the School-houses are in a bad condition, of the consequences of neglect of duty, and in some instances those trustees are making preparation for building during the ensuing summer, and in all cases of the kind referred to, the intelligent portion of the School Sections rejoice that there is such a provision in the School Law as that which protects the children of the country from being physically ruined by bad School accommodation. I am safe in stating that in two years from now, the evils in connection with this affair will be remedied.

There have been no Schools in our County closed for want of teachers, and if your suggestions in the August number of the *Journal of Education* are complied with, there is no danger that any part of the country will be deprived of a sufficient staff of teachers. I think it would be unwise at present to recall county certificates given until revoked.

County of Prince Edward.

C. D. Platt, Esq.—As regards libraries, I have to state that the Regulations under the new School Act have led several trustee corporations to provide them, and I think it may safely be assumed that before very long, even without an arbitrary exercise of authority, School Section Libraries will be the rule rather than the exception.

Our teachers seem as deeply interested as ever in self improvement, as shown by the good attendance at the semi-annual sessions of our County Teachers' Association and the numerous applications for books from its library. The annual excursion last year added about $60 to the funds, which were employed in adding to the library, procuring some educational periodicals, and offering prizes for essays by teachers on educational subjects.

The past year having been to a great extent one of transition in School affairs, it is a matter of some difficulty to estimate the real progress made. Quite a disadvantage was experienced from the scarcity of legally qualified teachers consequent upon the adoption of the new programme of examination. This difficulty was overcome to a great extent by the discretionary power exercised by the County Board of Examiners: still considerable inconvenience was felt in some Sections. No School in this County has remained closed for the want of a teacher. A temporary inconvenience has been felt in a few localities from the short supply of qualified teachers, but no greater than has occasionally occurred before the new arrangements came in force. I have felt it my duty to see that the Schools should not suffer in this respect. The change of programme in the Schools proved another element of disturbance, and except where brought about very carefully by the teacher, provoked no little opposition among the people. Wherever the object of the change was clearly explained, all antagonism was disarmed and the requisite books procured without murmuring.

The Regulations respecting School accommodation have worked very satisfactorily in our County. I have heard them frequently spoken of in terms of recommendation—never

otherwise. No person has ever complained to me of their severity. I have only found it necessary in one or two instances to remind the trustees, in a respectful manner, that unless attention was given to the matter of improved School accommodation within a reasonable time, the Government grant would probably be withheld. I have thought it my duty to use due discretion and forbearance in the enforcement of this provision of the law.

I have not insisted on all the requirements of the new School Act being immediately complied with, for the reason that I foresaw the partial defeat of the object in view as the result of such a course, and farther, I thought it only due to the people mainly interested in the proposed changes, to have reasonable time to prepare for them. That there is considerable opposition throughout the country to some of the provisions of the new Act is very evident; but I think it just as certain that such opinions are gradually giving way in recognition of the fact, that although requiring considerable sacrifices, the present law is pre-eminently adapted to secure the general and thorough education of the youth of our land.

I may add the following general remarks :—

1. In each School visited, the Teacher's attention has been directed to the new course of study, and explanations made to the pupils as to its requirements and the reason of them.

In general, the new Regulations respecting irregular attendance, absence from Examination, &c., have been brought to the notice of the pupils.

2. In very few cases is there a well on the School premises, but the water is obtained from the nearest neighbour's well, which, in this thickly settled County, is generally quite convenient. I have called the trustees' attention to the matter where water is inconvenient to the School-house, and expect to do so more generally hereafter.

3. In general, the attention of trustees has been called to any deficiency in School-houses, yards, out-houses, maps, &c.; but in only two or three instances have I been compelled to intimate the consequences of continued neglect of duty as respects needed improvements.

4. I have earnestly sought to secure observance of the Provisions and Regulations of the New School Improvement Act in as easy and peaceful a manner as possible, instead of provoking opposition by enforcing every new feature at once. In this way, some Sections that were almost in a state of rebellion have now quietly adopted the new order of things. Some teachers have aided in this, others obstructed.

5. I would respectfully suggest some slight modifications in the new course of study. For instance, in the programme for the fifth class, it seems to me to be almost too exacting to require instruction to be given in every branch of Natural Science at the same time. I would think it preferable to have some such arrangement as this :—say, take Botany and Physiology in the Spring and Summer terms—a season specially suitable to the study of Botany; and Chemistry and Natural Philosophy during the Fall and Winter terms, when the older pupils are more largely in attendance. I think this would relieve the teachers to a considerable extent, and quiet some of the very numerous complaints of parents.

6. I have endeavoured to procure, through a local bookseller, a supply of a little book entitled "Information on Common Objects," a copy of which we have in the teachers' library, obtained from your department. This is done to enable the teachers to teach Object Lessons properly. I have also endeavoured to urge the teachers to take some lessons in Drawing, in order to be able to teach that; but as this branch is not required of Third Class teachers, I find it a matter of some difficulty to get Drawing introduced.

County of Durham.

John A. Tilley, Esq.—The regulations relating to the number of square and cubic feet, which a School-house should contain, have not caused any inconvenience in this county, as more than the required space had been previously furnished by all our sections except *three*, of these *two* will build the present season, and the *third* will build next year, an extension of time having been given on account of recent repairs upon the present house. Our School-houses generally exceed the requirements laid down in the regulations by from 15 to 20 per cent. In addition to the above, *three* sections were required to furnish an

additional teacher with separate accommodations. Of these, *two* have procured the services of a duly qualified assistant with separate room, and the *third* is now building a large brick house to contain two rooms. This part of the regulation will be very beneficial to large Schools in small villages, where one over-worked teacher has commonly been obliged to *try* to do the work of two. But few Schools had the requisite amount of play-ground. Several had one-fourth of an acre, while some had nothing more than the land on which the School-house stood, without any place for play-grounds, well, wood-shed or closets, and were unable to procure land through the unwillingness of the owners to sell. Several sections have already purchased half an acre of land, and I believe that by the end of the year, most of the Schools previously deficient, will have been furnished with the requisite amount of ground properly supplied.

Of course when the land has to be purchased by so many sections, it will occasion some fault-finding, and this is the case in our county, but, I believe, complaint has come chiefly from the owners of land selected. I have not deemed it necessary to do more than to call the attention of trustees to what is required. The Government money has not been withheld from any section. I believe the requirements of the law and regulations, will be met without using any compulsion.

The resolution introduced by the Inspector for Kent, and adopted by the Provincial Convention of teachers at its last session, requesting the Council of Public Instruction to change the time of examination for teachers from January to December, was a wise one, as by the change the Schools were enabled to get into working order in the proper time, and rejected candidates could be advised of their failure, in time to enter the Normal School if they wished. No special certificates were required, and none were granted, as all our Schools could be supplied with duly qualified teachers. No School has been closed through want of a teacher.

There are but few libraries in Durham. In South Monaghan, an old township library has been divided among the Schools. Very few Sections have provided sufficient play-ground; but I think the necessary quantity of land will be procured without much trouble, except perhaps in the case of some Sections that have a quarter of an acre well fenced. All our Schools are furnished with maps and black-boards, and several have tablets. I fully expect to see a supply of tablets and object lessons in every School during the next year. Wells must be provided in several Sections, and closets in a few. Trees have been planted in but few Sections. I hope to see more attention given to this subject.

The new programme is being introduced into every School as fast as possible, and is well received generally. Some complain of too many subjects in the Fifth and Sixth Classes. In all my lectures and intercourse with teachers and people, I have endeavoured to explain it fully, and to show the need of it. It is surprising to see how quickly the knowledge of it has gone seemingly into every household. I do not think it is claiming too much for the new programme for Schools and for teachers when I say it has electrified our entire School system. Teachers feel that they must teach more carefully, and with more system and uniformity. In nearly all our Schools, I found the First, Second Third, and Fourth Classes up to the standard, except Grammar in the Third Book, and History in the Fourth; but beyond the Fourth Book, although the requirements in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and in some cases History, were reached, yet the other subjects had not generally been begun. This will require us to abolish the Fifth Book from the most of our Schools for a year at least. Only a few time-tables had been constructed at the time of my visits. I enjoined teachers to prepare them at once. Natural History is being introduced, but I cannot speak very definitely at present of Agricultural Chemistry. At the time of my visits, only a very few copies of the text-book could be found in the stores.

In order that no delay might arise in introducing the new programme into the Schools previously visited, I called the teachers together in convention, and explained the requirements to them, and assisted in forming a time-table.

Our Schools have been thoroughly classified according to the new programme, and a great deal of new life has been infused thereby. Teachers are making a faithful and successful effort to carry out the programme, and in nearly every School a time-table framed in accordance with the new time-table can be seen. Some complain of the number of

studies in the 5th and 6th classes, but the system of classification, which requires that neither teacher nor pupil shall make a hobby of any favourite subject to the neglect of others of, perhaps, equal importance—that all the subjects of the class shall receive their due share of attention, and that the first years of the school life shall be given almost entirely to the elementary subjects of an English education, meets with universal approval, and is being carried out in every School. A great impetus has been given to education during the past year. Trustees and people generally seem to be taking a deeper interest in the subject. Teachers are impressed with new energy. They feel that the standard of education and of teaching is rising, and that the importance and consideration of their profession is also rising.

County of Victoria, East.

James H. Knight, Esq.—I have not been able to give particulars as to size of sections and number of children of school age. In seven cases I have notified the trustees to provide additional accommodation. In three others the trustees are building or making preparations to do so. I do not think it advisable to enforce all the regulations at present in the poorer districts, as the effect might be to close the Schools altogether. The new Act seems to give general satisfaction, and if it is not found to press too heavily the people will try to obey it willingly.

With respect to desks and seats, improvement is needed in many Schools, as also regarding out-buildings, but I am happy to report a general desire among trustees and others to carry out the improvements required; people often say to me, "Make us do it, we are able, we only want you to say we must." Of course, if I were to require everything to be done at once it would not be done, but by having a good example set by a few I think I can accomplish more than by trying to compel all.

County of Victoria, West.

H. Reazin, Esq.—In regard to the improvement of School accommodation, &c., the effect in this County has so far been highly satisfactory. On my first visit to the Schools of West Victoria I found many of the School-houses, even in wealthy Sections, of the most wretched description. Very many had no grounds attached. Not one in ten was enclosed with any kind of fence. A large number had neither map nor globe in them. In many cases water for the children to drink had to be carried from half a mile to a mile, and in several instances was obtained from lakes and filthy creeks. And what seemed the most deplorable, *scarcely half of them had anything in the shape of a water-closet for the children of either sex*, or for the use of the teachers, the majority of whom are females. Some spur was needed to stir up trustees who were satisfied with such a state of affairs, and the Regulations referred to seem to be having the desired effect. Already commodious brick and frame School-houses are replacing the miserable log-hovels; grounds have been purchased, preparations made for fencing, some wells are being dug, and water-closets springing up like magic.

I have always explained, when spoken to on the subject, that all reasonable time would be allowed for making these improvements, but that if trustees in wealthy Sections, after having due time allowed, refused to make these very necessary improvements, the Government money would be withheld.

The Regulations, as far as my observation has extended, have been well received by the intelligent and thinking portion of the people. I have heard no one say the requirements were not desirable or necessary. A few grumble at the expense.

No School, to my knowledge, is at present closed for want of teachers. Three or four were not opened as soon this year as was desired by the trustees, but the trouble was not so much the lack of teachers as their dislike to undergo the privations incident to the back country for $14 per month without board.

County of Ontario.

James McBrien, Esq.—The irregularity of attendance, the want of co-operation on the part of many parents, (often open hostility to the best methods of instruction),

the little interest taken by those in power, the deficiency and imperfection of the tools with which he has to work—all these should be taken into deliberation, in order to do justice to the teachers. Irregularity of attendance is the bane and curse of the Public Schools; it is a log and a chain upon the progress of instruction, for it blasts and withers the noblest purposes of the best of teachers; and the man who invents some means to cut that chain off, will be a great benefactor to the cause of education. Now irregularity of attendance is the disease, but what is the cure for the malady? Parents must have this idea transmuted into their minds, that they should apprentice their children a certain number of years to school; then their children would receive, not the shreds and patches, but a complete suit of education.

The want of co-operation on the part of parents frustrates the best plans and efforts of teachers, and, consequently, perishes the highest interests of their own children.

It has been beautifully and truthfully said, that each School needs a true, earnest, and faithful friend; and if trustees, reeves and deputy-reeves—all those in power, would wield their influence in behalf of the cause of education, how much more rapidly would our Schools progress in useful knowledge. It is strange, unaccountable, that they do not do so, for it is a cause in every way worthy of the most ardent patriotism.

In every department of mechanism the workmen are supplied with tools suited to their business, but teachers have to work without tools, as very few of our Schools are furnished with a complete set of apparatus; and parents send their children to School for weeks without the necessary books, slates, paper, &c. Organization—classification, in very many instances, is improper; some in the fifth book, not fit for the fourth; others in the fourth, not fit for the third. Believing heartily in the efficacy of the new programme to cure this great evil, I advised its immediate introduction. Teachers do avail themselves of the healthful stimulus of merit cards and record of the progress, standing and character of their pupils. Order is very good in general. Ventilation is not sufficiently attended to for health and mental activity.

The Regulations in regard to the improvement of School accommodation have had a most salutary influence already. In several instances they led to the building of new School-houses in the place of log-hovels, none too good for the inferior animals. I have carried them out by advocating the absolute necessity of a sufficient supply of unvitiated air for health and mental activity. I have not exercised any direct authority in the matter, as my policy is to educate the public mind into the weight and importance of the subject, and thus have the people do it by choice. I know only one man opposed to them, and he has a talent for growling and barking, &c.

There has not been a single School vacant in my County, in consequence of the want of teachers. The supply of teachers, in this County, exceeds the demand.

Mechanical Drill.—By these words I mean the general movements of the scholars from and to their classes, their position at their seats and in their classes, &c. Very many of the teachers do not feel the weight and importance of it in producing unconsciously the habit of obedience, order and attention; and that a proper position of body maintained from time to time in the class and at the seats, means health, beauty and mental activity, while an improper position means deformity, disease and premature death.

The methods of instruction:—If the natural process of education is from the idea to the word—from the illustration to the rule or principle, then the rote system prevails to a great extent. The memory is nourished to fulness; but the reason, judgment and understanding do not get their daily bread—they are treated as the orphans of the mind. Hence, if this system were to continue, the rising generation could not be a reasoning and an understanding people, and, therefore, not fitted to discharge the duties and enjoy the blessings of municipal government.

I regret to have to report that although the School Law provides amply for religious instruction, its facilities are not embraced by those vitally concerned; they appear not to know and feel that Education is the training of the whole man—the harmonious development of all his faculties and power. To educate the intellect without seeking a place for pure and and undefiled religion in the heart and affections, is like running an engine without an ENGINEER.

The subjects of instruction:—

Reading.—Reading is not taught with the pains and care it deserves, for to learn to

read with the spirit and the understanding lies at the basis of all future improvement. In the majority of Schools it is hasty, indistinct and unintelligent, and sometimes a monotonous drawl. This great evil may be remedied by plying more thoroughly the rule of imitation with a good *model*: and also by taking the meaning of words, more particularly demonstrative, and words used in reasoning, the general meaning of sentences and phrases, the questions on the subject matter of the lessons *before* reading instead of after, which is almost universally practised now. This method has two great advantages:—First. It familiarizes the scholars with the words before they are required to use them; that is to say, they are furnished with the tools before they have to use them. Secondly, it enables them to read with the spirit and the understanding, and is, therefore, calculated to infuse true and enobling sentiments, and to direct their minds to pure and worthy objects.

Dictation.—Dictation, with a few honourable exceptions, is conducted upon slates instead of upon paper, and without sufficient attention to penmanship, punctuation, &c.

Grammar.—Of this subject there is great ignorance. The scholars are made to memorize long definitions and rules which they do not comprehend. They are not brought down to their understanding, and made intelligible to them. Hence they do not accomplish the object of English Grammar, viz., to be able to speak and *write* the English language with propriety; I ascribe this to the fact that teachers do not train their pupils sufficiently in the construction of the various kinds of sentences.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is fairly taught, but teachers, in the majority of cases, pass too suddenly from the applicate to the abstract, forgetting that the perceptive faculties are the first developed and the reflective the last—I mean with their junior classes. The principles of arithmetic are almost entirely neglected. They forget that arithmetic is a science as well as an art. I frequently asked the senior classes to read the partial products in multiplication, or to explain the principle of "borrowing and paying back" in subtraction, and I met with very few who could intelligently to do so. After scholars have acquired considerable power and skill in solving practical problems, doubtless they ought to be made understand and explain the principles upon which they work. The knowledge thus acquired, being associated with reason, would not be a passing cloud; and being resident in them it would serve as a pilot to their judgments in solving the problems of life.

Geography.—Map geography is well taught, but a due preponderance is not given to mathematical and political: hence the study of it is not made as interesting and instructive as it might otherwise be made.

Conclusion.—Although we are called upon to mourn over the death of the educational value in the study of nearly every subject, the friends of education are not now without hope. A new, higher and better standard is erected. The teachers are making great, commendable and successful efforts to elevate themselves to that standard.

"A new era has dawned."

County of York, South.

James Hodgson, Esq.—At his first visit, the Inspector conceived it to be of prime importance to ascertain the real status of each School in his district; and, after making the prescribed preliminary enquiries as to the tenure of the School property, &c., he then proceeded to ascertain the attainments of the pupils in the various classes of each School.

To be able to do so with thoroughness, the Inspector considered it necessary to enter into his book of inspection, the name of each pupil present in the various classes, except occasionally those in the first or second reading books: and to record, for future reference, by means of a number placed opposite to each name, the standing of each pupil in reading, spelling, definitions, etymology, grammar, arithmetic, &c. The numbers employed extend from *one* to *six*—*one* indicating excellence of the highest degree for *that* class, whatever it may be; and so on down the scale to *six*, which, of course, indicates *discredit*.

The Inspector invariably explained to the scholars of each class the object designed in so doing: viz., that he might be able at his next visit to judge correctly as to whether sufficient progress will have been made by each pupil, or otherwise. He never failed to say to the scholars, that, when he would again inspect the School, he would carefully

compare the record of each visit, so that it might then be seen who had or had not been diligent and attentive.

The Inspector observed with pleasure the interest taken by the pupils in the plan adopted; and he has the greatest confidence that by the above means teachers, as well as scholars, will be stimulated to put forth increased and continuous effort, which is sure to be followed by corresponding advancement.

In carrying out the above plan of testing closely the attainments of the scholars in every branch of study, the Inspector has not failed to see that the groundwork is being well and substantially laid, that arithmetical tables are mastered, the principles of English grammar, &c., fully understood, the definitions of geography imprinted on the memory,—in a word, that whatever is done, is to be done well; a good foundation will be laid, and the habit of careful attention deeply inculcated, a most important element of success in every line of future life.

The Inspector deemed it necessary to leave, in the visitors' book, a minute of the general result of his inspection of each School, for the information and guidance of the trustees, giving the numbers obtained by each class thus examined, shewing at a glance the merit or demerit of each, and affording for the future a starting point, from which the general progress, or otherwise, of the School may be clearly ascertained.

In reference to the standing of many of the Schools, the Inspector has great pleasure in stating, that he found them in a very satisfactory condition—the teachers energetic and efficient, and the scholars diligent and attentive. As to the rest of the Schools which have not as yet come up to the mark, the Inspector has hopes that, by a regular and thorough supervision, considerable improvement will soon be manifested in them.

It afforded me sincere pleasure to find that, in several of the Townships under my charge, there are several School-houses which reflect great credit on the Sections in which they are situated. Airy, light, and well ventilated, of becoming architecture, they speak well for the liberality and enlightened public spirit of the people, and are full of promise for the future. On the other hand there are still to be found in some of the School Sections, where the inhabitants are comparatively wealthy, School-houses that are low, small, uncleanly, and dilapidated; some without any play-ground but the road, unfenced, unprovided with well or private conveniences; where neither teacher nor scholars can be long confined with impunity, and where the seeds of disease and premature decay have, it is to be feared, been sown in many a delicate frame, incapable of resisting such injurious influences. The Inspector, in justice to the trustees of such School Sections, would, however, take this opportunity of saying, that, in his opinion, this state of things will soon be remedied, and be amongst the things that were.

The Inspector has called the attention of the County Council to the necessity of some alteration being made in some of the School Sections, in which some of the inhabitants reside within a short distance of the School-house of a neighbouring Section—the School-house of their own Section being from two to three miles distant. By a readjustment of such School Sections, great inconvenience may be remedied without any injustice whatever, and some populous Sections may require to be subdivided.

In reference "to the improvement of School accommodation in the various Sections," whenever repairs were necessary either in the School-house, the out-buildings, the conveniences, or the fences, &c., or, as in some instances, where the accommodation was altogether inadequate, I either left a memorandum for the trustees, stating what improvements were necessary, or conversed with one or more of them about the repairs required, to make the premises as comfortable as poissible, until such further action could be taken as to secure all the reasonable accommodation which the School law requires. In every instance in which I had occasion to represent the accommodation as altogether inadequate to the School Section, the trustees gave their considerate attention, and manifested a willingness to do, at the earliest possible date, whatever is necessary for the interests of their School. As a proof of their sincerity, half a dozen new School-houses are to be erected in the course of the current year, and several new sites have been secured. Of course I shall positively know at the close of the present half year, what has been done in every case; and, where there may have been remissness and negligence, I will use every reasonable means to secure the necessary improvements, and I have every confidence that I shall be successful.

There are *no* Schools vacant in my district for want of teachers, as far as I am aware, and I am of the opinion that if there are any Schools closed elsewhere for lack of teachers, the fault is in the trustees of such Schools not offering such a salary as would remunerate a teacher for his services. Stinginess and greed are more at fault than the new School Law.

COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH.

D. Fotheringham, Esq.—After consulting the Deputy Superintendent of Education and many teachers, I deferred, as long as other duties would justify, my first visit to Schools, for several reasons :

Very few have more than a moiety of ordinary attendance for weeks after the summer holidays. Classes cannot therefore be got into good working order for some time, and neither teachers nor scholars could profit by an official inspection soon after vacation. My desire was that my first visit should tell on teachers and scholars ; I waited, therefore, to allow Schools to fill up and get fairly to work before entering them.

Considerations like these led me to defer formal lectures in the mean time, though I invariably addressed the Schools visited on the new course of studies, the necessity of regular and punctual attendance, and thorough work. I also made it a rule to send for trustees when practicable, so as to confer with them on the interests of their sections. The results of these addresses and conferences were uniformly gratifying. With few and unimportant exceptions, teachers and trustees accept the situation, not merely as inevitable, but also as necessary and desirable.

The elevation of the standard of qualification of teachers meets with much commendation.

The appointment of County Inspector is generally regarded as quite necessary to supersede a system of superintendence of the efficiency of which almost universal complaint is made.

The adequate accommodation clause will speedily be carried out, greatly to the advantage of the country, unless the impression be given that it is soon to be repealed. Its provision is almost everywhere admitted to be reasonable and necessary.

The compulsory clause may I trust be carried out in time, though there appear to be serious difficulties in the way. With all his other duties, an Inspector cannot deal with delinquents, and trustees seem to think it not a special duty of theirs to do so.

Herewith you will find copies of my inquiries into the size, condition, furnishing, &c., of the Schools visited during 1871. It is a matter of importance that Inspectors be not obliged to occupy the time they are in school with securing answers to questions which are as well answered in half-yearly or annual reports ; and if any reduction of the number they are now required to obtain can be made, it will enable them to devote more time to direct inspection.

For my own part, I find it utterly impossible to inspect a School of say fifty scholars in a whole day, and make a record of the standing of each class in each subject studied. For example, I hear the whole School in reading ; I cannot do so deliberately, and so as to throw out hints for their benefit, in less than an average of two minutes. Spelling and definition cannot be gone over properly in less time. Writing is the next subject to be examined. To look into each copy-book, and give a proper figure, will require as much time—more, I believe. Then comes Arithmetic. It cannot be gone through in the time named ; but even if it could, the whole day would be consumed in examining a School of fifty on these four subjects.

I approve of the plan. But to inspect a School thoroughly, two days are needed. The remedy is, the reduction of the number of Schools or of the number of visits to which an Inspector must attend. With eighty Schools to inspect twice a year, eight months will, at the rate of one School a day, be consumed. Nearly two months more will be spent in County Board work. The half-yearly, annual and special reports will more than fill up the remaining two, not making any allowance for special calls, bad weather, correspondence, &c. The conclusion is obvious : Inspectors, with the average number of Schools named, cannot do all the work prescribed, even without holidays, or time to add to their own stock of knowledge.

Not to be able to read the more substantial literature of the day, books or maga-

zines, or to pursue a system of self-culture and training, is surely a great drawback—one which ought to be obviated if the office of Inspector is to be a success.

Herewith you will also find a statement of the Sections in which alterations of more or less magnitude are required by the adequate-accommodation clause. Having previously addressed you on this subject, further remarks are here unnecessary.

I also append a statement of the visiting done in the half year, in a tabular form.

In respect to the working of the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction in regard to the improvement of School accommodation as required by the second section of the Act of last year, I have the honour to state :—

1.	The number of School corporations in my division of York is.....	71
2.	The number requiring *no* alterations.....	15
3.	The number requiring more or less alterations.....	56
4.	The number not yet heard from of these 56.....	18
5.	The number not yet notified of the necessity of alteration.....	8
6.	The number waiting for modification of boundaries by Township Councils considering the same.....	4
7.	Number of special cases in which action must be postponed.....	3
8.	Number in which little additional accommodation is needed	3
9.	Number now making requisite alterations.....	17
10.	Number known to object to necessary alterations.....	5

In explanation, I may say that the time fixed for my first official round, not having yet expired, I have only recently visited a number of my schools ; consequently it is impossible to report what action may be taken by trustees on my recommendation. Where trustees were notified of the necessity of additional accommodation some time ago, and I have not heard from them, the explanation lies in the distance and consequent want of intercommunication.

In about six cases the alteration seemed small, and I have notified without pressing.

In one Township the sections are so large and the distances so great that the prospect of reducing the size and increasing the number of Sections necessarily delays the work of rebuilding or enlarging, which, otherwise, trustees in several sections had resolved upon. The action of the Township Council will enable me soon, I hope, to report the whole municipality seeking to comply with the new Regulations.

The opposition manifested in five sections out of fifty-six to the Regulations in question, can be accounted for, partly on the ground of ignorance of their most salutary provisions, partly on the ground of a false economy, and partly on the ground of political bias. I do not know of one feature of the new Act which meets my more hearty approval, or seems more important than this. My experience, running through twenty years, in various Schools, and my study of the laws of mental and physical health lead me to a strong conviction that the Regulations under consideration require too little rather than too much ; though till the country is educated to a higher standard, it might be unwise to go farther than is now required. Could our law-makers go with me on my rounds and witness the languor, restlessness, headaches and prostration which the vitiated atmosphere of small Schools uniformly induce, and could they but understand what the result of such atmospheres, inhaled for six or eight years, must be on the manhood of our country, they would be slow to diminish and quick to enlarge the demands of the Act of 1871.

In regard to the carrying out of these Regulations, I have followed the practice of enquiring the size of School-houses or making a calculation, and by adding one-fourth of the School population between five and sixteen to those reported of that age, was guided by the number thus obtained, in deciding as to the necessity of additional accommodation. Where the accommodation was nearly enough, I said nothing about it, or little. Where otherwise, I left a note to the trustees, worded somewhat as follows : "The attention of the trustees of S. S., No. Tp. of is directed to the new law or regulations which require them to provide at least half an acre of ground for the site, &c., and in the School-room nine square feet of floor and one hundred cubic feet of air for every child between five and twenty-one in the Section." It is hoped that in due time the trustees will have carried out the necessary changes. In explanation, I usually said that by next July there should be practical evidence that they intended to do so.

I have met with only *one* trustee, to my recollection, who thought these accommodations unreasonable. Had I had time to talk the matter over with every board of trustees I suppose the opposition of the five might have been reduced to one or two. My impression is that, if certain papers had not adopted the tone they did towards the new Act, there would have been in my division, at least, no opposition worth speaking of to the second clause of the Law of 1871.

No School has been closed from the want of teachers. I have now five or six applications from legally qualified teachers, wishing employment.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

D. J. McKinnon, Esq.—So far as this County is concerned I believe that the effect of the regulations regarding School accommodation has been most satisfactory indeed, and I should deeply regret their abrogation, or even modification, except in the case of poor Sections There is not one of these Regulations that I consider in the least degree harsh unless it be that part of No. 2 which requires separate rooms where the number of pupils exceed fifty. If this means that two teachers with separate appartments are necessary in every School which has an attendance of over fifty during any part of the year, very few Schools in the County would not be affected by it; but I have always regarded the spirit of the clause to be, that wherever the *average* attendance for a large portion of the year exceeds fifty an assistant must be employed, and viewed in this light, my experience of such Schools leads me to consider the provision both wise and necessary.

I have endeavoured to be as moderate as possible in the carrying out of these and other Regulations, remembering that "Rome was not built in a day." About, say, two-thirds of the School-houses in Peel fail to come up to the standard, and yet I have notified the trustees in only about one-half of these cases, beginning, of course, with the worst. My reason for so doing is that were all the new houses needed to go up in one season, the cost of labour and material would be so enhanced by the unwonted demand that very much inferior buildings could go up for the same money. Latterly I have even discouraged the erection of new buildings during the ensuing summer, for the following reason: the Sections in this County are laid out in such a manner in *thirty-seven*, or as nearly as possible one half of them, that the outskirts are distant from their respective school houses three miles or more—in five cases over four miles by the nearest road. Not only are many children debarred from receiving an education at an early age, but great injustice is also done to many of the ratepayers in another way, for in each of the four large Townships in this County some of the Sections are nearly or altogether double of others in point of both acreage and assessed value, and consequently require to pay taxes to but about half the rate in the dollar in order to maintain the same class of School. The former evil is so glaring that I think that a revisal of the School Section boundaries throughout the County almost inevitable, especially when it is considered that the same number of Schools might be so placed in the County as to give no child, except in very exceptional instances, more than two miles to go to School; while the second injustice complained of would to a great extent be remedied by the same means. Such being the uncertain state of things, I have not deemed it well to urge the erection of new School-houses in situations which might probably not prove central in view of prospective changes.

Improvements required by Regulations 3-7, inclusive, I have brought under the notice of trustees, and expect to see resulting a great change for the better, before the end of the year. Where contracts for new school-houses have been let, I believe that due attention has in all cases been paid to the regulations.

The manner in which these regulations have been received has been to me most gratifying. In not a single instance have I known of anything at all approaching to general dissatisfaction being shown among the people on account of my having pronounced the School accommodation insufficient, and in more than a few instances have trustees or other men of public spirit expressed to me a wish that I might consider it my duty to condemn present buildings and fittings as "inadequate" so as to stop the mouths of those grumblers who would otherwise oppose all their schemes of improvement. To sum up, I think I may safely say that none of the Regulations have in this County given satisfaction so general as those relating to School accommodation.

None of our schools have been closed for want of teachers and if our northern neighbour, Simcoe, is less highly favoured, we can spare him half a dozen or more.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—SOUTH.

The Rev. W. McKee.—Throughout South Simcoe, more than 40 per cent. of the School houses are of a very inferior description, being rude log buildings, old and dilapidated, with seats and desks of a corresponding character, often situated on the very edge of the road, without wells or offices or play-grounds or fencing of any kind. I may also mention that, in several essential requisites or adjuncts, some of the frame School-houses which have replaced the primitive log structures, are not at all what they should be, nor what you would be naturally led to expect from the great wealth and agricultural prosperity of the larger portion of the Riding; so that it is quite plain the requirements of the new School Law have not come into force at all too soon so far as the interests and advancement of Education in this part of Ontario are concerned. I beg further to premise that, during my tours as School Inspector, in no instance have I heard any complaints made either against the requirements of the new School Act or against the new Regulations, adopted and issued by the Council of Public Instruction; nor have I any reason to think that any dissatisfaction prevails or exists among School trustees or the people generally, in regard to either subject. On the contrary; I believe I am only giving expression to the public sentiment when I say that the new School Law and likewise the new Regulations are regarded as being a great advance on the old state of School affairs,—that the provisions of the new School Act are felt to be important, necessary and suitable; that the new Regulations are received generally with warm approval, and if they—the new Law and Regulations—only get time to *work*, if there be only allowed a reasonable period for them to produce their proper and natural effects, that they cannot fail to be largely productive of good fruits.

As to "the *effect* of the working of the Regulations in regard to the improvement of School accommodation, as required by the 2nd Section of the School Act of last year," it must, I am free to say, be regarded as decidedly favourable and encouraging; as much so indeed as could be reasonably expected, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into account. I proceed to mention some facts in support or justification of this view or assertion, but before doing so I must frankly acknowledge that I myself, as Inspector, can claim very little credit for any of the favourable and good results realized or indicated, as, owing to the rather short or limited period within which my first tour of Inspection through the Riding last fall had to be completed, I was unable, except in a few instances, to secure a personal interview with the trustees of the several School Sections, though I had wished and intended to have done so if the time at my disposal had permitted. In the Townships of Tossorontio and Mono, during the past month, I have, by special request, attended several School Section meetings, each of which was held for the purpose of taking steps for the erection of a new School-house, which is meant to replace the present log building, and which, in regard to adequate School accommodations, is also designed to meet or fulfil the requirements of the new School Law and Regulations. I learn, too, that meetings for a similar purpose have been or are about to be held in various School Sections in the Townships of Innisfil and Adjala; and I can testify that in West Gwillimbury there is, at the present time, a general movement among School trustees and the people, which has a two-fold object in view—first to obtain a new arrangement of the different School Sections throughout the Township, and next, to procure the erection of new School-houses of a respectable or superior class in the Sections or places in which it shall be judged necessary and right that such new School-houses should be built.

Now you will distinctly notice that in all those cases, the *initiative* was taken by the trustees or the people themselves; and I feel that I cannot but regard this as a very significant fact, a very hopeful and encouraging symptom. I look upon it as an omen for good, and as an important and gratifying evidence of the favourable and successful working of the new School Law and Regulations. For, being well acquainted with this part of the County for the last fourteen years, I hold and maintain that, in every instance referred to, the effect described, or the action taken by School trustees or the people, can be fairly traced or ascribed to no other cause than to the existence or influence of the new

School Law and Regulations. It gives me much pleasure to be able to testify that of late I have marked among the people of these Townships a deepening sense of the great value and importance of a sound education, and an increasing desire to encourage and to promote it. I think I can likewise notice among trustees and parents generally a growing conviction that not only the efficiency of the teacher, but also the progress of children in their studies and their proper training and successful education, are far more intimately associated than was at one time imagined, with the *character* or *style* of the School-room in which the work of instruction is carried on, and with the kind of School accommodations provided for and enjoyed by them. If things continue to progress as they have been doing for the last five or six months, I feel persuaded that in less than three years few, if any, of the old log School-houses will be left standing throughout the Riding; but on the contrary, they will be replaced by new buildings of a very different stamp and greatly better adapted for the health and comfort as well as for the educational requirements of School children; and all this I trust to see accomplished without a great deal of pressure or stimulus having to be used or applied by the Inspector, and most certainly without anything like a harsh, dictatorial, or threatening interference on his part,—a course which, I need scarcely say, cannot be too strongly deprecated nor too severely condemned. In only a very few cases—I would fain hope there may be none—do I expect that it will be necessary for me to do more than to tell trustees what the law is and what are the duties which it requires them to perform, and to remind them of the great importance, as regards the educational interests and advancement of the young, of having *good School-houses*, and of providing *adequate School accommodations* for all the children of School age within the Section. I shall be greatly disappointed if this shall not be found to be sufficient.

In this Riding, no Public School has been closed for want of a teacher, nor for any other cause since I was appointed to the office of Inspector.

In conclusion I may state that, on my second tour of inspection, in every case so far, I have felt myself justified in putting on the register of the School an expression of my satisfaction at the progress and improvement made by the pupils since the date of my last visit.

The changes introduced by the Second Section of the new School Act have given very general satisfaction throughout the County over which I have control. It is perhaps necessary to state that I have not insisted on the changes being made in their entirety, thinking it wiser to make the requisite improvements gradually, and I am happy to say that the plan has met with the most gratifying success. In all cases I have been met by the trustees with a candid avowal of the necessity of some changes, and the advisability of others, and they have readily undertaken a few of the more necessary improvements. I believe that I can safely say that within two or three years there will be no School in this Riding (at present existing) that will not have complied with all the requirements of the law.

There is only one School closed for want of a teacher, viz:—No. 3, Morrison, and they never applied to me for one, and are making efforts now to obtain one.

County of Halton.

Robert Little, Esq.—1. The total number of pupils enrolled on the register of the Schools during 1871, was 5,416. Of these, about one-tenth attended less than twenty days, and only one seventeenth attended throughout the year. The trustees report that 717 children, "of all ages" did not attend any School, and that 200 of these were between the ages of seven and twelve years. Or this deplorable fact may be thus stated: One in every nine of the School population attended no School last year, and the other eight did not attend half the year. Now that the principle of compulsory attendance has been recognized, it is to be hoped that the refusal or omission of parents to provide their children with the inestimable benefits which education confers, will neither be accepted nor allowed. In the interests of the material prosperity of our country, and of the moral and intellectual health of the people, the widest diffusion of popular education is of vital moment.

2. Our School accommodation is altogether inadequate. According to the trustees' returns, there is in-door accommodation for only three out of every five pupils that should

attend School. It is gratifying to be able to report that, in a considerable number of Sections, the trustees are exerting themselves vigorously to provide the accommodation so imperatively needed. The Law and Regulations, in regard to the School accommodation to be provided, have been cordially accepted by a large majority of boards of trustees.

3. The number of Public School Libraries in this County is, on an average, only one with 160 volumes for every four Sections. As I firmly believe, from personal observation, that School Section Libraries are productive of the most salutary results, I hope the time is not far distant when one will be found in every Section. Where a library is properly conducted, it is both popular and useful. The contrast between Sections a few miles apart, in the matter of libraries, is very instructive: e.g. One Section has a library of 30 volumes, valued at $15. Not a single book was taken out last year, and the teacher told me that not three dozen had been taken out in five years. The trustees received this library as their share of the Township Library, which the council apportioned some years ago amongst the several Sections of the municipality. *The inheritance was never increased*, and it is not surprising that the trustees report that it is doing no good. In another Section, the library established in 1864 is now valued at $760, and contains 817 volumes. During last year there were 3,957 applications for books. The trustees report that the library is exerting a very beneficial influence. The cause of this prosperity is the fact, that *the trustees increase their library by the yearly addition of* $100 *worth of books*. If trustees wish to make their Section Libraries the inestimable blessings they may be, they must add to them every year.

4. From the enquiries made respecting the *Journal of Education*, I conclude it is highly prized by trustees and teachers. It is a valuable auxiliary in promoting the cause of popular education, by diffusing a knowledge of the School Law and Regulations, as well as a large amount of valuable general information.

5. The "General Regulations," in regard to stated religious instruction, are not carried out. But, in most of the Schools, the exercises of the day are preceded and followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. Special religious instruction, moreover, is imparted by not fewer than 60 Sabbath Schools, with a staff of nearly 300 teachers, and an attendance of 3,000 scholars. The Sabbath School Libraries are thrice as many as the Public School Libraries, and contain twice as many volumes.

6. The recognition, by the new School Act, of the principles of Free Schools, compulsory attendance, and adequate School accommodation—a three-fold cord not easily broken—is destined, in a few years, if faithfully carried out, to elevate the character of the whole people. I regard, too, the introduction of the subjects of Agricultural Chemistry, Mechanics, Drawing, Vocal Music, and Natural History, into the course of study of our Public Schools, as calculated to promote their well-being, by aiding to develop the mental faculties and capabilities of the pupils. Trained in these subjects, as well as in those of the old Programme, they will become better fitted, than under the more restricted curriculum, for the practical duties of life, for the exercise of their own mental and moral faculties, and for the contemplative enjoyment of the works of the Creator.

After making myself thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the Sections, by visiting each School twice, conversing with trustees and people as opportunities presented themselves, I addressed a letter to each board of trustees, calling attention to what I deemed necessary, and asking to be informed of any action the board might take. You will see from the copious extracts given from the replies of about forty boards of trustees, that my communications were cordially received, and that, with wonderful unanimity, a hearty willingness was expressed to provide suitable accommodation for all the youth of the various Sections, as well as to supply the other requirements which I considered necessary for the efficient management of the Schools. In only one instance (No. 11 Nelson), has a special School meeting refused to authorize the trustees to obtain money to supply the required accommodation. And in only one instance in this County has a resolution been passed against the provisions of the School Act. (See 15 Trafalgar, and my remarks.) Although much good has already been effected by the Regulations, more would have been done but for the expectation which has been created, in various ways, that extensive legislative alterations are likely to be made in the Act. Considering the great and beneficial changes contemplated by these much abused Regulations, it is cheering to observe the hearty manner in which the trustees have entered on the work of improve-

ment, which was and is imperatively needed in many parts of this County. Last year, 5,416 pupils were enrolled on the registers of the Schools, and the trustees' reports show that there was accommodation for only 3,583. The extracts which follow show that the trustees have been aroused to put forth efforts to supply accommodation which they never would have otherwise done.

With such modifications as the circumstances of the Sections required, I sent the following form of letter to the trustees of the several Sections in the different municipalities of that County:—

ACTON, HALTON, ONTARIO, 6th November, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to call the special attention of the Trustees of S. S., No.— in the Township of————, to the necessity:

1st. Of providing suitable School accommodation for all the pupils in the Section, as defined in Regulation 9 of "Duties of Trustees." (See *Journal of Education* for June, page 94.)

2nd. Of establishing a free Public School Library, as required by Law and Regulation 21, "Duties of Trustees."

3rd. Of employing an additional Teacher.

4th. Of obtaining the Object Lessons required for the 1st and 2nd Classes by the new Programme of studies. (See July No. of *Journal of Education*), and

5th. Of obtaining a supply of Merit Cards.

Please inform me what action your Board takes at its next regular meeting in regard to the above matters.

I have, &c.

A. B., Esq., Trustee S. S., No.——

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES.

Township of Esquesing.

SCHOOL SECTION.—No. 1. Have received no written communication, but have been verbally informedby one of the trustees that they are willing to carry out the Regulations.

No. 2. The trustees had not the School Act at hand, but were resolved "to inform themselves in regard to the Regulations, and lay the matters brought under their notice before the annual School meeting. Were arranging for a supply of Merit Cards." (Substance of letter dated 14th Dec., 1871.)

No. 3. There is a new brick School-house in this Section. No reply to other matters brought under the notice of the trustees.

No. 4. The board of trustees have "arranged for library, and also for the necessary School accommodation, and will try and have the Object Lessons and Merit Cards when the School commences." (Letter 28th Dec., 1871).

No. 5. There is sufficient internal accommodation, also, a library. No reply to other points.

No. 6. "The trustees have decided to provide suitable School accommodation for all the pupils of the Section, either by improving the present School premises, or by erecting a new School-house on another and better site, during the summer of 1872. The trustees will also, with as little delay as possible, procure Object Lessons and Merit Cards for the use of the School, and will employ an additional teacher for the coming year. The trustees will procure a free Public School Library, but would prefer postponing the purchase till after the new School-house is erected." (Letter 17th Nov., 1871.)

No. 7. "The board of trustees had taken no action in providing School accommodation, as the season was unfavourable for building, or for providing for the establishment of a free Public School Library, as there was but little money on hand, but would consider the matter at the next meeting in January. Would provide the Object Lessons and Merit Cards, and had employed an additional teacher. (Substance of letter 7th Dec., 1871.)

No. 8. Trustees have borrowed $800 from Township council, wherewith to erect a new School-house. Are willing to carry out the Regulations. (Oral communication.)

As you will see from my plan and description of the present School-house, in vol. I of my special report, it is miserably inadequate for School purposes. It is within my knowledge that several local superintendents failed to induce the trustees of this Section to provide even decent accommodation for the children of the Section.

No. 9. Trustees have remodelled the interior of the School-house, and will employ an additional teacher as soon as proper class-room can be provided. Have made provision for procuring Object Lessons. Are willing to carry out the Regulations. (Letter 20th Nov., 1871, and oral communications.)

No. 10. This Section was abolished when Georgetown was incorporated. Trustees of Georgetown have lately erected a handsome brick School-house, which affords the requisite accommodation inside. No reply to other points brought under the notice of trustees.

No. 11. No reply.

No. 12. Since the passing of the new Act, the trustees have purchased a teacher's residence, at a cost of $700. I have just returned from a conference with the trustees, who intend to enlarge their present commodious School-house, at the cost of, perhaps, $1,000. Eight years ago, I assisted in establishing a School Section Library in the Section, when $150 worth of books were purchased, and every year since that time, the trustees have added $100 worth of books to it. To-night, I received $50 from the trustees, which, with 100 per cent. added by the Department, will obtain the usual $100 worth for the present year. It may not, perhaps, be out of place to state, that over 3,000 volumes were taken out by the children and people of the Section last year. The library, to my personal knowledge, for I was librarian for nearly eight years, is doing an immense amount of good, and is very highly prized by the people of the Section. It now numbers considerably over 800 volumes of choice literature.

No. 13. The School-house and site suitable. Trustees have placed $25 in my hands to procure a library for their Section.

No. 14. The School-house in this Section was one of the most wretched buildings in the County for School purposes (see plan and description in the first volume of my special reports), on the occasion of my first visit. When I made my second visit, I found a commodious and elegant brick building in course of erection, which will probably cost, before it is finished and furnished, about $1,800. The trustees have also taken steps to obtain a School Section Library. Representations in regard to the unsuitableness of the old School-house had been made by such able superintendents as Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, Dr. O'Meara, and Rev. R. Ewing, without avail. But, as soon as the new School Law and Regulations came in force, the trustees, without any strong pressure being brought to bear upon them, at once proceeded to erect a handsome and capacious School-house. Two or three years ago, the trustees moved the old School-house to its present site, at a cost, as I am told, of between $150 and $200, and I am sure the whole building and all its contents are not worth $20 for firewood.

No. 15. No reply. Anticipate that the Regulations will be received.

No. 16. No reply.

No. 17. The School-house in this Section is one of the best in the Township. "Have engaged an assistant teacher. Subject of Merit Cards and Objects Lessons laid over for further consideration. Have a library." (Letter 5th Dec., 1871.)

Township of Nelson.

No. 1. "Your notice, &c., . . was duly considered by this board, and a hearty willingness was expressed by the board to carry out cheerfully any Regulations required by the Council of Public Instruction, in the management and government of our Public Schools, and not only to aid, but to encourage and strengthen the hands of the teacher, in so far as he acts consistently and wisely, and with due regard to the feelings of the parents." (Letter 15th Nov., 1871.)

Trustees have requested me to assist in selecting a library for their Section, to the value of from $120 to $150.

No. 2. "The trustees are desirous to try and carry out, as near as possible, the provisions of the School Act, and, as their School-house is considerably out of repair, and the site only one quarter of an acre, would feel much satisfaction if, when you are on the cir-

cuit in this part of the Township, to have you give them a call, and have a consultation about the site, School house, &c., &c. The School Section is small, and the number of children not many, but want to get on so as to accommodate all." (Letter 10th Jan., 1872.)

No. 3. New School-house (brick) suitable inside. No reply to other points brought under the notice of trustees.

No. 4. A special School meeting has authorized the trustees to raise money by loan from Township Council, to erect a new School-house instead of the old, dilapidated building, erected nearly forty years ago. (See plan, vol. 1 of my special report. Letter 8th February, 1872.)

No. 5. Trustees have decided to build a new School-house, and purchase a site of an acre; defer purchasing library until such time as new School-house is finished. Will procure Object Lessons and Merit Cards. Special School meeting has authorised trustees to borrow money from Township Council to carry out the above objects. (Letter 9th Dec., 1871, and oral communication.)

No. 6. Trustees have been authorized by special School meeting to purchase a School site, and to erect a new School-house of brick or stone. "The maps, library, &c., will be procured immediately after the annual meeting, if not before. (Letters 5th Dec., 1871, and 10th January, 1872.) Trustees have purchased a site of an acre.

No. 7. Trustees have been authorised to borrow money from Township Council, and have decided to erect a two-story concrete School-house next summer. Will get library when new School-house is erected. (Letter 31st Jan., 1872, and oral communication). "The Library, Maps, Object Lessons, and Merit Cards, &c., we will get as soon as convenient." (8th January, 1872.)

No. 8. Trustees will either enlarge their present School-house, or build a new one. Are waiting to see what action the Township Council takes in regard to altering the boundaries of their School Section. Have no doubt, from my intercourse with the secretary, that the Regulations will be cheerfully carried out.

No. 9. Annual School meeting resolved that the accommodations of the School remain as they are for the present. Will get the Library and Object Lessons. (10th Jan., 1872.)

No. 10. "Have made provision for having the School-house cleaned according to law. The Object Lessons we intend to get as soon as we can levy and collect the money. The Library we intend to get when we get the Object Lessons and some Maps. We wish to get all we want at once." (Letter 27th Nov., 1871.) The trustees have since obtained a library, valued, I think, at $100, being the first Public School Library in the Township of Nelson.

No. 11. On the ground of "a strong prospect of change being effected in the School Law," a special School meeting decided against authorizing the trustees to obtain money for enlarging the site or purchasing a Library, either by taxation or borrowing from Township Council.

No. 12. No reply.

No. 13. "The trustees have come to the decision of making the necessary alterations and improvements required by the new School Law, at their earliest convenience during the ensuing year." (Letter 18th Dec., 1871.)

Township of Nassagaweya.

No. 1. "We will, as far as possible, fulfil the requirements of the law, as defined in the June number of the *Journal of Education*." (Letter 1st Dec., 1871.)

No. 2. "The trustees have enlarged their School site in conformity with the requirements of the School Act." (29th Feb., and 6th March, 1872.)

No. 3. The best School-house in the Township. No reply to other points.

No. 4. Trustees will enlarge School site. (Oral communication.)

No. 5. No reply.

No. 6. The School-house is new. The site needs enlarging, which I think will be done without much trouble. No reply.

No. 7. The trustees intend to build a new School-house in place of the miserable log

hovel in which the children now assemble. (See the plan and description in vol. 1. and also in vol. 3, nearly ready, of my special reports.)

No. 8. No reply.

No. 9. Trustees, from what I have heard, intend to enlarge the site of the School-house, and, in other respects, carry out the Regulations.

Township of Trafalgar.

No. 1. "Have provided suitable accommodation for all the pupils in the Section. Think it inexpedient to establish a Public School Library at present. Will procure Object Lessons and Merit Cards." (Letter 21st December, 1871.)

No. 2. No reply.

No. 3. No reply.

No. 4. "We will try and get suitable accommodation for the School as far as we can this year. As the School-house will need a thorough repair next year, we do not think it advisable to fill out the whole Programme this year." (4th Dec., 1871.)

No. 5. This is a union School Section with Town of Milton. The board of trustees have not replied to my communication.

No. 6. "The trustees intend to provide a suitable supply of Merit Cards and Object Lessons at their earliest convenience." Have concluded to postpone purchasing a Public School Library till some future time, in consequence of the expression of entire disapproval of the scheme by the people of the Section, and on account of the unsettled state of the School Sections in the Township. Think it would not be advisable to build a School-house at present. (24th January, 1872).

Note.—The trustees report their present School-house to be capable of affording accommodation for 50 pupils, and during the year 114 pupils were enrolled on the register of the School.

No. 7. Trustees are going to enlarge site, and procure a Public School Library. (Letters and oral communication.)

No. 8. Fine brick School-house. No library, and site not large enough. No reply.

No. 9. New frame School-house. No reply.

No. 10. New frame School-house. No reply.

No. 11. Trustees "purpose compliance with the requirements of the School Law (one exception) as specified in your communication to me. We do not see our way clear to establish a library at present, as we have to contend with the difficulty of building a new house. We will be happy to comply with it next year." (11th January, 1872.) Special School meeting authorized trustees to borrow money for the erection of a new School-house. (23rd January, 1872.)

No. 12. Trustees are going to erect a new School-house, as authorized by special School meeting.

No. 13. Trustees expressed their willingness (13th January) to build a new School-house, and expressed their conviction that it would meet the wishes of the people to do so, but wrote for additional information. A special School meeting was called, and met on the 27th January, and the trustees were authorized to build a new School-house. They design to erect a two-story building. (Letters.)

No. 14. The reply did not refer to one of the subjects of my letter.

No. 15. The following resolution was passed at the annual meeting:—"That we, as a School Section (No. 15, Trafalgar), having tried the workings of the present School Act, enter our protest against it, in its application to the Schools in rural districts, and we would further request our Local Legislature, through our member, to repeal such Act, or at least amend it, so as to be less arbitrary in its application."

No reply to my letter.

Note.—I feel confident that the trustees of No. 15, Trafalgar, have not spent $1 more under the new Act than they did under the operations of the former Acts, for the same services. And as to the new Act being arbitrary in its application, that is sheer nonsense, at least, as far as I have had anything to do with its application. It would puzzle the trustees or people to state a tangible grievance to which they have been subjected since the passing of the new School Act. The bitter and acrimonious remarks

which have appeared in a portion of the daily press have called into existence a feeling of dissatisfaction which would otherwise never have appeared.

No. 16. Trustees intend at present to make alterations in the School-house, to have an enlarged site, and get the Maps, &c. (Letter 26th Dec., 1871.)

No. 17. No reply.

No. 18. "On account of the smallness of the meeting, the question of improvement was left an open one." (Letter 10th January, 1872.)

Oakville.—The High and Public Schools are united, and are taught in the same building. As the County Council have not yet set off High School boundaries, and as changes will then, in all probability, be made, I have not yet taken any steps in regard to the accommodation required by the Public School. Intend to confer with the members of the United Board at my next visit to the town.

No communication was sent to the trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School in Oakville.

I have granted between the semi-annual examinations of teachers fourteen (14) "special permits," viz., four (4) last year and ten (10) this year.

Of the four teachers who obtained "Special Permits," in 1871, one who came from another county in August, obtained a second class certificate at the last examination. One is teaching as an assistant teacher, having obtained an interim certificate upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, and the other two have retired from the profession.

Of the ten teachers to whom I have granted "Special Permits" this year, four obtained third class certificates in other counties (York and Wellington) at the late (Dec.) examinations. Two have been employed since the examination as additional teachers, on account of the new Regulations. One has been engaged to supply the place of a teacher who removed since the examination. One has withdrawn; and the other two are engaged until the trustees can obtain teachers with legal certificates of qualification. I examined them all.

The Schools in this County are all supplied with teachers and there were never more teachers employed.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

J. H. Smith, Esq.— Having already furnished you with my special reports on the standing and condition of each School, it will not be necessary for me to enter minutely into the state of these Schools, but confine myself to their general features, to point out defects, and make such observations, as would naturally suggest themselves, while on my tour of inspection.

(1.) School-houses, grounds, furniture, libraries, &c.

In the first place, permit me to remark that we have in this County a number of very fine and commodious School-houses, with grounds suitably fenced, proper conveniences furnished, and, in a few cases, with flowers and shrubs planted. While these buildings and grounds are justly the pride of the neighbourhood, in which they are built, and reflect credit on the community at large, we have others, the very opposite, whose dilapidated appearance and general unfitness for the purposes for which they are used, are anything but creditable. I am happy to inform you, however, that these buildings are to be replaced, in the majority of cases during the present year, by others better adapted to the educational wants of the community, and of greater pretensions to architectural beauty.

The Regulations in regard to School accommodation are working with a fair degree of satisfaction. So far, I have not met with any difficulty in enforcing them. However, in accordance with instructions received from the Education Office, dated Oct. 13th, 1871, I have dealt with trustee boards as leniently as possible. My course of action has been, wherever any improvements were required, to meet with the trustees and consult with them about the matter, and so far, I have succeeded in getting the improvements required. The only objection raised has been that these Regulations should not be peremptorily enforced, but that the people should be allowed time to make the necessary preparation for building, in cases where it would be required.

In the Township of East Flamboro' two School houses do not meet the requirements of the law. In one of these Sections, a suitable building will be put up this season, in

the other the trustees have asked time, so that they can raise part of the money this year, and make preparations for building during the coming winter. The other School-houses in this Township are very satisfactory.

In West Flamboro' I have asked some repairs in connection with one of the School-houses and the work has been done. In one Section the trustees have asked for time, as they are negotiating for the purchase of a building, which, if obtained, will make an excellent School house, some four others will be replaced during the next two years, as they are frame buildings and somewhat old. The other School-houses are quite satisfactory.

In the Township of Beverly the School houses generally are very good and substantial buildings. In S. S. No. 1, I have asked some repairs, and they are reported as having been done. In S. S. No. 14, I am to hold a special School meeting, to take into consideration the selection of a School site, and the building of a suitable School-house. This meeting will be held early in April. In the other Sections, the School-houses are very good, excepting No. 20. In this Section, there are only some 1,600 acres of land, and when the Sections in Ancaster are re-modelled, it is expected an alteration will be made, so as to enlarge this, and then a new School-house will be erected.

In the Township of Ancaster there are seven School-houses that do not meet the requirements of the Regulations, but I have not pressed the erection of new buildings on the trustees, because the Sections are very unequally divided. At the request of a number of leading men, I called a public meeting early in November, 1871, for the purpose of considering the best means of re-modelling the Sections in this Township. After a lengthy discussion, a report was adopted, specifying the demands of each Section. This report was laid before the Council, but the final settlement was postponed till the election of a new Council. In the meantime, the subject of a Township Board of Trustees, and the abolition of the Sections, has been discussed, and is gaining in popularity. It is my intention to call meetings in each Section, and discuss this question in all its bearings, and, if possible, secure its adoption.

In the Township of Barton the School-houses are very good, although in two of the Sections the buildings are not large enough to meet the requirements of the law. I have not pressed the trustees to provide greater accommodation, though I have notified them of this deficiency, for the reason that three of the Sections lie below the mountain, and east of the City of Hamilton, and are very thickly settled, though covering comparatively a small area of ground. The trustees of one of these Sections have made the following proposition, and have requested me to call a meeting in each Section to discuss the subject, viz.:—that these three Sections be united, the present School-houses be used as primary Schools, and that in the centre of this united Section, a central School be erected, to accommodate the more advanced scholars. Should this scheme be rejected, the trustees will then provide the necessary accommodation in each Section.

In the Township of Saltfleet there are three School-houses, more or less below the required standard. Two of these will be replaced during the present season; the other is large enough, but rather old and dilapidated, and will answer tolerably well for the present season. The others are very good.

In the Township of Binbrook one School-house has been condemned, and a new one requested to be built. Another was burned, and will be replaced by a good substantial building. The other four are very good, with one exception, and that one I did not ask the trustees to replace with a more suitable building, on account of the Section being thinly settled, and the people scarcely able to afford the expense of a new building.

In the Township of Glanford not one of the School-houses meets the requirements of the law. However, the subject of a Township Board has been discussed at a public meeting called for that purpose, and was so favourably received, that special School meetings were called to take a vote on it. These special meetings commence on Wednesday, March 20th, and will continue until each Section has decided for or against it. Should this plan be rejected, two new School-houses will be built this year. Of the others, one may answer, as a portion of the Section in which it is situated, and portions of the Townships of Binbrook and Seneca are desirous of forming a union Section. The other three will be re-built in the course of one or two years.

There is a feeling among the thinking part of the community, that we have not paid

that attention to the external appearance and internal arrangement of our School-houses that their importance demands. One cause assigned for this neglect to provide suitable buildings and grounds for School purposes, at least for the past few years, has been, that the people were anticipating certain changes in the School Law, and not knowing how far these might interfere with their School premises, they naturally left the matter over until the new School Bill should become law. Another cause was the unequal division of some Townships into Sections; some being very large, while others were too small to maintain a good School, and provide the necessary accommodation without excessive taxation. The first cause has been removed by the enactment of the School Improvement Act of 1871, and the second has been placed in the hands of the Township Councils for adjustment, and I anticipate its speedy removal. The people are now taking up this matter of School accommodation with a hearty good will, and I look forward to the future with the hope, that in a few years our School-houses and grounds will be objects of pride to the people, and sources of incalculable advantage and pleasure to the young. I am thoroughly convinced that great improvements will be made in this direction.

I may say, however, that while the re-modelling of the Sections was under consideration I endeavoured to persuade the people to abolish all Schools Sections, and establish a Township Board of Trustees instead, believing that by so doing we should be better able to classify and grade our Public Schools, secure more efficient management, and generally raise their tone and standing. I am fully convinced that by this means, we can place within the reach of a much greater number a higher and more thorough English education, and at a smaller increase on the present taxation, than can possibly be done by the Section System.

In the second place, allow me to direct your attention to the internal arrangements, and fittings of our School-rooms. In a majority of our Schools the double-desk with separate seats is used, while in others 4, 5 and even 6 pupils sit at the same desk, and on the same form, a few, however, have retained the old-fashioned desk fastened to the wall, for the larger pupils, while the junior classes have to content themselves with forms across the floor, and no convenience for either slates or books. In all the Schools visited by me, I have invariably found upon examination, that wherever neat and well finished desks are provided, the pupils take an honest pride in keeping them neat, clean and free from marks, and scratches. In one School where these improved desks were provided, I found them free from all such marks, and almost as good as when first placed there, although they had been constantly used for a period of ten years. On the other hand, as a general rule, wherever inferior and old fashioned desks are provided, I found a variety of forms and figures cut and carved by idle boys. Upon calling the attention of teachers to these things, they have informed me, that this state of affairs had existed before they took charge of the school, I have therefore strongly recommended the single or double seat and desk, and further, that the desks be numbered, and that particular seats be assigned to particular pupils, and that these pupils be held responsible for any damage done to their seats or desk. The Regulations make the teacher responsible for the general oversight of these matters, but this has not been carried into effect, and consequently a great deal of damage has been done to School furniture, and much of it wantonly destroyed. Similar remarks apply to maps and apparatus. Trustees heretofore have not always furnished proper presses for maps and apparatus, and consequently these in many cases have been almost entirely destroyed or rendered useless. I have scarcely found a set of apparatus that could be said to be in good working order. Too frequently, they are stowed away in a box or drawer of the teacher's desk, in a most disorderly manner, and so far as I can learn but little used.

Every School in this County with but one exception has a blackboard, though some of them are almost useless from bad painting, being too smooth and glossy for the crayon to leave any mark. The principal want, however, is both in quantity and quality. In the majority of Schools, a blackboard three feet wide by from six to twelve feet in length is all that is furnished. I have invariably recommended an additional supply, believing that no teacher can be successful in our Public Schools, who does not make frequent use of the blackboard, both to illustrate particular points, and also to have his pupils work out certain portions of their lessons, especially in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

I will now briefly allude to the state of the libraries furnished by the trustees of rural Sections. I regret that I am not able to give a more encouraging account of this part of

our educational system, a part which to my mind deserves the most careful and considerate attention of every person connected with the management of our Public Schools. In a few instances only, I have to report that the libraries that have been obtained from the Education Department have been allowed to go to destruction, no catalogue of the books having been kept, no record of those taken out could be found, and even many books were never returned, till at last only a few torn and defaced remnants of books were left of what was once a valuable and useful library. In several other Sections the libraries were well cared for, the books neatly covered, and kept in a suitable press, but so far as I could learn scarcely a volume was taken out during the year. The result was, that the library was not appreciated. In the remaining Sections that have libraries, we can present a more cheering account. The Regulations are strictly enforced, the books read, and the influence exerted by them was felt in no small degree in the School-room. I am fully convinced that we have no more powerful educating instrumentality than a good library, and wherever the books are read the most gratifying results are seen. One more point I wish to speak of, before leaving this part of my report, and that is, that I have examined the books, so far as my time would allow, in every School library in this County and I must say that the selections are such as reflect credit on those that made them, and further that parents need not fear any injurious result from placing these books in the hands of their children. My only regret is, that they are not more appreciated and more extensively used, as I am thoroughly convinced that we have in these libraries, a most powerful auxiliary in educating the masses.

II. Classification, Methods of Teaching, Order and Discipline.

I have thus far endeavoured to give a just and impartial account of the condition of our School-houses and grounds, how they are furnished, and also the state of the libraries in connection with them. My next duty will be to afford you some idea of the manner in which the pupils are classified, the style of teaching followed, and the order and discipline maintained.

In a number of our Schools the pupils are well classified, though not strictly in accordance with the new Regulations. In others, classes were formed in Reading, Spelling, Grammar and Geography, while each pupil was allowed to work in Arithmetic, whenever he chose, no attempt being made to classify them properly in this subject. In these latter Schools, some were reading in the Fourth and Fifth Books, studying neither Grammar nor Geography, and working in the simple rules of Arithmetic and reduction, while others, in the same reading classes, were studying both Grammar and Geography, and as far advanced in Arithmetic as fractions. The irregularity of attendance on the part of many pupils is one reason for this want of proper classification; the interference of parents, in some instances, in not allowing their children to study certain branches, and neglecting to provide them with the necessary books, is another reason; while a third, and too prevalent, reason is the neglect of a number of teachers to avail themselves of this important instrumentality in prosecuting their work. The working of the new Regulations will produce a great change in these Schools, by compelling both parents and teachers to comply with their requirements.

Of the methods of teaching, I may remark, that they are in too many cases sadly defective, being too mechanical, and not calculated to draw out and train the mind, but rather to pursue a course of cramming, and a loading of the memory with facts, irrespective of the pupil's ability to use them. The great object being, in not a few cases, to push the pupil through as many books as possible, in a given time, without any regard to the mental training they are to receive. This charge cannot be laid exclusively against the teachers, because in many cases they are compelled to push their pupils forward, outside influence being brought to bear upon them by parents complaining that their children are not promoted from one reading book to another, and the teacher yields, without due consideration being given to their proficiency in other branches. Then, again, some teachers are very careless in this matter, either from ignorance of the subject, or from a total disregard to the responsibility they have taken upon themselves in endeavouring to train and direct the minds of their pupils, and I may remark further, that some teachers seek to gain popularity by the rapidity with which they advance their pupils from one

book to another. The fact, nevertheless, stares us in the face, that we have too much mechanical teaching and cramming, and too little real intellectual culture. I may remark in this connection that the principal defects in all the branches taught are a want of thoroughness and accuracy. In the Reading classes the ability to pronounce the words, or at least a majority of them, is all that is required, no attention being paid to the inflection of the voice, or pauses, or the sense of the passage read. In Spelling, dictation is seldom used. In Grammar, the analysis of sentences is almost entirely neglected, in fact, in a few instances no attempt has been made in analysis. In Arithmetic, no reasons are required for the various steps taken in the solution of a problem, and as a natural sequence, the pupils know but little of the principles which form the basis of the rules. In Geography, the pupils can mention a number of names of counties, cities, lakes, rivers, &c., but of their relative positions they know but little. In the derivation of words, or Etymology, the great majority of our Schools are deficient. To illustrate more particularly, I will give one instance out of a number that I can produce to show the method of teaching followed. In one School, I gave a problem in interest, similar to the following:—What is the interest of $860·50 at eight per cent, per annum for seven months? Two out of a class of ten gave a correct solution, but when asked, what is meant by the word principal? No answer was given by any member of the class. Similar results were obtained when asked, what is meant by interest? per cent? per unit? amount? The teacher then asked, is not the money loaned called principal? The class answered in concert, "yes, sir!" Similar results were obtained in answer to the other questions; the teacher answering the questions while asking them, and the pupils assenting.

Of the order and discipline maintained in our Schools I may observe, as a general rule, that it is quite satisfactory, although a number of teachers have no regular method of calling their classes into position, or of seating them. In a number of our Schools good order and discipline are maintained, while in only very few instances have we found the Schools noisy and disorderly. However, we have recommended the teachers, wherever it was necessary, to adopt some regular form, by means of certain words of command or signals, for calling and seating their classes and dismissing their Schools; and, further, to have order and method in everything pertaining to the School room, or to the work done there.

The foregoing account, though not very flattering, is nevertheless correct. I have endeavoured to give an impartial representation of the standing of a majority of the Schools in this County, and of the manner in which they are taught. I would not have you understand, however, that all the Schools are of this stamp, for, on the contrary, we have a respectable number that are worthy of the highest commendation, whose teachers are thorough, practical and earnest, doing a work that is creditable to themselves, and of incalculable advantage to their pupils. Of these we cannot speak too highly, and would therefore urge them forward in their noble work by words of encouragement, and trust that they may realize the high satisfaction of knowing that they have done their work and done it well.

Since the Annual Reports of Trustees have been sent in, and while visiting among the Schools, I have received a number of complaints from trustees, that they do not receive the *Journal of Education* regularly. With your permission I would therefore suggest the following remedy: That in the Trustees' Annual Report either of the following questions be inserted—"Name of Sec.-Treasurer," or "Name of person to whom the *Journal of Education* is to be sent." Trustees do not receive it now, because Post-masters are, in many instances, very careless about the delivery of the *Journal*; but when addressed to a particular person they will be more careful, and the party to whom it is sent will be responsible for its delivery to the trustees.

County of Lincoln.

John B. Somerset, Esq.—I found in the course of my visits, that a full day given to every one School would be more than sufficient, in most cases, to give me an insight into the state of the premises, the method of teaching pursued, and other matters requiring observation and examination; and a half day, especially on these my first visits, I found not sufficient. I may here state that I invariably induced the trustees or some of them to ac-

company me to witness my examination, and often reorganization of the School, and I found this course enabled me to overcome and explain away many unreasonable prejudices against the new Law and Regulations, and to illustrate the advantage of teaching by proper methods, as well as by proper appliances.

Time Tables I found to be exceedingly rare articles, and only in one instance did I notice a time table hung up properly.

The teachers in explaining the absence of this necessary part of the furnishing of a School, stated in some cases, that, having left the re-classification of the pupils to await my visit, they had not thought it worth while to draw one out in the meantime; others, that, having the classes arranged in their minds, they found a written time-table unnecessary; others again seemed as little aware of the nature as of the necessity of such things. I trust to be able, in my next book, to report a more general appreciation of the necessity of keeping and adhering to, time-tables.

The number of pupils actually present, or in attendance, I found in most cases to be a small percentage of the total number on the School register, especially if my visit happened in the earlier part of the autumn; and the attendance was stated in nearly all cases to be very irregular, partly from children being kept at home to work, and partly from the whim of either children or parents. I feel that this irregular attendance is one of the great causes of the inefficiency of many Schools under my charge, and I have lost no opportunity to declare the ill effects, and urge the abatement of the evil.

The classes in nearly all the Schools at present consist of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar; and in no case yet have I noticed the introduction of the physical sciences, nor can I say that there is room at present, in most of the Schools, for their introduction, except in the form of object lessons, the three R's demanding, I think, primary attention.

But I hope ere long, to have the Schools of this County up to such a standard as will admit, without interference with more important subjects, of the introduction of those sciences.

I found very few classes in algebra or geometry.

The mode of teaching practised in the Schools was, with some very marked exceptions, merely a mechanical process of cramming knowledge into the pupils' minds, without regard to the development of their reasoning powers. The exceptions to this system were almost invariably Schools conducted by teachers who had received a training for the profession; and this, I feel assured, is the great remedy for unskilful teaching so prevalent in our Schools, for even visiting each other fails in effect when all are equally untrained.

I have endeavoured, by taking classes and illustrating lessons on all subjects, to enlighten teachers on the true aim of teaching. The majority cordially receive these suggestions, and I hope to see good results from them.

I am about to endeavour to establish, also, a Teachers' County Institute, from which I hope for great things.

Management, in most cases, especially those in which the teacher was untrained, was bad, pupils generally rushing up simultaneously when a class was called, without any attempt at regularity, and all rushing in or out pell-mell when School was called or dismissed; even in some cases I thought I could observe from the awkwardness of the movements, that the regularity of movement was only occasional, while in the case of a few well-trained teachers, the movements were made with the precision of clock-work, being pleasing to the eye, and promotive of good habits.

A great difference was observable in the amount of direct influence of the teachers over the pupils. Some, apparently without effort, were obeyed with alacrity, while others preserved order only by constant and painful watchfulness, others again had apparently given up the idea of strict order being necessary to their own comfort as well as to the advancement of the pupils in their studies.

The condition of the house and premises in the great majority of School-sections is so far below the requirements of the law that it is rather a discouraging task to undertake to arouse the trustees to a sense of their duties and responsibilities in the matter. Though I have in most cases found the house sufficient in size for the accommodation of all the pupils, I have noticed a very general neglect of proper means of ventilation, of little repairs, insignificant in themselves, but when neglected, giving an unsightly appearance to the premises, and

a total absence of all attempts at a *tasteful* arrangement of anything inside or outside the house.

I have insisted on proper means of ventilation being provided in every case, as well as the proper division of the playground, and in very many cases its enlargement. In a few cases, I found no private offices whatever; in several, only one for both sexes, and in a good many, they were out of repair.

There are a few School-houses and lots that are a credit to the ratepayers and an ornament to the Section, and I hope to see the others excited by emulation gradually come up to the same desirable standard.

I fear that the introduction and carrying out of the new programme will be a work of time. The subjects hitherto in many Schools have not been treated with the same relative importance as they have been in the programme. Indeed, I cannot expect to see justice done to it till we have our teachers more generally trained.

I cannot but notice the failure of so many of our Schools to give the children such an education as we have a right to expect from them. From my own observation, I would venture to say that three-fourths of the Schools seldom keep a teacher over one year at a time, one third change teachers *twice* during the year, and I have visited more than one where the *third* teacher had been employed since the beginning of the year. I have reason to hope that the operation of the new standard of qualification for teachers will, in a great measure, do away with such a state of things.

The average salaries of teachers for 1871 were—males, $352; females, $220. The salaries of the males were, in a few instances, as low as $250, and females $144. I cannot hope for much improvement in this matter till all the teachers are classified according to the new standard of qualification.

The large number of children returned as not attending any School—556, and of these, 158 between the ages of 7 and 12 years proves that though our Schools may be open to all, there is still a large class of neglected children difficult to reach. Trustees generally shrink from the task of prosecuting parents who neglect or refuse to send their children to School, and it is to be feared that this compulsory power must remain practically a dead letter if left to the option of trustees, whether to enforce it or not.

In the classification of the pupils, many changes have been made during the last six months, the children in most of the Schools having been badly classified, and teachers generally, even where fully alive to the necessity of re-organization, feeling unable or unwilling to meet the opposition of inconsiderate parents to their children being placed in classes with books suited to their capacity.

The observance of the Regulations as to stated religious instruction has hitherto been left entirely to the discretion of the teacher, and the result is, that in 38 out of 70 Schools there any observance of it at all, and in not a few of these it consists only in opening with reading and prayer. A very general indifference is manifested with regard to it, on account, I think, of the wide diffusion of Sabbath Schools, which are sufficient to reach all that attend the Public Schools, and in which each child is taught in accordance with the views held by its parents.

None of the Schools have yet attempted to make the study of natural sciences pleasant and interesting to the pupils by providing for a museum; indeed, in very few Schools is there any commencement at teaching natural sciences at all. The great bulk of our teachers have never made it their study, the old certificates having been granted without requiring any knowledge of the subject. A very noticeable defect in most Schools is the neglect of object lessons, owing, I think, in a great measure, to habits of mechanical teaching, in which time is devoted to cramming the pupils' memory with a confused mass of facts that might be far more profitably spent in developing the reasoning powers and so preparing the mind to retain imparted knowledge.

The subject of Public School libraries is one on which, in this County at least, the public mind needs to be stirred. The number of libraries is very small, but the number of those who have proved their interest in them during the past year is proportionally less. In connection with this may be noticed the almost complete failure of former local superintendents to deliver annual lectures, in which the providing of libraries might, with good effect, have been advocated. The number of lectures delivered in this County during 1871 was 15, nearly all in one township.

In all cases where the *Journal of Education* has been regularly received and read the good effects manifest themselves in an intelligent appreciation by the trustees of the powers and duties devolving upon them by law, and an attention to matters pertaining to the management and arrangement of School premises, &c., that have been long advocated in the columns of the *Journal*, which is not found elsewhere.

In carrying out the Regulations framed under the authority of the 2nd section of the Act of last year, I have in every instance where I observed that a School-house was not up to the requirements of the law in regard to its size or a School lot in regard to size, fencing or arrangement of out-premises, I notified the trustees of their duty in the matter and either received an assurance on the spot that my directions would be attended to, or, as in the case of small, poor Sections, arranged for *a portion* of the improvements being made at once, and the remainder at a future time.

The result is that eight new School-houses are now either in course of erection, or in contemplation, while in the size of playgrounds, their fencing and general fitness for the purposes they are intended to serve, I feel confident of seeing before the close of the present year, a vast improvement.

In many instances, my directions were anticipated by the trustees, who freely acknowledged the necessity of the improvements, and in all cases with a single exception, have they been received without any question as to their reasonableness.

Indeed many have received gladly a notification that made *necessary* certain improvements, which they previously felt they would be unsupported in carrying out.

I may state that the number of Schools shut from *any cause* since August, 1871, in the County of Lincoln, for over a month at one time, is *nine* (9).

Of these, one in Clinton has been shut from its being uninhabitable in winter; one in Louth, from neglect of the trustees; one in Grantham from its being uninhabitable; one in Niagara from neglect; and three in Caistor; one in Grimsby, and one in Gainsboro' from inability or unwillingness to pay rates of salary common in other parts of the County. All of these, however, with the exception of those uninhabitable, have since been supplied, either by paying higher salaries, or, as in the case of small, poor, Sections, choosing a person, who is thought to be capable of conducting their School, and to whom, on his application to me for a temporary certificate, I gave the necessary authority if I found him at all capable of teaching, so that the School might derive any benefit at all from his management.

At present there is no School in this County closed, to my knowledge, for lack of a teacher.

County of Welland.

James H. Ball, Esq., M.A.—School Accommodations.—I am glad to be able to say, in regard to School accommodations, that we have in this County a considerable number of good, substantial and commodious School houses, in the construction of which the health, comfort and convenience of both teachers and pupils have been consulted; tasteful in appearance, and calculated to inspire respect for the object to which they are devoted and adequately supplied with suitable furniture. These structures are not confined to the villages; we find not a few of them in the rural Sections; nor are they more numerous in the older and wealthier districts than in the newer and less wealthy ones—contrary to what we might expect—the reverse is rather the case.

In contrast to the superior buildings may be placed those of an opposite description, being of low structure, the ceilings varying from 7 ft. to 9 ft., without ventilation, and affording insufficient room and the furniture of a character to correspond with the building. Some of these were erected 40 or 50 years ago, and they are now in a very unsightly and dilapidated condition, and, as places for the education of children, are utterly unsuitable.

The School houses not included in the foregoing constitute a large proportion of the whole number, and they may be said to answer their purpose sufficiently well.

One great defect in regard to School accommodation is, in many instances, the narrow limits of the school yard. Very rarely, indeed, do we find a whole acre; in several we find $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, but more frequently $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$, in some $\frac{1}{8}$ or even the spot only upon which the School-house stands. In the majority of cases the premises are fenced, but it is not uncommon to find them open on the street. Only in a few exceptional cases are shade-trees planted; in

many instances there is no well upon the premises water being carried, in some cases, ½ or ¾ of a mile, and the outbuildings in a very bad condition or altogether wanting.

I have not in any instance withheld any part of the grant, or threatened to do so. The most I have done has been to say, "The accommodations do not meet the requirements. We have no desire to be harsh with any one but the law has been enacted in the interests of education, and it is not meant that it shall be a dead letter."

As to the manner in which the Regulations have been received, I beg to state that I have not met with any trustee or rate payer who has signified his dissatisfaction with them. My own suggestions have in every instance been received in the most friendly way. Trustees themselves have, I think, in the instances in which I have had occasion to confer with them upon the subject, been fully persuaded of the need of better accommodations. I have found, however, that the consideration of *expense* has deterred them from doing what they knew to be needed. I have been told by trustees, on several occasions, to let them know what *must* be done, and then it would be done. To acquaint them with the requirements of the law appears to strengthen their hands, and to give them authority to do what would otherwise be left undone.

The Schools.—It affords me much gratification to be able to report a few of the Schools in this County as examples of what our Public Schools can be made under efficient teachers and trustees. I refer to these with the greater satisfaction, inasmuch as a great many of our Schools are in a condition inferior to what we ought, perhaps, to expect them to be. We have, on the one hand, Schools, in which the prescribed course of study and method of discipline are carried out, and which have attained to a very creditable degree of intellectual proficiency. For example, the pupils of a class of 10 or 12 are able to read with ease and expression in the Fifth Reader, spell correctly, define and give the derivation of the more important words; to analyze and parse correctly even complicated sentences, and to apply readily the rules of syntax; to discover an intimate acquaintance with the geography of the various countries of the globe, as well as being familiar with the higher rules of arithmetic, and in some cases exhibiting a very considerable knowledge of algebra, geometry, and history, &c.

On the other hand, there are examples of Schools in which classes of pupils of about the same ages as the former can scarcely read with ordinary facility; that are unable to spell correctly or define the commonest words, entirely unacquainted with grammar, and with a very meagre acquaintance with geography and arithmetic.

Between these extremes, but nearer the latter one, lie the majority of our Schools, the higher classes being able to read tolerably well, but not to spell correctly or to define, showing a very limited acquaintance with grammar, and by no means a satisfactory one with geography or arithmetic.

But we may, I think, entertain good hopes, that the present state of proficiency will be greatly improved under the Time and Limit Tables and course of study prescribed. A few of the Schools have got rightly to work under them, and they have been found to work well. But in mostly all the Schools, owing to the want of proper organization under the old Act, the work of organization is a somewhat awkward one, and a little time will be requisite before it can be fully accomplished.

In most of the Schools the authorized Text Books are exclusively used. In several, however, Edwards' Summary of English History, Boyd's Canadian History and Sangster's Arithmetic, are still used, but the authorized books on these subjects are being introduced.

The Schools are all provided with black-boards, though there are many that have not a sufficient supply of maps, some of them none at all; the great majority are without tablets and only a few supplied with globes.

Considering the great importance of a sufficient and suitable supply of apparatus, and the very advantageous terms upon which it may be obtained at the Educational Department, we may reasonably hope, I think, that it will not be long until we shall be able to report all the Schools as being supplied with them.

Discipline.—There is not, perhaps, a more difficult task the teacher has to perform than that of maintaining proper discipline; his other duties, laborious as they are, are, perhaps, less difficult of accomplishment than this; and yet without it those labours can be only partially successful.

Owing in a great measure, no doubt, to the prejudicial effect of a constant change of

teachers, and the want of more permanency to the teacher's situation, the highest discipline is rarely to be met with in our Schools. A species of discipline must, of course, be maintained; but when we find, as we do, pupils coming dropping in for an hour, or an hour-and-a-half, after the proper time, the furniture and the buildings within and without shockingly defaced with knives or scribbled with chalk, pencils and ink, and the School property otherwise unnecessarily injured, we conclude that discipline is not so strictly enforced as the interests of the Schools require.

In carrying out school discipline, corporal punishments are, with very few exceptions, the means chiefly resorted to. These are performed publicly, except in one or two Schools, with a rod or a rule. "Standing on the floor," as a milder form, is also largely employed: in a few Schools impositions are given, and detaining after hours practised.

In many of our Schools the pupils do not change places, no marks of recitation or standing are kept, or merit cards given. In some of them "head-marks" are given, and the authorized system of merit-cards is used only in a very few; prizes are given in several, but these occasionally at the teacher's own expense. About half the Schools are opened and closed with prayer or reading the Scriptures, or both; the ten commandments are not generally taught, and no separate religious instruction is given.

As to the method of instruction, the individual method prevails especially in the senior classes; in the junior, the simultaneous is also largely employed. Attainments are tested by oral interrogation in the recitations and examinations, written answers being seldom required, or an abstract from memory. A register is kept in each of the Schools, but many of them are without a visitors' book.

Libraries.—I regret that I am able to report only three Public School libraries, and that I am not sure of these being a prosperous condition, the library regulations not being observed, the books scattered and no fines collected. Owing to the want of proper management I fear we must conclude that the libraries do not fully accomplish the object of their mission.

Educational intelligence is sought for in the *Journal of Education*. In several cases, however, the *Journal of Education* fails to reach the trustees. The fault, in some instances, has been the omission on the part of trustees to ask for the *Section*. As an example of this, the trustees of a School Section applied to me in order to obtain the *Journal of Education*, stating that it had not been received for a considerable length of time, and that they were anxious to obtain it. I applied to the Department on their behalf, and was informed the *Journal* had been sent to every School Section in the Province, and was asked if the trustees had inquired for the *Section*. Upon learning this the trustees made the inquiry suggested, and found numbers of the *Journal of Education* for two years back lying in the Post-office. It appears in some cases, nevertheless, to go astray, and to fail in reaching its destination.

Certificates.—The failure on the part of a large proportion of those who presented themselves for certificates to obtain them, rendered it necessary for me to grant a large number of interim certificates. The result has been an adequate supply of teachers to meet all requirements. But the practice of granting interim certificates should, I think, cease as soon as we shall have obtained a sufficient supply of legally qualified teachers.

As there is a large number of *unlimited* certificates granted under the old Act, and as it is desirable that certificates should be brought to the same standard throughout the Province, the question arises as to the best mode of accomplishing this. My own view upon this matter is in accordance with that of the Board of Examiners for this County, whose opinion is embodied in a resolution which was passed unanimously at our last meeting, and which was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Board no action should be taken by County Boards to cancel existing certificates which have been granted for unlimited periods, until such general regulations have been prepared as will insure the simultaneous action of the County Boards throughout the Province; and further, in case of such action being taken it should only extend so far as to recall second and third-class certificates where such have been granted: all first-class certificates remaining in force according to the terms in which they were granted."

County of Haldimand.

R. Harcourt, Esq., M.A.—I began visiting Schools on the 21st of August; my last visit was on November 21st. Upon an average I spent four hours in each School, and

closed my inspection (in every School save four), by giving an address to the scholars. My address dealt chiefly with three points, viz.: (*a*) the necessity of regular and punctual attendance, (*b*) the importance of a prompt compliance with School rules, and (*c*) the advantage to be gained by reading and studying at home.

Independent of these addresses, which were very often listened to by trustees and others (whom I would request the teacher to send for, when they happened to reside near at hand), I addressed five public audiences on Educational matters. I gave no regular lecture but being invited to speak at those meetings, I attended and took matters relating to education as my subject. I expect to be able to accomplish something, by addressing audiences from time to time. I have regularly contributed to the local papers, and think that, in this way, an interest in School affairs can be sustained. A letter on "High Schools" was the direct means of causing several parents to take immediate steps to avail themselves of these institutions. The High Schools in this County are now in a better position, I think, than they have ever been. The "Board of Trustees" of two of them intend erecting commodious buildings next summer. The prevailing opinion (almost unanimous) amongst thoughtful and influential men in this County, is that the new School Act must work great and good changes in the working of our Public Schools. There will of necessity be a greater interest taken in School matters generally; the status of the Schools will be greatly raised; the teachers will work up to a higher standard of acquirements, and School accommodations will be greatly improved.

The good I have accomplished in carrying out that clause of the new Act, which relates to School accommodations has been especially gratifying. The teachers generally appreciate the fact, that to the new School Act is altogether due the advance in salaries which is almost universal in my district.

Within the space of a year, there will certainly be erected in this County, twelve first class School-rooms; and in several Sections additions are being built to the old rooms, and a second teacher installed in comfortable quarters. The clauses which makes it incumbent on trustees to procure the services of an additional teacher, whenever the average exceeds fifty is, I think, a very wise one. Our examinations this past week were duly conducted. The examiners, in two or three papers, made an allowance in favour of the candidates, owing to the fact that the extreme cold rendered continuous writing very difficult.

The candidates, without exception, pronounced the papers good, furnishing the required test, &c. Nearly all of them did badly on the paper on "Education and School Law;" this difficulty will be removed before the next examination, since it will be understood that a knowledge of these points is essential; an impression to the contrary has, it seems, heretofore been in existence. The authorized text books are used in all the Schools; at my first visit I came across several unauthorized ones; these the teachers promised to set aside, as soon as others could be had in their place.

The new Programme, in several instances, had not been seen or heard of until my visit; so many teachers even live without reading newspapers or periodicals of any kind. Euclid and Algebra are studied in about one seventh of my Schools; Algebra more than Euclid. In neither of them is much done. In the Village Schools a class is occasionally found, which has gone through the 1st B of Geometry and as far as equations.

Dictation has, it seems been scarcely practised at all; in each School I gave sixteen words and three short sentences for the best of the scholars to write on the slate. The words appear in the Third Reader. In a dozen Schools none of the scholars could write with ease, in only a few could 3rd form scholars undertake the task. In only one School were the words and sentences freely written by all the scholars. There is, with few exceptions, a scarcity of apparatus in the Schools. This trouble is easy of remedy, for I find, that I can readily persuade trustees to get the required maps, &c. In some of the Schools, owing to the miserable condition of the room itself, I have told them that they need not get maps and the like, until their new buildings would be completed.

I intend during the coming year to ask for grants from the various Township Councils, which grants I will expend by sending to the Department for prize books, &c. The books should I suppose, be distributed among the various Schools in proportion to the average attendance.

There are no museums, as yet, in connection with any of the Public Schools in this county. No School is possessed of a magic lantern.

The libraries, save in one or two instances, are old, and little resorted to. Where used

there is a good influence manifested by way of conversation, bearing on the books read, in stead of its being centred round topics less worthy of attention. The *Journal* has, since the passing of the new Act, been read not only by teachers and trustees, but also by others. Of a consequence a degree of interest in educational matters, far greater than was ever shown before, is now generally manifested.

Nearly one fourth of the School-houses in my district are upwards of twenty years old, small ill ventilated and wanting repairs. Upon visiting these Schools, I left a note with the teacher in each of them for the trustees, calling their attention to that part of the Act which made it their duty to provide fit accommodations, and requesting them to bring up the question of building anew at their earliest trustee meeting. In *every instance* my note has been well received, and I have every reason to believe that, within four years, not one inferior School building will remain. Of course some few will complain of harsh legislation, but the thinking majority of this County deem that part of the Act which relates to suitable accommodations, as both just and wise.

As to permits, eight candidates who were unsuccessful at the Christmas examination received them; thirteen others have, after special examination received permits; of this latter number seven had been teaching, and six had never taught; three of these six are now assistant teachers.

Every School save two was in working order last half year; and in those two, the cause of there being no teachers was due greatly to the carelessness of trustees. However, every School in the county is *now* at work save one, and it too will soon have a teacher.

The raising of the standard of qualifications (due to which a temporary scarcity of teachers is as a consequence traceable) is here *with one consent* recognized as a much needed and wise step. In my County there are three more teachers now than formerly: these are assistants in Schools with average larger than fifty.

County of Norfolk.

James J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.D.—In making the inspection I have followed out as closely as possible the valuable suggestions contained in the circular which you addressed to the Inspectors last June. As you there anticipated, the work has required no small expenditure of time and energy.

In visiting a School, my primary object was to see it in its every-day dress. I therefore entered quietly, offering as little interruption as possible to the ordinary proceedings, beyond occasionally shortening the recitations. After an hour or two of observation I would hear the classes myself, or most of them, testing the general intelligence and thinking power of the pupils. The want of mental cultivation, or ability to think, is in some Schools astonishing. After inviting in the trustees and others, I would address the School for fifteen or thirty minutes, dwelling strongly on the programme, time-table, proper classification, and other points such as the particular necessities of the Section seemed to demand. I usually had a serious consultation with the teacher, and assisted in many cases to classify.

In every case the trustees have been notified of deficiencies, usually by letter, unless the matter was more advantageously brought before the notice of the teacher

The are 102 School-houses in the County. 17 of these were closed, although I made two visits in several cases. But I have inspected the School accommodation in all (sometimes out of school hours, when the school was closed for the term).

Looking at the Sections as a whole, it is amazing what a variety there is! In adjoining and equally wealthy Sections the extremes of excellence and wretchedness may be often found.

The *sites* are as follow: 26 excellent, 10 fair, 66 wretched (or none at all).

Some houses are set down as it were on the edge of a man's farm, to stay there till he orders removal. Others intrude on the margin of some grave-yard (and the youths sport among the graves of their forefathers at play-time). In some places an old gore of land or rocky ridge of no value is considered good enough for the School site. When I say that 66 of the sites in this County are "wretched," I mean that from want of fencing, or extent, or something else essential to a good site, they are not what they should be, but far from it.

The *Houses* are of every style, the old rectangular meeting house order, with gable to the road, predominating. But most of them are comfortable, 39 are excellent, 37 fair, 26

wretched indeed! Good maps abound, but libraries are almost unknown. I have urged this question of libraries earnestly.

The quality of the instruction given is marked thus: Excellent, 21, fair, 38, wretched, 26, schools closed, 17. Simultaneous recitation is a great evil in many of the Schools. One quick-witted pupil leads, and the others re-echo his words without thinking. The slow moving but solid understanding of many a fine pupil is thus left uninformed and discouraged, or else urged into haste and inaccuracy. Managed properly, with hand signals and all undue *haste* banished, the system works admirably.

I have grouped the Schools as follows on the three points, *sites*, *houses* and *quality of teaching*, using three degrees, excellent, fair and wretched:

	Site.			House.			Instruction.			Closed.	Totals.
	Ex.	Fr.	Wr.	Ex.	Fr.	Wr.	Ex.	Fr.	Wr.		
Townsend	5	4	10	8	10	1	6	8	4	1	19
Windham	3	2	10	3	6	6	3	6	2	4	15
Midd'eton	3	1	8	6	3	3	1	4	5	2	12
Woodhouse	2	0	9	4	5	2	3	4	4	0	11
Charlotteville	4	0	10	6	4	4	4	6	3	1	14
Walsingham	3	2	15	6	6	8	2	7	5	6	20
Houghton	6	1	4	6	3	2	2	3	3	3	11
	26	10	66	39	37	26	21	38	26	17	102

I feel it my duty to report the chief objections made by the people, or many of them to the new Law.

(1.) There is a wide-spread feeling that the Text Books are changed too often. I meet this cry, go where I will—"Why so many changes?" There is no doubt that the buying of books is a serious item to many and they wish all their children to study successively from one set of books, or from as few as possible. I have been astonished at the bitterness of feeling excited by the new Arithmetic in most of the Sections, and have time and again resolved to report the matter to the Department—not in the way of discussion, but as a *fact*—that the body of the people in this County regard the changes in Text Books during the last few years as unnecessary and extremely provoking.*

Whether this opinion of theirs is well founded or not I do not pretend to say. I have defended the Department as much as possible in my rounds, but have heartily wished this element of discord removed.

(2. The other objections are chiefly about the new Programme, and refer to the pupils of the Fifth Class having to learn so many subjects at once (18 or 19.) Some eminent masters have complained to me that they cannot teach a pupil so many things and expect any progress.

The people in many Sections have objected to the new classification *in toto*, but unwisely, and as it is being understood, the objectors decrease in number. I think the people as a whole are beginning to regard the new Programme and Time-table as something likely before long to improve the Schools very much.

In other respects the new Law is, as far as I can judge, highly esteemed. Steps are being taken in many Sections to obtain eligible sites and erect elegant and commodious School-houses; and throughout the County a wonderful impetus has been given by it to the progress of education.

So far as I know, however, the Regulations regarding School accommodation have proved a very strong stimulant to Boards of Trustees. Many sites have been enlarged, others selected, others fenced. Contracts for building new School-houses have been let out. I believe between 20 and 30 new houses will be erected during the coming summer.

Of course this activity may not be entirely attributable to the new Regulations. Many Sections were contemplating improvements, before they were issued, and were waiting until then before commencing operations.

Not a few boards have found the rules published very useful in silencing the objec-

* Note.—The objection referred to is founded on an entire mistake. The Text Books have not been so often changed, as explained in the *Journal of Education*, for the Text Books authorized by the Council of Public Instruction have, with two universal exceptions, been only changed once in twenty-five years; and in one of these cases the change was rather an adaptation of the Text Book in use, than the introduction of a new one.

tions of those who opposed improvements so long as there was no fixed standard of reference.

But in some Sections the new rules have been looked upon as arbitrary in the extreme and as exacting too much from rural districts. In such cases the people have made no attempt at improving the Schools, but have declared themselves willing to lose the Government Grant, or even to establish private Schools. I believe such Sections are comparatively few.

As to how I have carried out the Regulations, I may say that immediately after visiting each Section last year, I was in the habit of writing to the trustees pointing out the more striking deficiencies of their School, and then inviting their attention to the Regulations on page 94 of the *Journal of Education* for June, 1871.

I used no threats in my letters, or peremptory expressions of authority; but simply stated the needs of the Schools, and referred the boards to the Regulations. Although I was under the impression that the Department intended that the grant should be withheld from all Schools not complying with the requirements within a reasonable time, I never used this as a menace in any instance. Most of the trustees drew this inference themselves, however, I have no doubt.

As to how the rules have been received, I can say but little. Every variety of opinion obtains: some applaud, some condemn. I think the majority would prefer that the Inspector should have a discretionary power in determining the adequacy, or inadequacy of School accommodation in any given Section, as circumstances vary greatly, and all Schools cannot come up to one standard. If the new Regulations were carried out *strictly*, probably not five Schools in the County would pass muster *in every* respect. Yet there are many excellent Schools. Hence it is that many consider the rules too stringent, as having too much law and too little equity about them.

As to permits, I granted 9 last year, and 5 this year. Last summer there was some difficulty in securing teachers, but there is none now. Not over two or three Schools were closed here for any length of time for want of a teacher, and they could have had females. There is still a demand for experienced male teachers. Salaries have all gone up 10 to 15 per cent.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

William Carlyle Esq.—Wherever I found buildings comparatively new and susceptible of repair if it was needed, even if their capacity was a trifle less than that called for in the Regulations, I made no application to the trustees to build others, but postponed such requests to a future period when the condition of the houses, or the educational necessities of these localities may require a change.

1. In those sections where the surroundingsof the School-house are naturally defective, I called the attention of the trustees to the Regulations. Where new buildings were needed, I notified the trustees that such was the case, asking them to determine previous to the erection of their houses, whether any alterations were needed in the boundaries of Sections.

2. In no case have I found trustees complaining that the requirements of the Regulations are excessive. But on the other hand, decided expressions of approval have been made, and a willing readiness manifested to comply with them. Trustees that did not wish to assume the responsibility of erecting new houses, are furnished with authority to lean upon. Such are heard to say, "We are waiting for the decision of the Inspector. If he says *build* we shall do so at once."

3. Already several new buildings are contracted for, all without exception to be of brick, costing from $1200 to $2500, each. Others are not so far advanced, but plans and specifications for them are under consideration. In some localities where a change of boundary lines is needed, and likely to be accomplished, I have assented to a delay in the furnishing of new buildings.

4. During 1871, special Certificates were granted to 12 teachers who failed at the examination and to 3 who were examined by the Inspector, making 15 special Certificates in 1871.

During 1872, 3 teachers who had failed and 7 examined by the Inspector, 10 in all, received them.

5. No Schools have been closed in this County in consequence of Candidates failing to pass the examinations. The supply of teachers has been equal to the demand All the Schools are now supplied, or might be, as there are legally qualified teachers in the County unemployed.

So long as trustees are not somewhat permanently located, no great amount of interest will be manifested in establishing libraries and museums, and securing apparatus for scientific amusements Occasionally an intelligent and energetic teacher secures the co-operation of his trustees, books and apparatus are supplied, and for a time real work is performed. But he resigns and another takes his place, knowing little about the value of such things and caring less. They are either shut up to be exhibited on rare occasions as curiosities, or exposed to the ravages of the scholars, and soon come to answer a purpose very different from that for which they were designed, that of furnishing ratepayers with cause of complaint against the trustees for extravagant and useless expenditure.

The new Regulations are calculated to effect great improvements in the Schools, if politicians do not by senseless interference obstruct the introduction of them.

The present system of inspection will supply a great want, if Inspectors are invested with authority to enforce, if need be, their direction. Otherwise they will be a comparatively useless set of officials. What heed will be given to the disapproval of the Inspector, if compliance with his advice is to involve an expenditure of money, or what effect will his visits have upon inefficient and careless teachers. Already these regulations have put School authorities in motion, and intelligent people who have interested themselves in Public Schools, look on convinced that a remedy for many glaring evils has been adopted Eligible sites are being selected; commodious and convenient houses are to be erected, and efficient teachers employed. So far as I have been enabled to address public meetings, a desire amounting to enthusiasm for School improvement has manifested itself.

Without wishing to reflect on the actions of School officials in the past, I am compelled to refer to the looseness that has characterized the management of School business. Trustees have neglected to inform themselves as to their duties and responsibilities, engaging unqualified teachers, neglecting their Schools, and making inaccurate returns. The half yearly and annual returns were presented frequently by trustees and teachers of experience, unfilled, undated, unsigned, and unsealed. Fully one-half of the half-yearly returns had to be sent back for correction, and at least twenty per cent. of the annual. Several weeks of valuable time that should have been spent in School inspection, while there was sleighing, has been taken up with these returns. However, I look forward to an improved state of things, and cordially bear testimony to the desire now manifested by trustees, to get all needed information to enable them to discharge their duties.

County of Waterloo.

Thomas Pearce, Esq.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your card of the 9th inst., in which you enquire as to the working of the Regulations in regard to the improvement of School accommodation, as required by the 2nd section of the Act of last year. I have to state that during my first round of visits, in accordance with your instructions, I spent a day in each School. In every case on my arrival at the School, I despatched messengers to the trustees to inform them of my visit, and expressing a desire to see them at the School for the purpose of conferring with them on School matters. With scarcely an exception they honoured me with their presence almost immediately, arriving generally about 10 o'clock, a. m. From that time until noon I spent exclusively with the trustees, explaining the Regulations, making suggestions, (I made few demands) and arranging how and when to carry them out And here I may mention, that before I had visited many Sections the wisdom of the suggestion to spend a day in each School had become quite evident to me, for in very many instances the trustees carried away by rumours, misrepresentations, prejudices, and ignorance of the School Law and Regulations, entered the School-room in anything but an amiable mood, and seemingly determined to resist every recommendation I might make, but I am happy to state that in every instance but one or two they went away from the School, at least apparently convinced that the demands made in the Regulations were both right and reasonable. But besides explaining the law and endeavouring to dispel prejudices, this interview also afforded me an opportunity of coming to an understanding with the trustees, in regard to when the work was to be done

In order to explain my plan of doing this, I will quote from memoranda lying before me, one runs as follows:—"The trustees agree to build a new School-house during 1872, enlarge the School-ground and fence it in during 1873, sink well during 1874, lay out grounds and plant shade trees during 1875." Another is worded thus:—The trustees agree to enlarge School-ground and raise $300 or $400 for building purposes during 1872, erect School-house during 1873, fence in grounds and sink well during 1874, lay out School-ground and plant shade trees during 1875." In a very large number of Sections where the trustees do not require to build, the arrangement between us was something like the following:—Trustees agree to enlarge and fence in School-ground during 1872, sink well during 1873, and plant shade trees during 1874." By such arrangements it is plain that in the course of three or four years the School premises of the County would have been in excellent trim, and that without the people feeling it very much. Now, however, as much is being said in regard to probable changes in the School Law next Session of Parliament, the people apparently wish to pass over this year without doing much. I think this is greatly to be regretted, as it will certainly retard the good work begun.

In twenty-five (25) Sections, I requested the trustees to enlarge the School-ground.

In nine (9) Sections, I suggested the erection of new School-houses.

In six (6) I requested them to divide the School-room, so as to be suitable for two teachers.

In thirty-one (31) I requested them to fence in the School-ground.

In regard to assistants, I strongly urged their employment in Schools where I found a daily average attendance of over 50, but where I found an average of 65 or over, I demanded their employment as soon as suitable accommodation could be provided. Fortunately in every such case there was space enough within the walls of the present School, and by running a partition through the room, everything was ready. I suggested new buildings only where the propriety of erecting a new School-house had been discussed at their annual meetings for years, but again and again put off for a more convenient season. In all of the nine cases the present buildings are in a most wretched condition.

As to how have the Regulations been received, I have much pleasure in stating that only in two instances has an obstinate opposition been continued after my visit. In one of these cases, the trustees were called upon to divide the School-room and employ an assistant. The previous half-yearly average of this School had been 98, and on the occasion of my visit, I found above 100 pupils in the sole charge of one person. The teacher told me that there were several of the junior classes that he never heard recite. He could not reach them. Many days they had no lesson at all, and when they had one it was given them by some of the other pupils. This School was fearfully demoralized. Although the trustees at first resisted, their better judgment at last prevailed. They divided the School-room in the latter part of January, and employed an assistant; and the School is now gradually emerging from a state of chaos into a very satisfactory condition.

In the other case in which I met with opposition, the trustees were called upon to erect or rent a more suitable building for the junior divisions of the School. It is a Village School of four departments. The School-house proper is occupied by three divisions, while the fourth is in a hovel in such a wretched condition, that I am satisfied no thoughtful farmer would think of wintering his cattle in it. Its external appearance is as uninviting as its internal arrangements are uncomfortable. No enclosure of land or private convenience of any kind for the pupils, in connection with the building which stands close to the sidewalk, and has a very black, weather beaten, deserted look. There is a window on each side of the door, many of the panes are broken out, and in their places are stuffed children's hats and other articles of clothing. The rickety old door, the lower part of which stands fully an inch and-a-half from the worn door step, is opened and we pass in, and then what a spectacle presents itself. We find a small room with walls exceedingly black and dirty looking, ceiling eight feet high, the teacher has no desk, but is provided with a bench on one end of which she sits, her hat and cloak occupies the other end. The pupils one-third too many for the size of the room, nearly all with cloaks and mufflers about them are huddled together as closely as it is possible to put them on benches without backs. When the children are using their slates, they hold them in their arms as best they can, when not in use they are placed on the bench to add discomfort to the child's seat. There are no books or nails for clothes, no maps, no blackboard, no apparatus of any kind in the room. The trustees evidently feeling a little ashamed of themselves,

were of opinion that something ought to be done, but had not the moral courage to undertake it without first calling a special meeting of the ratepayers to consider the matter. At this meeting a resolution condemning the Chief Superintendent, the "arbitrary" Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, and the officiousness of the County Inspector was carried unanimously. With a feeling of relief, since they had succeeded in throwing the responsibility on other shoulders, the trustees a few days afterwards took steps towards having a suitable building erected during the approaching summer. This feeling of relief was manifested by the trustees in several Sections. They were themselves convinced that it was high time to do something in the way of improvements, but had not the moral courage to face the little opposition that a few in the Section offered. In one case the trustees took a great deal of trouble to point out every hole and crack in the building, and made no secret of the disappointment they felt at my "NOT condemning the old thing." In two cases the erection of a new School-house had been decided upon a day or two before my arrival. There will be about twelve or fourteen new School-houses erected in this County during the approaching season.

In regard to the "effect of the working of the Regulations," very little feeling of opposition has been shown in this County, especially by the more intelligent of the people. Apprehensions in regard to the scarcity of teachers caused at one time more uneasiness among our people than anything else, but after the December examination, when it became known that the Board of Examiners was determined to make the supply equal to the demand, that feeling entirely subsided. I am decidedly of opinion that in this County at least, the Regulations will meet with few opponents, if they are carried out with moderation and judgment.

There have been no Schools closed in this County from want of teachers since I took office last July.

I granted six "special permits" in 1871, and eight during the present year. I invariably subject the candidates to a written examination of five hours' length.

County of Wellington. (No. 1.)

Rev. James Kilgour.—Most of the teachers have a time-table of their own, which they observe carefully. The time-table which will answer in rural-sections in summer will not suit the purpose in said Schools in winter, because a very great change in the age and class of the scholars attending school during the different seasons of the year takes place. I may here state, during my last circuit of visiting the Schools, I lectured two or three times a week in the evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock, after due notice had been given to the people. The subject of the lecture was the changes and the requirements of the School Law. There was generally a large and attentive audience. It was gratifying to observe that the people very generally approved of the changes in the School Law. The only exception, in a positive manner, was the necessity of providing a second teacher where the average was only slightly over fifty. I believe if the Inspector is obliged to enforce this part of the law rigidly, it will cause a great deal of trouble and discontent in many a Section. I would humbly beg through you that the Council of Public Instruction would be a little lenient on this point, and so instruct Inspectors. In all the Schools visited by me I pointed out to the scholars and teacher the important changes in the School Law, in reference to the new Programme of studies, the authorized text books, and the clause requiring those between the ages of 7 and 12 years to attend school at least four months in the year.

I have great pleasure in stating that the changes introduced into the School Law have operated powerfully among teachers, as an impetus to greater diligence in the discharge of their duties and in self-improvement. I am fully persuaded that the teachers have studied more these last six months than they did previous to that for two or three years.

I find that the teachers are generally satisfied with the Superannuated Teacher's Fund. The article in the Nov. No. of the *Journal* has had a powerful effect in convincing many of the soundness and benevolence of such a provision for the aged and used-up teacher. There "is" a class of gents in the teaching profession who only intend to continue for a year or two, or who intend making teaching a stepping-stone to some other business, who murmur and complain in reference to the Fund.

In every instance where the school accommodation was inadequate, according to the School Law of last year, and the Regulations given to govern the conduct of Inspectors, I notified the trustees of the fact. In almost every instance the trustees and the people in

the respective Sections received the intelligence in good part, and acquiesced with the requirement as being right and beneficial to the School population. In one part of the County under my charge there will be eight School-houses erected this year. Not in one instance have I heard of the least grumbling about building. There has been some sharp contention among the people in regard to sites for building. There are two Sections where larger and better School-houses are required. The trustees and the people are convinced of the reasonableness of building, but to have built the present season would have put the Sections to great inconvenience and expense. I have been appealed to by those in the following language:—"Did I think that if School-houses were not erected the present year, would the Public School grants be witheld from them?" To which I would reply, I did not think the Chief Superintendent would sanction the withholding of said grants, upon an honest and full statement of their circumstances being made to him. Such is my candid belief, arising from the knowledge that I have of your Christian character and indulgent disposition.

I granted seven permits, with the concurrence of the Board of Examiners, to teachers, for the year 1871, and for '72 four permits were granted.

I have pleasure in stating that not a single School in my Division of the County was shut up for the want of a teacher during the years '71 and '72.

County of Wellington. (No. 2.)

A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esq.—You will find a large number of Schools reported as having had no public examinations this year. This, I believe to have been owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever, to an unprecedented extent, during last winter and this spring. Still, I cannot help thinking, there is far too much disposition among teachers not to have an examination unless they can *get up* a good one, and that they are too easily deterred and discouraged by the few that attend, when they are held at the stated and appointed times—at least, in not a few cases.

The remarks I have had to make on the proficiency or otherwise of the scholars, I fear you will find in general not very creditable. Various reasons, no doubt, have combined to cause this, some, at least, of which, I trust, will be met by the adoption of the new course of study, and its general introduction.

In contemplation of recent Regulations, and the probable necessity of giving notice in various quarters of defective accommodation, and provision for essential requisites that might be found wanting, I enlisted the good offices of the teachers in obtaining for me, more accurately than I concluded it was always given, the numbers in their Sections for whom the law required accommodation to be provided, and on the data thus supplied, I notified the trustees of a number of Sections, by means of postal cards. Where the teachers have failed to respond to my request, I have been obliged to leave several particulars out of view, which, in the majority of cases I have taken into account. I have been quite surprised to find, by the little enquiry I had it in my power to make, quite a number of Schools where there is actually no more ground than what the house stands on, and, consequently, no opportunity of having needful out-houses, to say nothing of play-ground. I trust the new Regulations will do much to remedy this state of matters.

Although there are other regulations where the requisites are wanting besides those of which I have given notice to trustees, I did not think it wise to do more at first than call their immediate attention to these four—accommodation in the School-house, necessary out-buildings, well, and assistant teachers where the attendance excended 50. In another communication I have mentioned the difficulty in the Township of Minto, respecting both new School-houses and assistant teachers, and which makes it necessary, as I learn, to have a general revision of School Sections, which are altogether too large, and which, I have reason to believe, will be made during 1872, and I have received your sanction to keeping the Regulations in abeyance where a pledge is given in writing that they will be attended to within a definite period, but not extending such sanction to want of out-buildings, which are less expensive, and quite as essential, as I believe, and wanting altogether to a very large extent. The plea is not uncommonly urged, that a never-failing spring of water, in the near neighbourhood of a School-house, or a friendly neighbour's well, perhaps just across the road, ought to be a sufficient guarantee that the School will not suffer from not having a well of its own, but I have not felt at liberty to regard it as such, since in the great majority of cases there

is no such remedy, and in a dry season, such as the last, most people have little enough to supply their own wants, and at such times the withholding of the privilege might be serious. I have not felt that where the attendance was slightly over 50, it would be expected that the services of an assistant teacher should be insisted on, and possibly the Regulation, while applicable to country Schools is subject to modification in certain departments of a Village School, where primary divisions, whose pupils have a limited range of study, might, perhaps, become decidedly larger in point of numbers than those where there is greater diversity in age and attainments.

I thought it might be of some benefit, in the different School Sections, to ascertain what rate of tax on property is required for support of the School, and with this view combined a question to that effect with those respecting age, in the information I sought through the medium of the school teachers to which I have alluded, and in the case of the majority of Schools in the Division, both particulars have been furnished; but it is possible that the unequal valuation of land in adjacent Sections (front and back lines) may render the rate not a fair criterion, after all, of the cost to each.

List of Schools notified of deficiency in terms of new Regulations, 15th Nov., 1871.

Room, Air. { *Amar*, 1, 2, 4, 6. *Arthur*, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11. R. C. S., 1, 3, 6, 11. *W. Garaf.*, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9. *Luther*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *Maryb.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 13, 15, 20. *Minto*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, Un. & Teviot. *Peel*, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16. R. C. S., 8, 9, 12. (Scanty in 5, *Amar.* 5, 9, 12, *Arth.* 8, 11, *Maryb.* 6, 9, *Peel*

Privies..... { *Arthur*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12. R. C. S., 1, 3, 6, 11. *W. Garaf.*, 2, 4, 8. *Luther*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Maryb.*, 8, 11. *Minto*, 4, 9, 10. *W. Peel*, 8, Mactn., R. C. S., 9, 12. (In Disrepair, 3 *Arth.* 7 *W. Garaf.* 1 *Maryb.* 4, 15 *Peel.*, (Partly in, 2, *Amar.* 2, 10, *Arth.* 2, 3, 6, *Minto.* Teviot. *Peel*, 6, 16. R. C. S. 8.)

Well..... { *Amar*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. *Arth.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12. R. C. S., 1, 3, 6, 11. *W. Garaf.*, 8, 9. *Luther*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Maryb.* 5, 6, 10, 13 14, 20. *Minto*, 1, 4, 6, 9. Teviot *Peel*, 7, 8, 9, 15, Mactn., R. C. S., 9, 12.

Ass. Teach. { *Amar*, 6. *Arth.*, 1. *W. Garaf.*, 7. *Maryb.*, 3, 9, 15, 17. *Minto* 1, 2, 3, 4, 10. *Clifford Peel*, 6.

From the teachers of 70 Schools, returns were received of School population between 5 and 21, and of rate on the dollar levied by the Trustees for support of the Schools—the particulars of which are as follows:—

Mills levied on	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$	$5\frac{9}{10}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Schools reporting...	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	5	2	3	1	1		9	1	2	1	4	1	2

Mills levied on	8	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	13	14	
Schools reporting...	4	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	—70 Schools.

I am of opinion that the desire largely exists to add to the accommodation where inconvenience is seen, but that circumstances may reasonably enough be conceded as preventing *present* ability to provide it, while at the same time the accommodation required by the Regulations may, in very many cases, be accounted by individuals to be unnecessary to the extent laid down.

Regarding Special Permits, I have to mention that I granted 20 after the July Examination, to teachers who held schools then, allowing them to complete their engagements. Of these, 7 did not come forward in December, 7 did, and obtained certificates, and 6 were again unsuccessful. After the December Examination I granted 11 special permits to applicants who did not succeed then, and I am happy to say that all the Schools in my Division, whether Mixed or R. C. Separate, are now provided with teachers.

COUNTY OF GREY, NORTH.

Thomas Gordon, Esq.—1. The effect of the working of the Regulations in regard to the improvement of School accommodation, as required by the 2nd Section of the Act of last year, has been eminently satisfactory. Trustees are constantly telling me that they feel much relieved, inasmuch as they are now enabled to plead that the Law obliges them to mak

improvements which they had long felt to be necessary, but which they were unwilling to undertake because of opposition to any expenditure on the part of certain of the ratepayers, an opposition which trustees in almost every School Section have to encounter. In fact, in not a few cases, trustees and others concerned have told me that they hoped I would condemn their School-house, as they themselves felt it was insufficient, but had been unwilling to incur the responsibility attaching to a movement for the supplying of necessary accommodation.

2. In carrying out the regulations I have been exceedingly careful not to exercise any undue urgency, nor have I, thus far, insisted upon anything being done beyond rendering the School-house habitable. In two or three instances I found the School-houses to be mere hovels, in which the children had to crowd round the stove in order to obtain even a moderate degree of warmth, as the winds had free ingress above, below and around, the effect of which was rendered unpleasantly apparent to me by personal experience. In one instance in particular I felt constrained to tell the trustees that they would not stable their horses in what they were pleased to style their School-house.

Almost invariably I had reason to find fault with the internal fittings of the School-houses, and the plan I adopted with a view of getting this evil remedied as quickly as possible, was to inform the trustees that if they would get their School-houses comfortably seated I would not press them to provide new buildings for a year or two. I represented to them that the providing of proper desk accommodation would not only increase the capacity of the existing School-houses, but that, as soon as new ones are built, the furniture will simply have to be removed from the old edifice to the new one. This proposition has met with pretty general favour, and is being acted upon to a considerable extent.

3. Ordinarily trustees meet me in the best spirit relative to such suggestions as I make for the improvement of their School accommodation, and I may say that the universal feeling is that the Regulations are beneficial, and were much needed. Some few exceptions to the rule may be found, but not to a greater extent than might have been anticipated. The dissatisfied people are really those having no personal interest in Schools, and they are much fewer in number than many persons suppose. I fancy the belief that they are any considerable portion of the community arises from the fact that the grumblers always succeed in making themselves heard, however small their numbers may be, while those who are content quietly avail themselves of the advantages at their disposal. Certain it is that among the great bulk of the people with whom I have been brought into communication, the new Regulations are looked upon with favour.

4. During 1871 I granted special permits to six teachers, four of whom were engaged in Schools at the time of the July examination, at which they failed. During the present year I have granted nine permits, three of which were to teachers removing from the County of Simcoe to this County, two of whom held first-class certificates in Simcoe. Of the other six, one was to a person who failed by a few marks only at the examination in July last.

There was no School closed in the North Riding of the County of Grey for want of teacher, except the school in Roman Catholic Separate School Section.

During the present year this school has been shut up thus far.

I know of only one other which has not been opened for want of a teacher, namely, that of School Section number Sixteen in the Township of Collingwood. This is a new School Section (the School-house was built in 1870), and is somewhat out of the way, and difficult to reach. The trustees applied to me to send them a female teacher, and in compliance with their request, I sent one to them last week. I have not heard from them since, but I fancy there will be no difficulty between them and the young lady in question, as she was taught in the High School here, and is a fair English scholar; so I look on this School as supplied.

County of Grey, South.

William Ferguson, Esq.—1. Trustees' Financial Reports are frequently so incorrectly filled up, and so superficially audited, as to intimate the propriety of having all school accounts submitted to Township Auditors before the final presentation to the annual meetings. Cases occur where the accounts not only show *an excess of payments over the receipts*, but also a *considerable balance on hand* at the same time!

1. In some cases the annual reports had to be sent back to the trustees for correction

the second and even the third time, involving occasionally the loss of the Report altogether, as well as serious inconvenience to the Inspector by the delay.

2. On the revised Programme there exists among the teachers some difference of opinion, many of them being strongly prejudiced against it in some of the details. A few, however, have given it an honest trial, and, as might be expected, speak of it in high terms of commendation.

3. School Apparatus, &c., in general, both in village and more rural Sections, is rather deficient in the supply. The fine sets obtained for the earlier Schools are now worn out. Several Sections are however remedying this deficiency. The Trustees of the Section in which I reside have just ordered $80 worth from the Department.

4. The Public Libraries established many years ago are now about worn out, but they did *more than* "*pay*" through all these years; with the many excellent Sunday-School libraries, they have created a taste for reading, and awakened intelligence in quite a perceptible degree.

It is rather a singular coincidence, if of no further significance, that the most accurately filled returns were, as a general rule, received from localities where these libraries had been established.

5. The Regulations in regard to religious instruction, as far as I am aware have not in any case been taken advantage of by any minister; yet Sunday-Schools are doing a good work in this respect.

1. In presenting the requirements of the Regulation for improved School accommodation, I have endeavoured to avoid a mere captious interference, in the first place acquainting myself with the actual circumstances of the Section, and generally preceding the notice by a courteous request for the required improvement, or else by a verbal or written kindly remonstrance with the trustees, explaining its necessity, the propriety of the regulation, and the consequence of persistent default.

In one or two cases, however, the state of the buildings was confessedly and palpably too dilapidated to permit delay, and after verbal communication with the trustees, the required notice was sent.

In a number of cases, however, the trustees have *anticipated* notice from me, and with a laudable zeal have voluntarily called meetings, selected sites, and have taken the necessary steps to secure good and comfortable School-houses.

A few cases of dissatisfaction have occurred, not so much at the law itself, as at what seemed to them *excessive* outlay. This is not so acutely felt, when the period in which the expense has to be raised extends through a number of years.

2. The number of special permits granted, did not exceed (I think) six in 1871, nor two in 1872.

3. I am not aware that any School was closed up for want of teachers, for a longer period than until the required authority was received from the Chief Superintendent.

In the cases of Separate Schools, however, there appears at present some difficulty in obtaining teachers, but that difficulty was equally great prior to the new law—and is owing partly to the low salaries they allow, if not to the secret disfavour with which they appear to be viewed by many of their supporters.

I should have mentioned that the new School-houses about to be erected, will vary in cost from $650 to $2,550; and also that in some cases I have deferred notice in consequence of the uncertainty existing in reference to the extent and boundaries of many of the School Sections.

County of Perth.

William Alexander, Esq.—The working of the Regulations in regard to School accommodations has been eminently satisfactory in this County. These Regulations, I believe, have enabled the Inspectors to do more for the comfort of children and real benefit of the Schools under their charge, than all the rest of the Regulations together.

Strike out these Regulations, and Inspectors will be deprived of their greater power for bettering the condition of the Schools of Ontario, and their office would present much of the inefficiency of former days.

When visiting the Schools under my charge, I have always endeavoured to have the trustees present. I then fully explained these Regulations to them, and pointed out whatever

deficiencies may exist in their School accommodations, and in every instance, the reasonableness of these Regulations has at once been admitted, and never have they been regarded as tyrannical or oppressive, nor has any opposition been offered to carrying them out. In enforcing these Regulations, I am happy to be able to say, that I have had the hearty co-operation of every member of the County Council, and of the trustees of every section in the County, as well as of every intelligent ratepayer who has children to be educated.

In order to give you an idea of what has already been done in this respect, and what I am able to assure you, will be done during the year 1872, I will notice every Regulation separately:

1st. On the 1st of July, 1871, there were in this County about twenty School-sites of half an acre in extent or more. There are now enclosed or will be during the ensuing summer about ninety School-sites, varying in extent from half an acre to an acre and a quarter.

2nd. Fifteen School-houses have been condemned by me, and new ones will take the place of nearly all of these during the ensuing summer. Two have already been replaced by commodious frame ones, and contracts are let for most of the others—one of these will be superior to any School-house in any rural Section in the County. Preparations for building new School-houses are going on in nearly every Township. Commodious lobbies will be erected to several School-houses, and some three or four will be divided so as to afford accommodation for two teachers.

3rd. In one Township I did not find a single site enclosed—in another only two—more or less deficiency in this particular was found in every Township. I fully expect that during next summer every site will be suitably enclosed.

4th Included in 1st.

5th. I found this Regulation pretty generally carried out, and where it was not I invariably required a well to be dug in 1872.

6th I have found very much to complain of under this head, and have insisted upon this Regulation being enforced to its fullest extent—have always pointed out to teachers their duty in this connection.

7th. All the new School-houses will be furnished with the most approved kinds of desks and seats—several others have been re-seated within the last few months. Many new blackboards have been provided. Very considerable additions are continually being made to our supply of maps. Tablet lessons are being introduced into every School.

Permits.—In 1871, *thirteen* temporary certificates were granted by me—two of which were granted to assistant teachers; in 1872, *twelve* temporary certificates have been granted—two of which were granted to assistant teachers.

Schools closed.—During the latter half of 1871, only one School in this County was closed, viz.:—The Roman Catholic Separate School in Mornington. The trustees of this Section, I understand, have never kept their School open more than six months in each year. For some years past they have had the same teacher employed for the half year, at a salary of about $12 per month. This teacher obtained a third class certificate from the old County Board—some times for six months and some times for a year. Last July he came up for examination and remained half a day and then left—he afterwards applied for a temporary certificate, but I found him so utterly unfit to take charge of any School that I refused to give it to him. I believe the trustees never made any further effort to get a teacher—their School was kept open *five* months in 1871. I visited each of the trustees of this School, and represented to them the folly of keeping a School on this principle, and I found that they were willing to allow the Separate School to die out, and to be joined to the Public School. I thought I would leave it to itself for a time and it would work its own cure. One School in Blanshard is now vacant, but not for want of a teacher. I expect it will be opened after Easter *vacation*.

County of Huron, South.

John R. Miller, Esq.—I have examined carefully every School with two exceptions. I examined the work of the teachers during the early part of my visit, and then each class in the School individually. In almost every case trustees and parents were present. I gave no notice of my approach, but immediately upon my arrival sent for trustees and at intermission gave a general invitation to parents. This step has been highly appreciated, and I am confident will result beneficially. In many cases a large number attended

and showed by their great attention the interest taken in the work. In every case I introduced the prescribed *Limit Table*, and although some of the parents grumbled, the large majority hailed the change with delight. In order to assist the teachers, I have taken upon myself the work of examination for promotion. This is an arduous task and perhaps a little beyond what the law contemplates, still I am assured of such good results, that I propose making the attempt.

After my examination I explained the various provisions of the law, and particularly the reasons for adopting and the benefits to be derived from faithfully carrying out the new *Limit Table*.

Many were very bitterly opposed to the new Regulations, and spoke of tyranny, &c., &c.; but after having finished my work in the School, in almost every case those who were most bitter candidly acknowledged that things were not so bad after all, and that they firmly believed the system being introduced was just what the country required. The longer I work under the provisions of the new Regulations and Limit Table the more am I convinced that the system laid down is eminently calculated to make practical men and women.

County of Huron, North.

Archibald Dewar, Esq.—A few of the Schools visited by me, I found in a very healthy state, the character of the work done and the proficiency of the pupils alike deserving hearty approval, In some more, there is a great share of very fair work going on, but with some adhering defects. The latter I shall class as fair Schools, on an average. I fear, however, that, on referring to my Report Book, you will not form a very flattering opinion of many of the Schools under my inspection. I have been very much disappointed to find the quality of the work done, in many instances, not of such a nature as can, in any way, be considered favourable to a healthy development of young minds. I cannot characterize a very considerable portion of the teaching that I have seen, otherwise than a memorizing on the part of the pupils and a pouring in on the part of the teachers; the teachers, at the same time, working hard enough, so far as amount of work is concerned, and perhaps labouring conscienciously too, although not very profitably to their pupils. This deficiency is in a great measure attributable to the hitherto easy mode of making teachers of school boys and school-girls who never, perhaps, once thought of inquiring into the nature of the work in which they were about to engage: that they did not, is very evident from the number of candidates at the late examination who could not distinguish between Education and Instruction, or between Intellectual teaching and Mechanical teaching.

With regard to the subjects hitherto taught in our Schools none, I think, have been more indifferently taught than reading and English composition: the latter, indeed, has been too often ignored altogether. In a few Schools, however, the reading is good, and in fewer still it is very good.

There is a difficulty sometimes, in getting parents to procure any books beyond the readers and perhaps an arithmetic, and in getting trustees to furnish suitable apparatus for the School. A little more enthusiasm on the part of the teacher would probably remove the former difficulty at least, which happily does not prevail to any great extent.

I regret to state that I found few libraries in connection with the Schools, and of that few, only one that seemed to me to be much used and that through the influence of the teacher. That library is in fine order and consists of an excellent collection of books to which fresh additions have been made from time to time. The reason why the remaining few libraries have fallen into disuse lies in the fact that the books have been read and nothing added.

The majority of the Schools are opened and closed according to the Regulations, and the Ten Commandments are taught weekly in less than half, but in future this will I think be better attended to. The provision for giving religious instruction in our Schools is neglected except perhaps in one instance where the School is wholly Catholic and convenient to the Priest's house. There is a scarcity of suitable apparatus in all our Schools and in many cases the supply of maps is very meagre notwithstanding the easy terms upon which these may be obtained at the Department, and here I would take the liberty to suggest an improvement in the quality of the instruments made in Toronto.

The Tellurian, a very useful instrument, is too often found to work very imperfectly.

There is more difficulty in getting teachers to give object lessons and to use tablets than almost anything else, I suppose arising from the fact that many of them have seen neither the one nor the other in School themselves. I regret to find many who have never read a single page on either Education or Teaching.

Two Schools have done a little towards forming a School Museum, chiefly in Entomology but in no case, except one, is there a Magic Lantern, although both would afford a great amount of what is amusing and instructive.

It is a great pity that so much apathy should exist among people, as there is, with regard to furnishing children with a liberal supply of good reading matter. The School libraries are altogether too few in number and of that few, most are in a poor condition and of course do not produce the results desired. A small library without regular additions falls too readily into disuse with the older pupils and when they come to read, the others, who may not have read these books, will be very likely to follow suit. There are however, one or two libraries well taken care of, and read too, much to the good of the pupils.

I am pleased to be able to state that the new Regulations are likely to be productive of good throughout our Schools. They are certainly bringing about a little more system in management and in classifying pupils than they have been hitherto accustomed to in rural Schools especially.

The character of the teaching will, I am confident improve too. Teachers form themselves into local associations for mutual improvement and should they continue this, of which I have little doubt, the results will of course be productive of much good especially to young teachers who form a large proportion of the staff here.

With regard to the second Section of the School Law of last year, there are two classes of School-houses affected by it, viz., those that meet the requirements of the law so far as to allow nine square feet and 100 cubic feet for the number of pupils who have hitherto attended, and yet would not allow 95 square feet and 100 cubic feet for all between five and twenty-one in the Section ; and, secondly, those that are too small. Now, with respect to the first class, I found a decidedly hostile feeling against immediate enlargement, and a very prevalent opinion that the Section was an arbitrary one : also, that arbitrary powers were conferred upon the Inspector. On account of this, and owing to instructions from the Department not to be rash, I judged it to be better to avoid increasing a feeling of opposition in the meantime, and, instead, to deal with the second class. The result is, that altogether eleven School-houses meeting the requirements of the law are to be built during the first summer. Some others would like a postponement for a year. Three new School-houses were built last summer.

I may state that, in regard to new School-houses, I have endeavoured to manage in such a way as to make their erection a voluntary matter after all. Additions to School grounds have been made in several places, but, except where new School-houses are to be built, I cannot tell in how many instances, until I complete my second visit. In the matter of privies alone have I notified trustees that I would withhold money, except in one instance in regard to a fence to prevent the School well being destroyed by geese. I may state that trustees demur a little as to the size I want them to build, but, on the whole, there is little opposition ; but I am of opinion that to press too much at present in making additions to good houses, affording accommodation to all the pupils attending, yet not large enough to accommodate all from five to twenty-one, would raise a storm of opposition I would regret to see. So far as I can judge, there is little danger to be apprehended in any other respect. I may be considered remiss, if so, I have no apology to offer, except that I have been anxious to avoid strengthening the hands of those opposed to the new School Law.

I may here state that the effect has been good ; a very large number of School-houses are being built, and the number to be reported next year will be very large.

When visiting these Schools, I sent for trustees, and, generally, dismissed the pupils at 11-30, so that they might go home to inform their parents of the examination. In this way I had frequently twenty or thirty of the ratepayers present, and, when the examinations were completed, I stated the Law and Regulations to all, and, at the same time and

place, where change was necessary, the benefits to be derived from the accommodation required. In some cases where trustees were not present, I wrote calling their attention to the state of affairs, and requesting that steps be taken as soon as possible to meet the requirements of the law.

At first, before visiting the large majority of the Schools, considerable excitement prevailed among the people, but when the different provisions were explained (a work performed in every Section), the feeling subsided, and now I hear no complaints. Very many ratepayers and trustees were delighted that the Section would be compelled to take steps to build, as they were ashamed of the old house. The great objection is, not that they required to build—the great majority see the necessity of that, but to the Regulation requiring larger play-grounds. I may say that the Regulation is well received by a large majority of those really interested in School work. In many cases trustees cannot possibly build during the present year, and they have asked me to allow them another year, in order to make preparation. I have always said, I will do the best I can for you; and I think it would be very unwise to withhold a Grant from any School in my district, as I believe that all are doing the best they can to fulfil their duty in this respect.

Not a single School is vacant for want of teacher.

County of Bruce, West.

Benjamin Freer, Esq.—As may perhaps be expected, there is a great divergence of the existing condition of the great majority of Schools from the published Regulations in respect to the programme of studies and the state and appurtenances of the School premises. Subjects taught—

Reading.—As a general rule the pupils are reading in books much in advance of their proficiency and attainments. This may be accounted for by a vain desire on the part of many ostentatious teachers to make a display of progress which has not in reality been achieved. I have found it necessary to make a considerable change in this respect.

Spelling.—The spelling of words is generally good, while in meanings and derivations (except in a few cases) the scholars are lamentably deficient.

Drawing.—Drawing is totally neglected.

Writing.—Sufficient attention is not directed to the instruction of the primary classes in writing. In some cases I have found pupils reading in the Third Book not able to form a letter.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is, on the whole, rather above than below the standard, except in a few very miserably conducted Schools. The principal defect that I notice is a want of classification of students in this subject, each one being often allowed to advance in Arithmetic at his own rate of progress.

English Grammar.—English Grammar I have usually found in a very backward state. It is the exception, not the rule, to find the Senior Grammar Class able to parse and analyze even a simple sentence correctly.

Book-keeping.—Book-keeping seems to be taught in too many instances rather by mere copying than by instruction in its principles.

Composition.—In most Schools Composition is left entirely in abeyance. In my visits I have directed the teachers' special attention to this.

Geography and History.—Geography and English History questions have generally received correct answers, and I should consider these subjects as being rather in advance of, than behind, the Programme. Canadian History is only just being introduced.

Christian Morals and Civil Government.—Christian Morals and Civil Government, as far as my experience goes, have received no attention whatever, except in an indirect and cursory manner.

Algebra and Geometry.—As to Algebra and Geometry, it is only in two or three village Schools that I have found them taught with anything like a proper appreciation and understanding of their principles.

Agricultural Chemistry, &c.—The authorized text-book in Agricultural Chemistry has not as yet been introduced into any of the Schools subject to my inspection, but it will be at the commencement of the ensuing term.

Vocal Music.—Vocal Music, in the shape of simple song, is taught (and successfully)

in about one tenth of the Schools of West Bruce; and I think that the cultivation of this particular branch is receiving increased attention.

Buildings.—Respecting size of buildings, ventilation, School grounds, and conveniences, the greater number of School premises are not in conformity with the departmental Regulations concerning the same. In many Sections the buildings are the original log or frame houses erected at the formation of the Sections, destitute of lobbies, closets, or class-rooms, and, in the back Sections, even of necessary conveniences. As will be seen, however, from the enclosed particular report, there are many honourable exceptions to this, especially in the Townships of Saugeen and Culross. In the course of my visits I have deemed it my duty to comment severely upon these deficiencies, and to stir up some of the specially apathetic Sections by setting before them, and threatening them with, the pains and penalties attached to nonconformity with the published Regulations and requirements.

County of Bruce, East.

R. V. Langdon, Esq.—From this report you will see that there are a few Schools in good working order, but the majority considerably *below par*. There seems to be a great deficiency of teachers *trained* for their work, as they seem to be hard-working and industrious, but without system, thus being unable to employ their time to advantage.

The more I see of the working of our Schools, the more I am convinced of the necessity of having teachers thoroughly and systematically trained for the work.

As yet very little has been done in regard to School-house accommodation, but I have brought the matter before trustees, who have agreed to comply with the requirements of the Act. Undoubtedly the result of this will be a very superior class of School-houses, and a great improvement in the grounds and other accommodation. In all cases in which I have found the premises insufficient to accommodate the number of pupils, I have spoken to the trustees concerning the matter, and have asked them to give it their early attention. My suggestions and remarks have been favourably received in every instance.

No School within my jurisdiction has been closed through inability on the part of trustees to procure properly qualified teachers.

County of Middlesex, East.

S. P. Groat, Esq.—In this County the "Regulation" compelling trustees to "provide ample School accommodation for all resident pupils" has worked admirably. As a rule the School Sections are wealthy and had very poor houses, and it only required the attention of trustees drawn towards the subject to have them build immediately. A number of admirable School-houses were built last fall; but in about thirty Sections are they preparing to build the coming summer, and I am glad to add that the intention is in nearly every case to build first-class houses. In one case only did I say to trustees that they *must* provide more accommodation, and the case was an extreme one. The house, the worst in the County, the Section wealthy, but the trustees men who had no interest in the School, and determined to have everything in the cheapest possible fashion. We sadly need more trained teachers, and shall rejoice if we shall get a Normal School here.

There have been no Schools closed for want of teachers.

County of Middlesex, West.

School-Houses and Premises.

J. C. Glashan, Esq.—The House—Condition—In the older settled parts of the Division, the School-houses are in general very good. In a few sections it may be necessary to notify the trustees of their duty ere they will act; but in the greater number, the people are willing to do all that can reasonably be required of them, rightly considering that the house in which their children spend one-third their waking hours, should combine all that is needful for comfort and health. In the newer settlements the feeling is just as strong in favour of good School-houses; but the ability to provide them is too often lacking

Here. I ask that the School-house shall be, at least, as good as the dwelling houses in the Section.

Size—In most cases the School-houses are too small to accommodate the whole legal School population, but quite large enough for the population between five and sixteen years of age; more than this would but cause a needless expense in the cost of the building. I find a very good standard would be the greatest number of pupils entered on the School register during any term.

Furnishing—Seating—In the new School-houses, with but very few exceptions, two pupils sit at each desk, either on a double seat, or each on a separate chair; but in too many cases I have found the old style of desks accommodating from three to *eight* pupils, rendering thorough discipline almost impossible from the difficulties and confusion in moving the classes.

Maps and Tablets—The supply, in most cases, is good. I find that able and energetic teachers can nearly always get all the maps they really require. With Tablet-lessons the case is different. A few Schools are furnished with them, nor are they always rightly used where found. I believe that enough is spent *every* summer for first books to supply all the Schools with Tablet-lessons three times over.

Other Apparatus—All the Schools have blackboards, and the teachers are rapidly learning their great importance in teaching. Most of the Schools are furnished with terrestrial Globes: in not a few instances with the twelve inch size. Besides these, little or no other apparatus is to be found, if some three or four Schools are excepted. Of the many useful and instructive philosophical instruments, a teacher can make for himself, I have observed none. This may arise from a lack of training in experimental science, too many of the teachers never having been inside the walls of any but a rural School, and in it they heard nothing but *saying lessons from a book.*

Premises—Area—To the majority of the School-houses more or less play ground is attached, and trustees are taking advantage of Sect. 17 of the School Law Improvemtnt Act of 1871, to increase the accommodation in this respect.

Condition—The play-grounds are generally well fenced, and where needful levelled; but the teachers *should* now step in. *Wells* have generally been sunk and good pumps put in; but in winter these seem very often to get into a chronic need of repair from being allowed to freeze up. A year or two may somewhat remedy this as teachers become accustomed to the care of them. *Water Closets* for almost every School have been erected, but they are too often in a very bad state of repair. *Shade trees* have but in a few instances been planted around the play grounds. *Flowers* not at all.

Teachers.

Styles of Teaching. This has greatly improved within these last few years, but there still remains too much of the *hearing system.* Formerly, the usual mode was to set a class so many lines in a text book, and then to hear the pupils repeat them from memory, the teacher holding the book in one hand, and a rod or a strap in the other. No tests were applied to discover whether, or not the pupils *understood* what they repeated. This system of setting and hearing mnemonic lessons *by the square inch*, where still practised, has been so far improved that *the strap is omitted.* A few trained teachers have wholly given up this *hearing system* and *teach*, and most of the others apply it only to certain subjects which from a lack of training and professional reading they know not how otherwise to teach. To the aid of these, who are generally anxious to improve, come the Teachers Associations organized during the year, and a decided improvement has already become apparent in several instances in regard to the teaching of the subjects thus far discussed at the meetings. A yet greater and more rapid advance may be expected as the teachers become more accustomed to *teaching* and gain confidence. In reading, for example, a teacher who had practised the *hearing system* for several years confessed that he did not like "to tackle a Fifth Class," yet he was decidedly above the average of his profession. The great lack is *training*, and this teachers themselves are beginning to recognize. A Normal School somewhere in the West, say in London, would certainly be a great boon. Many teachers, especially the married, would attend it there, but do not care to go to Toronto.

Salaries.—In rural sections these have hitherto been too low for it to be worth the while of able and energetic men to remain in the profession. This perhaps explains why so few Normal School Students are at present teaching; the very superiority of their education increases the inducements to engage in other professions and they are consequently the first to leave the ranks.

How affected by the School Law Improvement Act of 1871 *and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.*—The New School Act and Regulations by raising the standard of examinations has been a boon to good teachers. The salaries for 1872 are much higher than for 1871 and teachers now find it better worth their while to work and to study that they may keep their position in the profession and trustees and parents begin to take more interest in the Schools now that their pockets tell them their increased "*Value.*" If salaries increase at their present rate teaching will become as remunerative as other pursuits, and our ablest men will remain in the profession, no longer making it a stepping-stone to something else. Inferior or ill-educated teachers will be thrown out and good men take their place. There are thousands in the country who would become excellent teachers were teaching made worth their while.

Feeling in regard to the New School Act and Regulations.

I need hardly add that the general feeling among teachers is strongly in favour of the New School Act and Regulations with the exception of one or two sections and clauses. Take for example the examinations for teachers' certificates. All acknowledge that except for First Class, the standard, if any change has been made, is nominally lower while actually higher, the cause being that greater thoroughness is required. Formerly great show was made in the questions but too often almost anything would do for answers and consequently almost anybody could pass. This was a great discouragement to the best men as they could go no higher than a First A, and they saw candidates far their inferiors receiving certificates of the same grade as their own, or at most one lower. That there were able men among them is proved by the fact that at the Autumn examinations *this County took five of the nine First Class certificates granted to the whole Province.* It is not intended the number shall long remain at that.

To sum up.

While the teaching in this division is very good yet there is room for improvement, and the teachers are conscious of this, and willing and anxious to make such improvement, supporting all measures aiming at this.

Schools.

Condition.—As I have declared the teaching to be very good, the condition of the Schools (the test) must also be very good. In discipline a very marked advance has been made. It is no longer considered to be *a restraint of pupils from talking* during School hours through physical fear, but rather the just and beneficial exercise of moral power by the teacher. There is also in progress a change of views regarding the results and subjects of instruction. In the latter respect the new Programme will hasten and encourage improvement.

The Programme of Studies has been strongly endorsed by all the best teachers, and most strongly by those who introduced it earliest and have tried it longest. When its rules and working had been discussed at the Teachers' Associations, and were fully understood, the only teachers who still hesitated were those whose Schools were *very far from the standard.* In this Division the rule in introducing it has been, whenever possible, to work the Schools up to it, not to depress them down to it.

Parents.

Parents generally take too little interest in School matters, the chief exceptions being those who interfere only to find fault. As there are one or two of these to be found in nearly every section, an active encouragement by the satisfied should be shown to the teacher who is faithfully and conscienciously discharging his duty. In two or three respects parents sometimes interfere to the detriment of the School; in refusing to furnish

books really needed by their children, and in seeking to have them hurried from class to class before they are fit for promotion. In respect to the former interference, it is right a proper oversight should be exercised, and if the teacher is injudicious a restraint applied; but this is sometimes carried to excess. In regard to hurrying pupils from class to class, is it not strange that if a pupil pronounces the words of a reading lesson (called reading it), it is thought sufficient, while in learning a song the music must be gone over time and again, no matter how well the words are known. It does not seem to occur to parents that knowing the *words* and knowing the *reading* are very different things.

Museums.

No School Museums of any kind have been commenced in the Division.

Libraries.

Number.—Many of the Schools possess libraries belonging either immediately to the Section, or indirectly through the Township. In the latter case the libraries are changed either annually or biennially, thus giving a greater variety of books to select from.

Influence.—This is very little, compared to the number and value of the books. So far as I can learn the causes of this are, first, the books are mostly of a scientific character, of the dry stamp, written in a dull, insipid, or childish style, by men whose names are unknown in the science of which they treat; second, there is a general lack of the preliminary training necessary to understand and appreciate scientific books. Historical works are generally sought after and read, as also are the better class of biographies and books of travels. There is much need for good Libraries, as is proved by Sunday-School Libraries being so common and popular, and also by the large sale of cheap sensation novels and low-class tales, these exerting a most pernicious influence. There is a good opportunity for developing and cultivating a healthy taste in literature. Interesting books are sought for; let them be those the general voice of mankind has pronounced beneficial as well. Histories, biographies, travels (not dry descriptions of scenery, but vivid portrayals of men and manners, or lively narratives of adventures and accidents by flood and field), descriptions of arts and manufactures, standard light literature and poetry, and lastly, scientific works written by such men as Faraday, Sir John Herschel, &c.; all these would be sought after and read.

County of Elgin.

A. F. Butler, Esq.—The working of the Regulations under the School Act of 1871, concerning adequate School accommodations, has given no dissatisfaction that I am aware of, and the effect thus far has been salutary. In sections needing improved School accommodation I have relied chiefly upon persuasion and argument, supported by the explanation that the spirit of the Statute, as well as the letter of the Regulations, required all that was asked for. In five different cases where the School-houses were wretched hovels, and trivial excuses had been made by trustees during the past four years, sites have now been selected and contracts taken for building new ones. There are many trustees also whose sense of duty is clear, but who are glad at the same time to have their hands strengthened by the fact that the *law requires* the expenditure for necessary School accommodation. I anticipate no difficulty in this County from the Regulations on this point.

No Schools are closed now, and none were closed in 1871 for want of teachers. The new mode of conducting the examinations has induced more study among teachers, and, on the whole, a marked change for the better.

County of Kent.

E. B. Harrison, Esq.—Up to the present time, with the exception of two very small Schools where all the pupils were in the "first class", I have not found the "New programme of studies carried out."

With three teachers, in a properly graded School, the "Programme" can, without any doubt on my mind, be successfully carried out, and only imperfectly where there are only two teachers. But where there is only one teacher, I do not think more than four classes should be attempted, and, not even those, where the School is very large.

In most Schools, I found no attempt made to introduce the "New Course of Study" the teachers hesitating to make any change until I came. This was, no doubt, owing to natural timidity on their part, in view of opposition on the part of the parents on the score of being obliged to purchase new books, and their children being put back in their studies, and on the part of the pupils being unwilling to take a lower grade in the School.

But this opposition will gradually subside wherever some degree of firmness, with moderation, is exhibited by the Inspectors.

Teachers, generally speaking, unite with me in the belief that the "New Course of Study" will prove beneficial.

Examining in accordance with the above Programme, I have been obliged to place Scholars in lower classes in almost all the Schools, consequently, they do not appear to advantage in this report.

The effect of the working of the Regulations in regard to the improvement of "School Accommodation," as required by the 2nd section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1871, has been on the whole beneficial. Formerly, too little depended on the local superintendent's visits, as he could only suggest what ought to be done. Sometimes his suggestions were carried out, but at other times, though the board of trustees fully agreed with him, his suggestions were disregarded, through a fear that by increasing the amount on the collection roll of their School Section, "all expense would not be kept down," and consequently some influential ratepayer, or ratepayers, would be offended.

A School-house designed for the comfortable accommodation of 80 pupils would, after a few years, be considered to be quite sufficient to accommodate 120 pupils, or more if they could only be seated. No wonder, owing to its pestiferous air, cases of scarlet fever &c., &c. would rapidly spread through the Section.

A School with an irregular attendance, yet showing an average attendance of 70 or 80 pupils for the half-year, was not considered too large to be taught by one teacher.

The foregoing are examples of a large increase of expenditure being absolutely required, and acknowledged to be so by the trustees, yet nothing was done until after the above Regulations came into force. Examples can be given where the increase of expenditure would have been very small.

I believe many trustees are favourable to the above Regulations, and will continue to be so, provided they are administered in accordance with the ability the people possess to comply with what is required. Many of our Sections besides not being wealthy, are being heavily taxed for large drains. These, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are desirous to do all that is required, but are not able at present to carry out fully the said Regulations.

One favourable feature in the above clause is that trustees are able to meet objections to any necessary expenditure by showing that they are personally liable to any loss of School funds, as well as open to prosecution on the part of any parent or guardian for a neglect of duty, while the objector is exposed to no loss.

With respect to the working of the above clause up to the present time, I have experienced no difficulty. In some instances the trustees have promptly taken the initiative in erecting separate offices for both sexes, which in some places were sadly needed, providing play-grounds, or increasing the size of some already provided, giving contracts for fencing, digging wells, &c., &c. There has been no difficulty in inducing trustees to provide additional accommodation by adding to the School-house already built, or to take steps towards the erection of a new School-house, to engage assistant teachers, provide maps, to furnish suitable out-buildings for each of the sexes, &c.

The 15th clause of the Act of 1871 is not working satisfactorily as it affords no protection to those who appeal to the County Council against the operation of any by-law, or resolution complained of, if the Township Council persists in passing the same, after it has been disallowed by the Committee.

The power to dissolve Union Sections should be taken from the Township Councils and given to County Councils.

No School has been closed for a period of twelve months during the year 1871 for the want of teachers.

In order to render the marking on teachers' certificates more uniform, it would be necessary to require the different Boards of Examiners to use the same percentage for their marks. In the absence of any special directions the Kent Board continued to use its former system of marking, viz: for less than 37 per cent. of the value of the paper, nothing is given; from 37 to 44—6; from 44 to 50—5; from 50 to 56—5; 56 to 61½—4; from 62½ to 68—4; from 68 to 75—3; from 75 to 81—3; from 81 to 87½—2; 100—1 other Boards commence with 25 per cent.

No Certificate should be given to any applicant who fails to receive at least 33 per cent. of the marks given to each paper on a certain number of fundamental subjects.

The *Journal of Education* for 1871 has not only been useful, but quite a desideratum, we could not have accomplished much without it.

In order to give an impetus to our libraries, the various Sections should exchange books, and from time to time procure a few new ones from the Department. I find that very few applications have been made for books during the past year. In some Sections no books have been issued.

County of Lambton (No. 1.)

George W. Ross, Esq.—As a rule, I visited two Schools each day. In cases, however, where the Schools were large, I remained the whole day, making it a point, by personal examination, to assure myself fully regarding the manner in which the School was conducted, and also to take such notes of the teacher's style and system of tuition as could be obtained by his conducting certain parts of the examination at my request. The following general summary, compiled from my notes, will enable you to comprehend more fully the standing of the Public Schools in my division:—

Total number of School Sections	64
" School-houses	63
Number of Frame School-houses condemned	5
" Log " "	4

Of those condemned, 4 are in Bosanquet, 4 in Plympton, and 1 in Warwick. No. 17 of Plympton has no School-house.

According to instructions, I have called the attention of the trustees to those cases of deliquency, and hope that a remedy will be provided during the coming year. Many of the School-houses in my division are quite large and commodious, particularly those erected of late years. The furniture, too, is, in most cases, of the most approved style, not a few receiving their supply from Jacques & Hay, of Toronto. In other cases, however, the old style of fastening the desks to the walls, with long forms for the pupils, is yet retained. This method prevails in *nine* Schools which I have condemned.

Play-Grounds, &c.

It is very much to be regretted that so many of our Public Schools are almost entirely destitute of a play-ground. In only 7 Sections does the area reach one acre; in 16 Sections it is one half acre; in 7 sections there is no play-ground whatever, while the remaining 34 have the merest fragment of ground, varying from one-fourth to one-tenth of an acre. The consequence of this is, that pupils play upon the public highway, and are thus exposed to dangers that might otherwise be avoided.

In 33 Sections the play-ground and School-house are enclosed: 22 Sections have provided pumps or wells, and 24 are destitute of suitable outhouses.

School Population.

According to the semi-annual returns for 1871, the School population of my division was 6,240, distributed among the different Townships as follows:—

Bosanquet	1,387
Brooke	923

Euphemia 647
Plympton 1,802
Warwick 1,481

The number attending School at the time of my visit was as follows :—

Bosanquet.....443, or 33 per cent. of the School population.
Brooke .....343, or 38 " " "
Euphemia ..... 177, or 27½ " " "
Plympton.....645, or 35½ " " "
Warwick.....529, or 35½ " " "

Total.....2,137, or 33½ per cent. of the whole School population.

The average in each Township as compared with the whole average for the first half-year of 1871 is as follows :—

	At the time of my visit.	1st half-year
Bosanquet	34	39
Brooke	34	33
Euphemia	35	35
Plympton	34	42
Warwick	44	39

It would seem from the above facts that only one-third of the children of School age was attending School when I passed through the division. The weather being unusually dry, thus requiring more than ordinary labour on the part of the farmer, to a certain extent accounts for this, and yet there is no doubt many are detained from School needlessly, sometimes for the most trivial causes. In Bosanquet, out of 443 at School, 138, or 31 per cent. were absent part of the week previous to my visit. In Brooke, out of 343 at School, 123, or 36 per cent. were absent part of the previous week. In Euphemia, out of 177, 43, or 24 per cent. were absent. In Plympton, out of 645, 153, or 23 per cent. were absent. In Warwick, 123, or 23 per cent. were similarly absent.

Advancement.

At the season of the year during which my visit was made, the average advancement of the Schools cannot be exactly ascertained. Generally the more advanced pupils do not attend School except during the winter months, so that to base any calculation of advancement on the state of our Schools at any particular season would be very unfair. As a general thing the Schools are pretty well conducted. Although there are several far below average, still quite a number are particularly excellent, being managed by competent and faithful teachers, *with good salaries.* From the notes taken of the standing of each School at the time of my visit I find the following :—

Number of Schools in Bosanquet above average, 6; Brooke, 3; Euphemia, 4; Plympton, 11, and Warwick, 5. The whole number above average is 26; below, 30.

The following tabular statement will shew the number in the various branches of Public School work :—

Number in 1st Reader,	688	Number in Grammar	506
" 2nd "	411	" Geography	776
" 3rd "	498	" Arithmetic	1132
" 4th "	293	" Geometry	9
" 5th "	250	" Algebra	18
" Writing	1061	" English History	154
" Ancient History	10	" Canadian History	75

Besides these there are 23 studying Drawing, and 3 Agricultural Chemistry. The pupils in several Schools are also successfully trained in Vocal Music.

From the above statistics it will be seen that nearly one-half of the pupils attending School was in the 1st and 2nd Readers, and that only a very small number was in the more advanced classes, such as Geometry, Algebra, and History. I presume, however, it will be agreed on all hands that the main object of our Public Schools is to lay the foundation more particularly in Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, and

that when they are brought to the standard in these branches, then more time and attention can be given to other things, good in themselves, but not of *primary* importance. What is really required in my division is, that teachers would take pains to impart more thoroughly the rudiments of education, thus avoiding the very crying evil of advancing pupils beyond their real capacity and progress. The motto of every teacher should be, "Thoroughness first; promotion when fit for it."

Efficiency.

In regard to *efficiency* I have alread said a little. To be more minute I might say that, with only a few honourable exceptions, READING is very badly taught in my division. There is so much drawling and monotony, so much dulness and hesitation, such a lack of soul and energy. The majority read in a strained tone of voice, without any expression or emphasis. I have taken particular pains with this department of my work, believing it to be the most deficient of all others.

Grammar and Geography are very much a matter of rote—the scholar having the best word-memory standing highest in the class. The philosophical process of giving the "reason why" is almost entirely ignored, and rules and definitions are often committed to memory without any attention being paid either to their meaning or application. I have impressed upon the teachers the necessity of a change in this matter, and trust to find on my next visit a great improvement in both these branches.

And what is true in this respect of Grammar and Geography is also true of Arithmetic. I have too often found that pupils who could solve a difficult problem by "rule," were completely baffled when required to work out something much simpler of a practical nature. I find mental Arithmetic, where properly taught, of very great value.

Classification.

In the greater number of the Schools in my division the classification is not upon a proper basis. The Programme laid down by the Council of Public Instruction is, certainly, not carried out. I have deemed it wiser, however, where the School was not very far from the mark, to allow some time for the teachers to work towards the Programme above referred to. In one case, however, I felt it to be my duty to turn all the Reading classes back, and insisted upon several of the best pupils commencing at once the study of Grammar, Geography, and History. I believe in a short time all the Schools in my division will attain to the proper standard. The faithful carrying out of this Programme will be one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon our Public Schools.

The Teachers.

In endeavouring to estimate the value of the teacher's services and his fitness for the duties he had undertaken to perform, I have assigned to him a certain mark in some of the essential elements of a good teacher. The highest mark possible for any teacher to obtain according to the plan which I adopted is 9, and the points which I considered were —*neatness, energy, thoroughness, order, system, attention, and discipline.*

Under the term *neatness*, I included personal neatness, neatness in the arrangement of the teacher's desk and papers, neatness in the internal affairs of the School-room, neatness of the School-yard, &c. In this particular I find the whole division to average 8, the number below average being 13.

Energy.—Under this point I noticed the teacher's manner in conducting a class—whether he was disposed to sit or stand—whether his classes were trained to walk across the floor with promptness, or allowed to come drowsily—whether they answered with decision or with hesitation, &c. The average on this point is 6, the number below average 23. And here I cannot forbear saying, that in those Schools where the greatest deficiencies existed, the trouble really was more the lack of energy on the part of the teacher than anything else. I believe *enthusiasm* to be a tremendous power in the School-room.

Thoroughness.—This refers to the *reality* of the teacher's work. The average for the whole division is 8, number below average 27.

Order.—The average on this point is 7½, number below average 27. It is, of course, altogether likely that scholars will conduct themselves with more than ordinary circumspection in the presence of a stranger, but, even assuming this, I fully believe that the Schools in my division are orderly and well conducted. In a few cases only there were evidences of confusion and noisiness.

System.—This refers to the mode of classification—the division of time—the method of advancing to, and retiring from, the class for recitation—the manner in which the pupils stand in their class—the plan adopted by the teacher in imparting instruction, &c. The average on this point was 7½, number below average, 26.

Attention.—This refers to the diligence of the scholars during my visit, and the attention which they pay to the teacher and myself during examination. Average 7½, number below, 28.

Discipline.—This refers to the promptness of the scholars, the readiness with which they obey the teacher, and the evidences which they give of thorough obedience. Average 8, number below, 26.

Complaints.

The complaints of the teachers are of various kinds, and all of them worthy of careful consideration.

1st. Irregularity of attendance at School. How to remedy this I do not know. I find there is nothing so damps the energies of the teacher, and so often deranges all his plans as the irregularity of the scholars. I mean to call especial attention to this matter in my public lectures, and hope to rouse the people to a better sense of their duty.

2nd. Lack of interest on the part of trustees and parents. The number of entries in the visitors' book are generally "few and far between."

3rd. Deficient maps and apparatus. This only applies to a few Schools.

4th. Low salaries. I regret that it did not occur to me sooner to make the necessary inquiries in regard to the salaries of the teachers in my division, but from the notes taken, I find that $400 is paid in only 4 Schools. This is the highest paid a male teacher, the lowest being $216 or $18 per month. The average for the Township of Brooke is $230 per annum: for Plympton, $275; and for Euphemia, $354.

5th. The Superannuated Teachers' Fund. The young teachers complain of the exactions of this fund a good deal, others not so much. I only wish the School Law was so framed that, on the recommendation of a committee of two or more Public School Inspectors, those who are far advanced in years could be compelled to superannuate. In my division there are two cases particularly, in which the teachers still retain the system of 20 or 30 years ago, and, owing to their age, are not disposed to abandon what they have practised so long. Besides, the very fact of their age entitles them to a consideration they do not really merit, and, consequently, the same pressure cannot be brought to bear upon them as upon those recently entered into the profession.

Suggestions.

1st. The *above* with reference to the superannuation of teachers.

2nd. Would it not be well to prepare a blank book for Inspectors, with the necessary questions, as in the Annual Reports of School Trustees? I fear that my report is not so full and comprehensive as might be desired.

3rd. Could not the Council of Public Instruction make some provision for Teachers' Institutes, so that a course of lectures could be provided for the teachers during vacation on matters connected with their daily work. Such institutes would be a great boon, and would tend to advance very materially the efficiency of our Public Schools.

Lectures.

I have postponed the delivery of any Public Lectures on Education till the winter season. I propose holding a public examination of all the Schools in my division, and delivering a lecture in the evening. I believe in this way I will reach a greater number of the people than I could by any other plan.

Teachers' Associations.

In addition to the work of visiting Schools, I have organised TWO teachers' associations, one for the northern part of my division, and the other for the southern. We expect to get aid from the municipal councils of the Townships interested, and procure a good teachers' library. I expect by this means to arouse a spirit of enthusiasm among the teachers, and thus fit them more fully for the very responsible duties of their profession.

The Regulations in regard to School accommodation work well in my Division. Many trustees who feel disposed to erect new School-houses, but who hesitate because of the influence of some men opposed to any expense, feel relieved when their School-house is condemned, inasmuch as it furnishes them at once with a sufficient pretext to go on with the needed inprovements. Already several contracts have been entered into for the erection of new buildings in place of those condemned, and I fully believe that, before the close of 1873, every School-house condemned by me last year will be replaced.

In a few cases trustees have demurred *a little* to the course I took in requiring compliance with the Regulations referred to, but on the whole the *new system has worked well and I would be very sorry to see it repealed.*

No School in my division is closed for want of a teacher. I have found besides that I could supply several vacancies did they occur, by young men ready to teach whenever the opportunity offered itself.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON (NO 2.).

John Brebner, Esq.—The trustees in every case but one have expressed their willingness to comply with the Regulations regarding School accommodation so far as building is concerned, but some think there is no need of an acre of ground for play ground. The Secretary of a Village Board, who had over a hundred children crowded into one room, in charge of one teacher, asked what would be the consequence if they did not comply with the Regulations, and, on being told they would lose the grants, replied that they would be gainers if they did, for the grant would not pay the interest on the extra outlay. I then said that unless they conducted their Schools according to law, they would lose the power to levy taxes. I have heard nothing of the matter since, but that the contracts for erecting the required buildings have been made.

In but one case have I told the trustees they *must* build *this* year ; in many cases, however, I have urged early compliance, and feel assured that in three years from the passing of the Bill there will be no need for more pressure. Four new School-houses were erected last year and already I know of ten to be erected this summer, and more would be, but in several cases a new arrangement of sections must be made first.

There are about a dozen teachers in my Division who have not got engagements, some won't teach in the country, and some have not been successful teachers, the remainder would teach but ask higher salaries than they can get.

I did not require that the new books should all be introduced at once, but on my first visit advised teachers to allow no more of the old to be got. I have now visited all the Schools except two, the second time, and told them that the new books alone must be used. The only unauthorized books in use are in five or six Schools, the subjects being History, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. In Arithmetic, objection is taken to the prominence given to £. s. d., in the new books. In the few Schools where the subjects are taught, Botany, Agriculture and Chemistry are dealt with orally, only those who like being required to get the texts.

COUNTY OF ESSEX (NO. 1.).

Theodule Girardot, Esq.—I am happy to state in my report, that the new School Bill had a good effect in all my Division : with a very few exceptions, it has been welcomed by the people and teachers. It was a source of pleasure to me, to see how well I was received in my first visit as School Inspector, by the trustees and citizens of all denominations. I found many School-houses and lots which were not according to Regulations : but it is satisfactory to me that, in every case, the trustees promised to take measures to

put their School according to the law. I can assure you, Rev. Sir, that there will be no less than ten fine new School-houses built this year (1872), and that many other Sections will take measures to build next year. Some new sites have been bought, several of an acre in extent; some others were enlarged and nearly all of them will be fenced this year. In a word, I think that all the School-houses and sites in my Division, will be according to Regulations in a couple of years; there may be two or three exceptions, but it will be only a question of time. Many Schools have been well conducted; however, I regret to say that some leave much to be desired in many respects. The teachers, some well qualified, do not seem to understand the management of a School; others are negligent, or have no taste for teaching. The new programme of examination has done a great deal of good; all the ignorant teachers who were, before, the disgrace of the teaching body, have been rejected at the examinations. Those who succeeded had a better chance to get a good situation. All our good old teachers, and some have rendered great services to Education in this County, had their salaries increased from $50 to $100 each, and, naturally, they are pleased with the New Law. The new programme of studies not being known by many teachers, was not observed by them. During my tour I distributed School registers to every Section, and told positively to the teachers that they would have to follow it. They all promised to do so. You will see in my yearly report that a certain number of children between the ages of 7 and 12, through the negligence and ignorance of their parents, have not attended School at all. I am satisfied that if one or two were fined in each Section, that would have a good effect on the other refractory parties. Where the Regulations in regard to religious instruction were observed, they had a good effect. I regret to say that some teachers, through deference to trustees or negligence, do not teach any christian morals. Few School libraries are established in my Division; but I hope that, in course of time, every School Section will have its own. To resume, let me say that, with the new School Bill, and the good will of the people of the County of Essex, Education will be flourishing here in a few years.

I am happy to add that not a single School in my Division has been shut for want of a teacher.

I am glad to inform you that, I did not find, in my Division, a single person who made any objections in regard to the improvement of School accommodations, as required by Section 2 of the Act of last year. I am also pleased to state, that the School trustees agreed to comply with the law, without any threatenings from my part; but merely by persuading them of the benefits they would derive for their children by so doing.

The trustees often told me that they were pleased with the clause of the law which compels them to provide adequate accommodation for all the children of School age, in the Section; because this clause puts them above the blame of those people who find fault with everything. As far as I can see all the School-houses and sites in my division will be according to law in a couple of years; there may be a few exceptions, but with them, it will only be a question of time.

If that 2nd clause of the law of last year was repealed, I would consider it a great misfortune for the School population of this County.

County of Essex (no 2).

James Bell, Esq.—In the forty rural School Sections within my jurisdiction four new School-houses have been built, and measures have been taken to build another. This latter is to be in the thriving Village of Leamington. The Section has already a good substantial brick School-house, but too small for the present population. When I visited there a month ago, the question was being warmly discussed, whether to enlarge the present building or erect a new one. I spoke strongly for a new building, and I was much pleased to receive a few days ago, a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting at which that course was resolved on. This amount of improvement has been made, or is in the course of completion since the passing of the new Act, and may fairly be attributed to the pressure of the new Regulations; because in all these cases the necessity of better accommodation has existed for years past.

In one case the preparations for building made by the trustees were interrupted by the strengthening of the obstructive party, by the motion made in the "assembly" to

leave the School accommodation entirely to the good will of the Trustees. That is the *only instance* in which any person, trustee or other, has in my hearing made any observation adverse to that part of the School law. The trustees of that School report for 1871, their School-house fitted to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and they also report one hundred scholars learning to write. When I visited that School in last month, there were only fifty-nine present, and the School appeared to me to be uncomfortably crowded ; to a degree in fact that was painful to witness. In such case, to find a parent anxious for the health of his child, because he chooses to keep his child at home, would be an act of oppression. This over crowding is general in rural sections during the first four months of the year, and trustees very often allow the evil to remain, because it is felt for only a certain portion of the year. I have heard many observations against the compulsory attendance clause by trustees and others, and it may be found impracticable to carry out that part of the Law, but the case is different with the 2nd clause. The machinery for the enforcement of it is simple and easily applied, and from my frequant conversations with trustees on that subject, I am convinced that they (the trustees) in a majority of cases would prefer to have the Law left as it now is, on that point It relieves them of the odium of increasing their neighbours' taxes, of their own free will and action. Several trustees have expressed themselves to me to that effect.

The principal obstacle to the improvement of Schools is irregular attendance. The compulsory clause is intended as a partial remedy (very partial indeed even if faithfully carried out). Take away the control of the School accommodation from the Executive, and you must of necessity give up the compulsory clause at the same time : since it could be equitably enforced only in those Sections which possessed adequate accommodation. If trustees throughout the Province generally can be depended on to do their duty in this respect, then I can only say, my experience is different from that of my brother inspectors.

Of the five coloured Schools in Colchester one has not reported at all. The papers being returned blank I have supplied the deficiency in some particulars from the half-yearly returns, and partly from personal knowledge. These coloured Sections have hitherto been regarded not as separate Schools, but as regular legal Sections set off by *by-laws* of the township council many years ago, in some cases more than twenty years. According to the decision of the Court in the Chatham case these *by-laws* are bad and the said Sections not legal. The coloured people appear now resolved to discontinue their Schools, and demand admittance into the neighbouring white Schools. The white inhabitants are equally determined that their children shall not be taught in the same School with coloured children. Though there is no animosity against the coloured people in the ordinary out-door business of life there is a deeply rooted prejudice against admitting them to a footing of equality in matters of a more strictly social nature. A white man who should admit a coloured person to his table, or allow his children to sit beside a coloured child in School would by so doing exclude himself and his family from the society of white persons. A feeling so universal, so inveterate, cannot be ignored however much we may deplore its existence. It forms in fact a rule of action which no father of a family can reasonably be expected to set at defiance. The whites will submit to any amount of fine, rather than send their children to a mixed School. The coloured people have made an attempt to gain admittance into two of the white Schools. In one case the School has been closed, in the other they have been refused admittance, there being no violence used in either case. I have suggested to several of the leading men of the township the propriety of erecting the township into a single School Section with five trustees. There is a probability that the necessary majority can be obtained. We have also an extent of many thousand acres of wild lands not at present within the limits of any School Section whence a considerable revenue would arise and it is believed that a central board would have more power to deal with the difficulty of providing accommodation for both white and coloured scholars. The difficulties attending this plan are undoubtedly great, such as finding five men well qualified and willing to give their time and attention gratuitously to the work.—The fact that several coloured families are much separated in distance from the coloured settlement and the necessary expense of erecting several new School-houses. But something must be done, else four or five of our Schools will be permanently discontinued and the youth of one third of the township go without instruction. Two others of the coloured School

have reported but very imperfectly. The School at Point Pelée also has failed to report. I have supplied such particulars as I could learn from other sources. The settlement at the Point is at a great distance from any post office. It being difficult to reach that neighbourhood in winter. I left the blank report at Leamington, the nearest post office, in the hope that it would be received in good time, but I have not heard from the trustees. There are only a few French families there and a few Indians. The fifty dollars granted by the Department for the benefit of that Section are still available for 1872, since by the advice of the clerk and treasurer of the township I retain the order on the County Treasurer, the services of last year being already paid in full.

Libraries.—The only large public library in these four townships, is the township library of Colchester. It contains 600 or 700 volumes in fair condition. The juvenile books are very much dilapidated, arguing either much use or careless handling, perhaps both. It has existed for many years. A librarian is appointed annually and is paid by the township council. No doubt its influence has been both beneficial and extensive. The only Public School library is in a new settlement in the backwoods of Gosfield united with part of Mersea No. 6, in Gosfield 8. in Mersea. There is a respectable collection of good books, I mean books of general information. The teacher is librarian "ex officio," and opens the library once a week for the benefit both of scholars and their parents or other rate-payers. This is honourable to that new settlement. A visit to that neighbourhood is a pleasant part of an Inspector's duty. There is a sort of moral sunshine surrounding the locality of a good library. Many thanks to those intelligent and hard-working farmers.

Class-rooms.—I am not quite sure that I have correctly understood the intention of the question on the township reports.—How many class-rooms? If it means how many rooms used by the teacher and assistant (if any) in each building for hearing classes, then I have answered correctly—there being only one School having two rooms, viz: the one in Kingsville.

It is to be regretted that any change should be contemplated in the present provisions of the law, for providing adequate School accommodation for the youth of this Province. If that subject is left to the good will of trustees, the clause in the School Law of 1871, respecting the four months' attendance, must also be given up. In one-half of the Schools under my care, there is not sufficient accommodation for all those who ought to be in School, and in these cases want of room would be a valid plea in justification of non-attendance. In rural Sections there is a full attendance in the months of January, February and March. Out-door work begins in April, and the pressure is then relieved, but during these three months, teaching is conducted under great difficulties. When sixty or seventy young people, from five to sixteen years of age are crowded into a building, barely large enough to comfortably accommodate forty little children, it is not difficult to perceive what a state of discomfort must be experienced by all present, both teacher and scholars. These rooms are all heated by stoves. There are no open fire-places, which were such a pleasant feature in the rude shanties used for School-houses in the early settlement of the country. It is not pleasant for a visitor to enter one of those stove-heated rooms, especially in the afternoons. Very seldom indeed is there any attempt at ventilation, even the windows are kept firmly closed, and the only fresh air admitted, is by the frequent casual opening of the door by scholars entering or going out. In these scenes of close packing, and in this atmosphere of fetid air, learning proceeds after a fashion, but if the results are unsatisfactory, the scholars are not to be blamed. Any reasonable parent ought to be satisfied if his child reaches the time of the summer breezes, without having contracted the seeds of disease in the winter School. Mental improvement may be attained afterwards, but bodily health may be irrecoverable. One would naturally suppose that public opinion and the solicitude of parents for the well-being of their children, both bodily and mental, would compel the trustees to put an end to a state of School matters, so detrimental to the public interest, but undeniable facts prove that supposition to be entirely unfounded, in at least one moiety of our School Sections. On the contrary, the trustees are intimidated from doing what they know to be their duty, by the clamour that is anticipated to be raised in the Section by the first mention of increased taxation. Suppose one speaks to the trustees on the subject. Oh! the School has *always* been crowded in winter, but as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the big boys will leave and then there will be plenty of

room. Don't you think the children should have play ground ? They have always played on the road or in the neighbouring fields, and we hear no complaints. But accidents ? Yes, accidents might occur, but children should keep out of horses' way. But where can they play when the road is muddy, for instance, in the month of March and April? When the roads are muddy, they don't require any place of exercise, because they have enough of exercise in going to School and in returning ; besides, a-half-acre of land could not be bought for less than twenty dollars, or probably twenty-five, which would add nearly six shillings to every man's taxes—you know what grumbling there would be. I think these are the sentiments of the average School-trustee in the rural Sections, and he acts on them, if the word *action* could properly be applied to him in his capacity of trustee, his policy in that character being a "masterly inactivity." In the towns and villages the case is different. There is excellent School accommodation in Sandwich and Amherstburgh, and also in the Village of Kingsville, and very fair in the Village of Ruthven, which soon will be the case also in Leamington. Windsor is building for the same purpose in the best style.

If this overcrowding in the rural Schools took place in summer, the evil would be less. The most thoughtless teacher would certainly in that season open the windows, and a few of the most trust-worthy of the pupils might sit under the shade of a tree, as we have no "hedges" in this country. But I forget, there are no trees near a Canadian School-house. No one thinks of planting a shade tree there, and indeed there is no land belonging to the School on which it could be planted. We have carried on war against trees for fifty years, and we are not in the humour at present to plant any more.

That is a beautiful picture of Eastern life, given in the accounts of travellers in Turkey, of little boys seated on the ground under a shade of a spreading plane-tree, in the bright eastern summer, and writing in the sand with short sticks under the care of their teacher. The summer wind fanning their infantile cheeks with its "odoriferous wings." The instruction, there may be of the rudest, but the bodily health at least is better cared for than in our highly favoured land.

In the Township of Colchester, there is an opinion extensively entertained in favour of constituting the whole Township one Section. This opinion is strengthened at the present time, by the difficulty with the coloured people—the impression being generally entertained that their instruction would be more conveniently provided for under that system. I have reason to think from what I have witnessed, where boards of five have the management of Schools, that in this Township School matters would be much better conducted by a central board, than they are at present.

We have one strong argument in its favour, that is the fact, that twenty-five thousand acres of non-resident lands are not included in any School Section whatever, and contribute nothing to Schools at present, but the trifling amount levied in the County assessment. These lands would give a School revenue of $800 to $1,000, at the rate levied on the inhabitants last year, as special School tax. The greatest difficulty in the way is the unwillingness of capable men to undertake a work of some labour and great responsibility without remuneration. This could be remedied only by legislation. A moderate sum from the Township fund would be sufficient. They might be allowed for each session the same allowance as Township Councillors—six sessions would probably be sufficient. The Secretary-treasurer would require something additional. I have no doubt there would be better School-houses, and a better selection of teachers. Teachers are sometimes retained after they are generally known to be inefficient, because they happen to board with the leading trustee, and for other reasons equally frivolous.

No Schools are shut up for want of teachers within my jurisdiction, that is : the Southern part of Essex. That evil anticipated by me as well as by many others has not yet been felt. If the next examination be not more difficult than the last, the few temporary licenses granted by me, will all be followed by regular certificates.

Remarks.

Derivation and Meaning of Words.—It may be safely said that there is no instruction given in the derivation of words, or the meaning of those in the various lessons, which may be presumed, from their rare occurrence, to be unknown to children. This remark is appli-

cable to all the Schools under my charge, as far, at least, as I have learned by enquiry, or by anything I have personally witnessed.

The teacher has in all cases in which the question was asked, replied, "There is no time;" and such, no doubt, is the case in Schools where the attendance is 40 or 50. How is it, then, that there is no time for instruction that is so necessary? Is not the major part of School-work entirely occupied with *words?* and is it of no importance whether or not these words are understood by scholars? The deficiency of time arises from the following source:—The reading classes which ought, in reciting, to occupy 15 or 20 minutes, and certainly not more, are standing on the floor double that time, wasting the time of the teacher, and injuriously affecting the youthful victims of such a prolonged infliction of penance, because, in four-fifths of our Schools, listening to the recitation of the reading classes is a penance of a very painful, if not of a meritorious nature. Scholars are *trying* to read in the fourth book who cannot read "fluently and well" a page of the second book. Ask the teacher the cause of the slow progress of these pupils, that is, *the actual progress*; the invariable answer is, "irregular attendance." There may be other causes, such as the want of spirit and ability on the part of the teacher, but it is apparent to all reasonable persons who take the trouble to inform themselves of the actual condition of the Schools, that the great and apparently insurmountable difficulty in the way of every attempt to improve that condition, is the bad attendance of scholars. An instance corroborating what I here say came to my notice yesterday (Jany. 10th, 1872), No. 6 Colchester, number on the register, 113. Those who have attended less than four months are 68, and only 6 more than five months. I find this out, not from the trustees half-yearly returns in the appropriate part thereof devoted to this subject, but from my own examination of the *attendance* stated in the return in July last, and the one now made. I have good reason to think that many, probably a majority, of our Schools are in a similar state with respect to attendance. Thus one monster evil produces and nurtures others. Bad attendance makes actual progress impossible. The teacher, for his own credit, is induced to substitute an apparent but fictitious advancement for a real one. The scholar is promoted not because he is ready for promotion, but because it is considered necessary that the parents should think that he is getting on well—the scholar being unable to do the work he is put to, hinders the recitation of the class in the way I have indicated. The time of the teacher being thus wasted, necessary explanation and actual instruction are neglected for lack of time. The School Law is now a well constructed machine, and able, under the new Regulations, to work itself clear of some entanglements that yet stick to it. But the best machine is useless, if the material is not forthcoming on which it is to operate. Even if the "four months" law can be enforced—which is doubtful—still, four months out of twelve is not a sufficient time to enable the average boy or girl to make satisfactory progress. Some few children will learn quickly under every disadvantage, but children in general will learn little in that time, especially when even that time is broken by many and irregular intervals.

Object Lessons.—I have, in all the Schools, recommended an immediate introduction of this amusing and instructive part of the Programme. I find that children are much amused and interested by it. It affords the most intelligible mode of explaining many words of Latin origin, expressing the physical properties of common things, such as "transparent," "flexible," "fusible," &c., &c.. This is, besides, the direct instruction that may be so pleasantly imparted. It may also, connected with certain "common things, such as *tea, coffee, ivory, coral*, afford opportunities of calling attention to Geography, in a way somewhat removed from the heart-breaking, dry way in which that delightful study is so generally taught. Who that has a bright little fellow of seven or eight, would not wish him to listen to the questions of an intelligent teacher on such subjects, and have an opportunity to distinguish himself in answering them. I think, also, that an exercise of this kind would tend to have a good influence on teachers. Surely the dullest and most formal would have to relax a little, and speak to his pupils in a natural way, while talking to them of things "not in the book."

Orderly Deportment of scholars. This has been the case in the Schools under my charge, so far as I have witnessed, with very few exceptions—the only case of malicious misbehaviour being that of two big girls in No. 4 Colchester; and the case of thoughtless misrule in the junior department of the School in Amherstburgh being the only one of

that class, and that excusable from the crowded state of the room and the age of the children.

Corporal Punishment is inflicted only in cases of insubordination and intentional mischief, and never to enforce tasks. At least this is the report made to me by all the teachers but one. I have advised the teachers to have on their desks a book containing their class lists, used also for recording merit marks, and to use a leaf of that book to note down the instances of corporal punishment, with the occasion of it, and also the date—this leaf to be destroyed at the quarterly examinations, when the trustees will have had an opportunity of reading it.

Spelling.—I have recommended "Dictation" as the best method of fixing this part of learning on the mind. As far as spelling by rote may be considered sufficient, that branch is better attended to in our Schools than any other: but I believe the only perfectly good way to correct errors in spelling, is to train scholars by dictation. In those instances in which I have tried classes to write the words, I found errors more numerous than by the common way in the same class.

Book-keeping has not been taught in any of our Schools, except in one case, and in that the teaching was merely nominal.

Arithmetic is poorly taught in all the Schools. I am afraid little use is made of the black-board in elucidating principles. I believe the instruction in this easy branch of learning amounts to this: "You have a slate, and pencil, and a book, go to your seat, and do with these what you can." Probably the greater part of the instruction is given to the younger scholars by those more advanced.

Prescribed Programme.—At the time of my visit very few of the teachers had learned anything about the new course of study. The *Journal of Education* for July had not, in most cases, been received till later in the season. In onlyone or two instances has it been acted on, so far as I am aware; but I have earnestly recommended teachers to lose no time in introducing the new system. I have lectured in the greater number of Sections, and my principal object has been to explain the objects aimed at by the prescribed course, and its superiority to the present irregular, capricious methods followed by teachers according to their own will and pleasure.

The close of the present year will witness, I hope, the universal adoption of the authorized course. The principal difficulty in its introduction is the prejudice of the people, and the principal obstruction in the way of its being successfully worked will be the irregular attendance of pupils, because the deeply-rooted vice of indifference is not to be eradicated in one year. I am pleased, however, to notice that the sending back of a great many of the half-yearly returns for being incomplete, has created quite a sensation. It would have an excellent effect for the trustees to enforce the law in every case at this first occasion of its violation; but the great number of instances will, no doubt, have an effect towards allowing the offence to go without punishment, and making the law inoperative. I have mentioned in one Section 68 cases liable to be informed against, in one of two of which a trustee himself is implicated.

Prayer.—In most cases the Schools are opened and closed with prayer, the exceptions being principally where both Protestants and Catholics are taught in the same School.

Register.—I have only witnessed two instances in which the register was not neatly kept; and I believe it is faithfully filled up according to the actual attendance in all cases.

Number of Recitations in the day.—I have always advised four lessons a day to be given to all classes under the fourth, the lessons to be short rather than long, and time to be economized by the recitations being got through with correctly, which can always be done by good management of the teacher.

Visiting.—In all cases but one my visit has been unexpected by the teacher, and, therefore, my estimate of the condition of each School is based on its every-day appearance: and it may even be granted that, in the case of timid and nervous children, who knew that a stranger had come to School to test their standing and ability, the appearance might even be worse than in ordinary circumstances. In visiting, I have spent a whole day in each School, with the exception of two or three, where the attendance was extremely small. I have in all cases enquired whether the teacher was in the habit of reading the new esson to the reading classes, and found that not one professed to do so. I consider this

practice of great importance, and have insisted on teachers adopting it. If the teacher does not read to them, the scholars never hear good reading at all, and thus the strong youthful faculty of imitation is not utilized. One failing of many teachers is a bad inexpressive style of reading and speaking. Sufficient value is not attached to good reading in our examinations of teachers. For our Public Schools good reading is much more important than a knowledge of Algebra or Physics.

County of Brant.

M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D.—My statistical report represents with tolerable accuracy the present condition of the Public Schools and the state of elementary education in this County. The results, when the age and comparative wealth of the section of country from which they are derived are considered, can scarcely be deemed satisfactory. The higher branches of an English education, it will be seen, are much neglected even, and the primary subjects are not generally taught with that accuracy and thoroughness which are desirable. Out of a total of 5,316 pupils of all ages attending the Public Schools of the County only about three per cent. are engaged in the study of Canadian history—ten per cent. in English history—less than three per cent. in ancient history—less than two per cent. in natural history—three per cent. in algebra—one per cent. in geometry—less than one per cent. in mensuration and only five per cent. in bookkeeping. But it is not so much the little attention paid to the subjects just named that is to be deplored as the very imperfect manner in which the primary branches, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, are frequently taught. In a few of the large Schools, as at St. George, Mount Pleasant, Burford Village, Scotland and Princeton, in most of which Normal School teachers are employed, something like an intellectual course of training is pursued and the order and discipline are commendable, but in the major part of the rural Schools tasteful reading or free, legible writing may be looked for in vain. The cause of this deficiency is not far to seek; it is, in my opinion, directly traceable to the teachers themselves, who have neither the energy, the culture, the aptness to teach, nor the love for their profession, without a due share of all which no instructor of youth can be truly successful. The operation of the new School Law will, in time, furnish the needful remedy. If any one thing were required more than another to exemplify the necessity of its introduction it would be supplied by the fact that since it came into force a large number of incompetent teachers have chosen other occupations for which, it may be presumed, they were better fitted. How some of them ever obtained certificates, at all, is marvellous. When I assumed the duties of Public School Inspector here I anticipated a very different state of things—I imagined that during the last fifteen or sixteen years the rural Schools had kept pace with the general advancement of the country and that the "March of Intellect" had not been confined exclusively to the towns and cities. Knowing how great, in the interval, had been the material development of the country—how satisfactory the progress of higher education in all intellectual centres, I confidently expected a corresponding improvement in elementary knowledge in the Public Schools. But long before I had completed my first tour of inspection I was completely undeceived. I found the School in a much more backward state then I had expected. Of the six townships into which the County is divided, one, Tuscorora, is inhabited almost exclusively by Indians, and the Schools there, being supported by the New England Company, are out of my jurisdiction and are under the supervision of a missionary of the Church of England, the Rev. Mr. Roberts. There are besides considerable Indian Reserves in the Township of Onondaga and some farms in the Township of Brantford. The interests of the County, educational and other, are seriously injured by these Indian Reservations. Of the remaining Townships, the condition of the Schools was lowest in Burford and most advanced in South Dumfries. In the latter Township most of the School Houses are of brick and are supplied with improved desks, the teachers, too, chiefly males, being of a superior class; while in the former, the houses are nearly all frame, are badly furnished, and female teachers preponderate. My first tour has been, for the most part, one of observation. When I found a teacher competent, I usually suffered him (or her) to proceed with the work of the School, but, generally, I have taken the classes in hand myself and, after testing their knowledge of any subject, have proceeded to explain my own mode of teaching it. It has been my constant

aim to procure the presence of the trustees during the examinations, and, as a rule, they have entered most cordially into my wishes and have listened patiently to all my suggestions. I have heard little complaint, in this section of country, against the new order of things, introduced by the recent School Law, but much in its favour. The character of the School accommodation in any Township may be taken as a fair criterion of the interest manifested in education and the degree of its advancement. South Dumfries has seven commodious brick School-houses out of a total of twelve, while Burford has only two out of a total of twenty-two. I am persuaded that one of the causes of this untoward condition of affairs in the latter Township is due to the fatal facility with which its Municipal Council can be induced to change the territorial limits of its School sections. The consequence is that a state of insecurity exists which exerts a most pernicious influence. Touching this matter of School accommodation I may state here that the Regulations affecting it have not been unfavourably received in this County. I found, in the course of my tour, that the people had acquired, in some way, an exaggerated notion of the power vested in the Inspector. I did not seek to encourage this popular delusion. When I visited an inferior School-house in a large and wealthy section I recommended the trustees to take steps, so soon as it might be convenient, for the erection of a new one. This I have always done in such a way as not to offend, and the trustees and such rate-payers as chanced to be present invariably received my suggestions with favour and promised to give them due consideration. In poor and small sections where School-houses are defective I deemed it advisable not to insist on the Regulations being immediately complied with. Injudicious action here, I knew well, would render the law unpopular—a result especially to be deprecated. There is a general disposition manifested in this County to give the new School Act a fair trial, and, I believe that, the rules of ordinary prudence being observed by the Inspectors throughout the country, it will yet fully realize the hopes of its projectors. Intemperate and ill-informed writers have done much to turn the popular mind against it, but that influence will speedily pass away. The effect, on the whole, so far as increased School accommodation is concerned, has been favourable, and I believe we shall have, in a few years, a much improved class of School-houses in this County. Owing to the scarcity of legally qualified teachers, I granted "Special Permits" in a few cases. During 1871 I granted one to a young lady to teach a very small School in the poorest Section in Brantford Township, at a salary of $12 a month, without board; one to an assistant teacher in the Scotland Union School; one to a teacher who is a Graduate in Arts of the University of Rochester, and holds a first class old County Board certificate from the County of Norfolk; and another to an assistant. I have granted during this year "Special Permits" to five teachers as assistants or in inferior Schools. I trust in a very short time there may be no further need of exercising this privilege.

I have to state that not a School in this County, so far as I know, has been closed or is now closed for want of teachers. Three inferior Schools would, I believe, have been closed, had I not, on the application of the trustees, granted "Special Permits," after examination.

City of Hamilton.

A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.—The General Regulations in reference to religious instruction are carried out to the extent of reading the Scriptures and repeating the Lord's Prayer every morning, and the Ten Commandments twice a week, by each teacher. The effect I believe to be most salutary. Reading the Word of God has a soothing effect on teachers and pupils; while the Lord's Prayer brings them all, it is hoped, nearer to Him whose words they have repeated.

The Library exerts an influence for good. There are many Sabbath-School libraries, and an excellent one in connection with our Mechanics' Institute, still many books are taken home from our Library for parents to read.

In the General and Statistical Report I have put the class and number of certificate, and time engaged in the profession, in connection with the name of each teacher on the list.

One teacher has been in the work for twenty years.
Eleven teachers " " " over ten "

Nineteen teachers have been in the work over five years.
Twenty-six " " " " under five "
The average for all our teachers is six years.

It seems rather odd that while the humblest Public School requires the services of a duly qualified teacher, in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, with the exception of the head master, no qualification should be requisite. I believe the time has come when all engaged in teaching, even in private schools, should undergo some training to fit them for the work they undertake, and for which some of them are so poorly qualified.

The instructions about who are and who are not "residents" in a Section are somewhat puzzling. I take the statement in "Regulation 15 of Duties of Trustees" to be final. It states most plainly that "The names of all children whose parents or guardians reside or have taxable property in the School Section, are to be included as 'residents,' but no others." The "but" in the sentence following this statement I presume should be "or," and then the whole matter would be clear enough.

I should have remarked above that it seems something of an anomaly that in the Public Schools the Government Grant per annum, for each pupil, should be only 38 cents. while in the Collegiate Institute it is about ten dollars, or nearly thirty times as much!

The following table exhibits the leading monthly items of the Schools; three years are given for the purposes of comparison: it shows the progress, so far as numbers and attendance are concerned, to be very satisfactory. We should, however, never forget that the average attendance, not the number enrolled, gives evidence of the work accomplished. When pupils attend regularly it shows the interest taken in their studies, and so for the success of the teachers:

Comparative Statement of the Statistics of the Public Schools for the years 1869, 1870 *and* 1871:

1869.

	No. on Roll.	Daily av. attendance.	Per cent.	Fees.
January	2729	2572	94·0	$526.25
February	2798	2491	89·0	545.37
March	2759	2496	90·0	523.87
April	2842	2784	91·0	558.25
May	2990	2811	90·7	519.75
June	2941	2649	90·0	532.87
August	2668	2358	88·8	510.12
September	2854	2669	90·2	534.50
October	2972	2713	91·3	576.37
November	2989	2730	91·2	558.75
December	2823	2601	92·0	551.62

1870.

	No. on Roll.	Daily av. attendance.	Per cent.	Fees.
January	2929	2691	91·5	$524.12
February	3057	2765	90·5	612.87
March	2993	2608	87·1	575.00
April	3162	2812	89·0	592.00
May	3271	2880	88·0	591.50
June	3150	2716	86·1	552.50
August	2847	2526	88·7	538.75
September	3190	2830	88·7	578.37
October	3139	2785	88·7	566.75
November	3092	2770	89·6	573.00
December	2875	2598	90·3	546.25

1871.

	No. on Roll.	Daily av. attendance.	Per cent.	Fees.
January	1207	968	80·2	$218.75
February	2536	2256	88·9	493.37
March	2861	2548	89·0	551.87

	No. on Roll.	Daily av. attendance.	Per cent.	Fees.
April	3201	2902	90·7	594.87
May	3334	2959	90·2	61337
June	3020	2729	90·2	545.75
August	2997	2636	87·9	224.60
September	3485	3156	90·8	510.90
October	3479	3146	90·5	503.45
November	3479	3140	90·3	497.70
December	3194	2970	93·0	480.90

Numbers, percentaye, cost, age, &c.—The number of pupils enrolled in 1871 was 4,642, being 250 more than 1870. None of these were under five years of age; 2,847 were between five and ten; 1,780 between ten and sixteen, and seventeen between sixteen and twenty-one. Of these, 202 attended school less than twenty days; 593 between twenty and fifty days; 969 between fifty and one hundred; 982 between 100 and 150; 1,450 between 150 and 200; and 435 more than 200 days or the whole year. The average attendance for the first half year was 2,423·5; for the second 2,982, and for the whole year 2,768. As heretofore, the numbers used in ascertaining these results are those given for Union Schools.

The *percentage* of the attendance on the roll number fell, by the causes already assigned, from 65·6 in 1870, to 59·6 last year; ten years ago it was 53·7. If, however, we omit January, and the extra month of summer vacation, the percentage will be about seventy. With the exception of January, the attendance was excellent. The monthly averages for the year average eighty-nine.

The *cost* per pupil, estimated on numbers on roll and amount paid teachers, was $3·78; for 1871, $3·91; for 1861; $3·67; the cost per pupil, estimated on average attendance and amount paid teachers, was $6·50; for 1870, $5·91; for 1861, $6·84; and total yearly cost per pupil, estimated on number on roll and current expenditure, $6·94; for 1870, $5·73.

In reviewing the Chief Superintendent's Report for 1870, on the 24th instant, the *Daily Spectator* remarks:

"The School population of Hamilton is set down in this table at 5,800, of whom 5,756 are reported as attending School for some period of the year, the average attendance being 3,604. Compared with the other cities in Ontario, Hamilton leads in the proportion of her School population attending School, as well as the percentage of average attendance, as will be seen by the following statement:

	School population.	Number attending.	Average attendance.
Toronto	13,333	9,759	4,639
Hamiltou	5,800	9,756	3,604
Kingston	3,600	3,207	1,730
London	4,160	3,997	2,215
Ottawa	5,000	3,797	1,600

Thus it appears a little over 73 per cent. of Toronto's School population attend the Public Schools, 98 of Hamilton's, 89 of Kingston's, London's 95, and Ottawa's 75. The average percentage of attendance of those who entered School was, in Toronto over 48 per cent., Hamilton nearly 63, Kingston over 53, London over 50, and Ottawa less than 44.

The average age of the pupils in the 12th, or lowest grade, in May last, was 6⅓ years, in the 11th it was 7⅔ years; in the 10th, 8½ years; in the 9th, almost 9 years; in the 8th, 10 years; in the 7th, 10⅔ years; in the 6th, 11⅔ years; in the 5th, 11¾ years; in the 4th, 12¾ years; in the 3rd and Special, 13 1-6 years; in the 2nd, 13½ years; and in the 1st, or highest, 14½ years.

In the 1st, or lowest, class in reading there were 2,719 pupils; in the 2nd, 319; in the 3rd, 659; in the 4th, 504; in the 5th, 285; and in the 6th, or highest, 141. The Council of Public Instruction during the year made some changes in the classification of pupils in reading; the first class now embraces those in the First Book, Part I., First Book, Part II., and in the Second Book. The other subjects will be found much as

usual, and are given in connection with the Tables, which I hope the Board will republish.

The reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing occupy by far the greater portion of the teachers' time; but, as they constitute the basis of our education, they can hardly be too highly considered.

Health.—During the year fourteen pupils passed away from the scenes of earth. Five of these were cases of drowning; and this number refers only to those who died within a month of their being at school. This gives one in 330, and is higher than the statistics of some Sabbath-Schools that have been published. These facts show Hamilton to be among the healthiest localities in our country.

Income.—The income for the year came from: Government Grant, $1,716; School fees, $5,246; Municipal assessment, $25,244; other sources, $19. Total, $32,220. The expenditure was as follows: Salaries of Teachers, $17,981, which includes the Inspector's salary; other salaries, $2,266; library books and prizes, $150; books and stationery, $2,098; wood and incidentals, $2,185; permanent improvements, $7,540. Total, $32,220.

Important Resolutions.—The following are resolutions adopted by the Board at various times during the year:

1. "We recommend that a board be prepared on which to record the name of the first scholar in the Central School each year, from the commencement if possible, and to be fixed in the most conspicuous place.

2. That all the pupils in the Central School who can pass the examination for entrance into the High School be promoted to that School.

3. That in future no teacher be permanently appointed unless holding a first-class certificate from the Normal School (the same as Provincial).

4. "Whereas, the *new regulations* of the Council of Public Instruction require that all teachers who have taken third-class certificates from a City or County Board must produce evidence of having had three years' practical teaching before applying for a second-class certificate, and two years more for a first-class; the Committee therefore recommend the following resolution to be placed in the minutes:

"That teachers who have obtained second and third-class certificates from the Board of Examiners for the City be employed in the Primary Schools whenever there may be a vacancy. Be it also imperatively required that all teachers with 2nd class certificates *during* three years, and those with 2nd class after two years' teaching, present themselves for re-examination, for the purpose of taking out certificates of a higher grade." The usual conditions of engagement between the Board and the teachers are that a month's notice be given or received when a change is contemplated. The teachers are engaged at so much a year, and paid monthly—a great improvement on the quarterly payment.

Requirements of the New Act.—Notwithstanding the changes and improvements necessitated elsewhere by the Act of 1871, it is matter of congratulation that in this City our Board had so far anticipated all these things that no change, with one exception, needs be made in order to meet all the requirements of the Act referred to.

Industrial Schools.—From the enactments in the 3rd, 4th and 42nd sections of the New School Law, it is apparent the Legislature contemplated the education of every child in the Province. As the property of all is taxed for the education of all, it is a great wrong to those who pay that all should not be benefited by this arrangement; for by neglecting to educate every child a class of persons is allowed to grow up whose very existence is a great drawback to the progress of society, as well as a source of danger and great expense. School-houses are cheaper than gaols; teachers, even if paid more than at present, cost much less than officers of justice; the former prevent what the latter, with their utmost exertions, but ineffectually cure. To meet the requirements of these portions of our School Law it would be necessary to establish one or two Industrial Schools; and as there are at present in operation in this city an Industrial School for girls and a Boys' Home for lads, it might, I believe, be arranged with the excellent and benevolent ladies who, with commendable zeal and great liberality of means and time, are carrying on these institutions, that the charitable part would still be under their direction and control, while the educational part would be under the control and at the expense of the Board of School Trustees. To ascertain the best methods of carrying on these Schools, other cities

are sending deputations to places in the United States, to see them in actual working and find out all about them. I hope the Board will join in the efforts about to be made to induce the Legislature to aid in the erection of buildings, and in the support of these very important appendages to our present excellent School system.

Another important step is the appointment of one or two parties, whose special duty it would be to bring to justice those who neglect to send their children to any School, and also in looking after those pupils who are irregular in their attendance at School. But till the Industrial Schools are provided this part can, only to a limited extent, be carried out.

As the number of children in our city who do not attend School some part of the year is comparatively small, and it is with the Protestant part of the community we have to deal, I see no difficulty in the way of these salutary provisions of our School Law being fully carried out, at an expense which would be but trifling in comparison with the vast amount of good that would be certain to flow from their establishment and efficient working.

The number of teachers in the employ of the Board, at the close of the year, was 57, and six paid monitors, making in all a staff of 63. Among these are found not a few who, by their conduct and exertions, by the amount of heart and soul they throw into their work, and by the amount of energy, and the power of calling forth the energy of their pupils, make our Schools what they are, and solve some educational difficulties which depend not so much on the subjects taught as on the character of the teachers and manner in which they impart instruction. The most lasting impressions carried from childhood into after life are those not only of the studies at School, but also of the manner in which the instruction has been given. The habits formed, perhaps more than the knowledge acquired, enter so largely into the formation of character that the utmost care should be given to this very important subject by those who mould the heart, enlighten the mind, and form the character of the future men and women of our Ontario home.

I now proceed with the detailed statement required.

All the School property in this city is held in fee simple by the Board of School Trustees. The materials are wood, stone and brick. There is one house of wood, one of wood and stone, two of stone, and the rest, nine, of brick. The general plan is, a school-room with desks for writing, &c., and a gallery, with seats raised one above the other, for recitations in geography, blackboard explanations, &c., two divisions, and they alone occupy each set of these rooms. The condition of all our School-houses is excellent. The Board, during the last summer vacation, laid out in improving these buildings the large sum of ($7,540) seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars; so that they are now better than they have been at any previous time. The buildings have been erected at various times since 1852, and a large building, now in course of erection, to be ready in April next, and suitable to accommodate 400 pupils, will add greatly to our School facilities, and enable us to lessen some divisions now overcrowded with pupils. The School property has been acquired with city funds through the City Council. Two houses are heated by furnaces, the rest by common wood stoves. All our houses are lighted by windows placed high enough to prevent the children looking out at persons as they pass, and ventilated by ventilators entirely apart from the windows. We find it far better to have the hats, caps, &c. of the pupils hung up in their own rooms, and consequently require no closets for these things. The desks are on the most approved form and so arranged that the teacher can pass between the rows of desks while passing among the pupils. Each house is surrounded by a play-ground sufficiently large for all purposes. We have no gymnastic arrangements of any kind, no wells, for the city water has been brought into each school, we have every convenience for private purposes, the premises are all properly fenced, and shade trees and shrubs beautify the whole.

1. As the city limits constitute the School Section, I need not refer at greater length to this number.

2. Our Trustees have, and are providing accommodation, ample and sufficient for every child in the city.

3. The space of air specified is abundantly provided.

4. The first part I have already referred to, and now simply add that the conveniences for the sexes are separate and quite sufficient.

(*b*) *Means of Instruction.*—No foreign book is used as a class-book. Some books are in use that were used before the change made by the Council of Public Instruction. Apparatus, suitable and sufficient in the shape of calculators, maps, globes, &c., are provided.

(*c*) *Organization.*—Each pupil is taught by one teacher; the schools are all graded, and properly classified, so that all the pupils in each division constitute but one class. To this there is one exception—one Special Division in which there are three classes. When the number of pupils requires it, the Board allows me to employ a paid monitor, who receives twelve dollars per month, and those thus employed, are persons waiting to receive an appointment on the staff.

(*d*) Our hours are from nine to twelve in the morning, and two to four in the afternoon. The average ages of pupils in May last were as follows:

In the twelfth or lowest grade,			$6\frac{1}{3}$	years.
" eleventh or next higher,			$7\frac{2}{3}$	"
" tenth	"	"	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"
" ninth	"	"	almost 9	"
" eighth	"	"	10	"
" seventh	"	"	$10\frac{2}{3}$	"
" sixth	"	"	$11\frac{2}{3}$	"
" fifth	"	"	$11\frac{3}{4}$	"
" fourth	"	"	$12\frac{3}{4}$	"
" third and special			$13\frac{1}{6}$	"
" second	"		$13\frac{1}{2}$	"
" first or highest			$14\frac{1}{2}$	"

The pupils do not change places in the classes—each receives credit marks every day, for success in recitation, good conduct, &c. Distinctions depend on intellectual proficiency, attention, punctuality, &c., and at the end of each month a monthly examination is held in all the higher divisions, and the results of this examination, combined with the marks of the month just past, determine the pupil's position in the division during the month just entered upon. Corporal correction is still allowed, but I am glad to be able to state that this kind of government is passing away. The strap is the only instrument allowed; the correction is administered as privately as possible. Standing on the floor, keeping in after school hours, bringing notes from parents, &c., are resorted to as far as possible. Corporal correction is the last resort; we try to cultivate the better dispositions rather than depend on the suppression of the more troublesome characteristics of childhood. On the whole, we have very little difficulty, and the number of troublesome pupils is becoming less year by year. The attendance is very good; each teacher looks after his or her own pupils, and during the past year 202 pupils only, out of 4,642, attended school less than twenty days.

Each teacher begins the day by reading the portion of Scripture selected by the Inspector, and repeating the Lord's Prayer, and twice a week the Ten Commandments. No separate religious instruction is given, but the teachers are urged to avail themselves of every favourable opportunity for impressing their pupils with the importance of their social, filial, and religious duties, love for our Queen and Country, obedience to parents and teachers, proper regard for their brothers, sisters and companions, and supreme regard for God, His Word, His Day and His Worship.

(*e*) Our method of instruction is the combined, simultaneous and individual methods. The teacher explains and repeats, and then calls on the division or some pupil to give the words or the substance of what was said or explained. The attainments are tested, when possible, by written examinations.

(*f*) *Attainments of Pupils.* 1. In Reading. Many of our pupils read very fairly. The plan adopted is to have each lesson read properly before the next is taken up. 2. Spelling. In this subject our pupils excel. With the spelling we always give the meaning or definition. 3. Our Penmanship is good. The Payson, Dunstan and Scribner Copy Books are used throughout all the grades. The Inspector, at the close of each month, examines and classifies all the copy books finished, into good, fair, bad; and at

the Teachers' Meeting calls attention to the excellencies or defects he finds prevailing in any grade or division.

4. Drawing is not carried on to any great extent.

5. Arithmetic, next to Reading and Spelling, engrosses most time. We endeavour to be thorough so far as we go. We are not satisfied unless the pupils have made the rules and explanations, the why and wherefore of every step, a matter of the understanding.

6. Book-keeping by single entry is all we can attend to.

7. Grammar receives due attention. The pupils compose fairly, they are drilled in Etymology, then Analysis and Syntax; but they parse so far as they go in acquiring a knowledge of the parts of speech.

8. Composition is taught by frequent exercises.

9. Geography and History are taught as presented in the official programme, and by questions on each lesson; our object being to enable our pupils to locate every place mentioned and incident referred to, as well as to have a good idea of the events of history in regular chronological order.

10, 11, 12, will not hereafter be taught in the Public Schools, as the division of pupils in which these branches were taught has been transferred to the Collegiate Institute.

13. Vocal Music. Many of our teachers make their pupils sing, and some of them do it well. But this interesting and useful branch is not systematically taught, consequently it does not rank on an equality with the more necessary branches.

(*g*) Some eighty pupils passed the examination into the Collegiate Institute during the year, but I believe not more than between sixty and seventy of these were sent—the others went of their own accord. A visitors' book and register are kept in the Central School.

The pupils are examined, and classes assigned them on entering the Schools. For places in the divisions, there is a monthly examination for promotion from one grade to another. We have a semi annual examination; and for prizes an examination once a year—just before the Christmas vacation. Our prizes, embracing the books themselves as well as the method adopted in awarding them, have, now for a period of ten years, given a degree of satisfaction far beyond my most sanguine expectations. The books have invariably been procured at the Educational Depository, and, in appearance and real value, seem to improve year by year. This shows that great care is bestowed in their selection, and every facility, as I have frequently experienced, is extended to those who go to the Depository for a supply.

Town of Cobourg.

The Rev. John Laing, B. A.—The School accommodation is quite inadequate, and the buildings are very far from what they should be. This will appear more fully in detail. The people have manifested hitherto very little interest in School matters and a large proportion of the children have been attending Private Schools. A change in this respect seems to be coming, and since the Schools have been made free, there is more likelihood of their being generally attended. Formerly almost no oversight of the Schools was maintained, teachers were much discouraged, the attendance was most irregular and the progress made was very little. I found it impossible except in two Schools to bring the pupils up to the Programme or to conform to the Regulations as to time of study. Teachers and trustees have, however, tried to do their best and have carried out any reasonable suggestion so that an improvement may already be discerned.

I have spoken and written to the trustees on all points referred to in the Regulations, and I trust they will put every thing into a satisfactory state as soon as possible. While, therefore, it may be of use for the Department to call attention to the state of things as above reported, I may express the hope that the greatest indulgence which can consistently be given, will be shown to the town. The School accommodation is not sufficient for the children of the town. Though the census has not been taken of the children of School age, still I am sure that nearly 200 children cannot find accommodation without overcrowding the School-rooms.

The attention of the trustees has been specially called to grading the Schools, and this, I believe, will be done next year to some extent.

Town of Picton.

J. M. Platt, Esq.—For many years the Public and High Schools were united, and the success attending the efforts of some of our late teachers was very far from satisfactory. A fine School House erected some fifteen years ago, was found to be amply large, as the increase in the aggregate attendance of pupils was from year to year almost imperceptible. Private Schools sprung up in different parts of the town, and the opening of Ontario College largely assisted in drawing the attention of the public from the Public School interests. Finally, a temporary stimulus was given to the School by Mr. Lennox, and an additional room had to be provided. About two years ago our Board were fortunate enough to secure a good staff of teachers. Dr. Crowle (late of Bowmanville.) being selected as Principal. It soon became evident that unusual prosperity was to follow this valuable accession. People's attention was turned to the "Union School," and day after day the number of pupils increased. Private Schools were closed, and at last Ontario College *died*. It now became evident that more extensive School accommodation must soon be provided. One of the departments became so thronged that I found it necessary to direct that half the pupils should come in the forenoon, and the other half in the afternoon. The Town Hall was then engaged, and another teacher procured, and the Board proceeded to erect a magnificent building adjoining the old one. This, which is one of the finest School buildings in Ontario, is now about completed. We have now nine large rooms, each capable of accommodating from fifty to seventy pupils. At the re-opening of the Schools in January, the new rooms will be occupied, and the two divisions called from the Town Hall. The new building cost over $7,000—the old one $4,000. Within the last year the attendance of pupils has increased 30 per cent. The influx of pupils into the High School shows that the Public or preparatory Schools must have been successfully administered. Dr. Crowle has two assistants in the High School department, one of these assistants also controls a junior or "graduating" class upon the same flat, consisting of those who are next to enter as High School Pupils. The remainder of the Public School departments are under the charge of female teachers, in the selection of which we have been exceedingly fortunate. The prescribed programme is carried out in the School as a whole. A very ingenious and judicious division of the work and classification of the pupils has been made by Dr. Crowle, and although there is a continual "climbing up" by the pupils, the primary departments are the most crowded. The Public School may be said to consist of five divisions, through each of which the novice has to pass, in order to enter the High School. Our School may be said to be highly prosperous, but still there is less interest taken in it by the public than there is in many institutions of infinitely less importance. The new School Bill has caused a change in our staff of teachers, by destroying the "qualification" of some of the lower departments. Upon the whole, the people look upon the law as advantageous, and I think its fruits are clearly perceptible already.

Town of Niagara.

The Rev. John Rogers.—The High School has received several additional pupils, chiefly from the Public and Separate Schools, and is doing its work well. The building and other accommodations are all as required by law.

The Public School, as well as the Separate, has been re-organized, so as to conform to the new Regulations, laid down in the Act of 1871, so far as possible with the pupils in attendance. The want of sufficient proficency has prevented the formation of a sixth class, but in each of the other classes the last programme has been adhered to.

The School apparatus is sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the proper mode of instruction, and the present law. The School House is commodious with abundance of ventilation, and having separate class rooms, and other conveniences, excepting a well. The adjoining common affords one of the finest play grounds in the Province.

I have no hesitation in expressing my approval of the classification and general organization of the School, and of the mode of teaching adopted, being a mixture of the individual and simultaneous, without the assistance of monitors.

Prizes are distributed annually at the Christmas examination, and have very appar-

ently a good effect. There is no School library, but its want is supplied by that of a Mechanics' Institute, of increasing efficiency.

The Separate School has been in every respect excellent. The attendance of pupils was large, and the mode and amount of instruction very satisfactory. The School-building has a teacher's residence attached, and is furnished with the requisite accommodation and apparatus. The School Law of 1871 has been very well observed.

None of the Schools has any provision for gymnastic or military exercises.

TOWN OF ST. CATHARINES.

J. H. Comfort, Esq., M. D.—Mr Robert McLelland has been a teacher in this School for a period of eighteen years. The business of the School is conducted in accordance with the time table, and is well carried out. There are three assistant teachers in this School, all females. The Registers are well and properly kept. The attendance of pupils is punctual, but not so regular as it should be. The pupils in the male department, many of them, are not so neat, clean, and tidy with their clothing as they should be; the attention of the teacher has been called to it, and some improvement is hoped for.

The average attendance at this School is large. The classes are numerous and well filled. Each teacher has at least three grades of pupils, or three general divisions, made according to attainments, and each division is subdivided, making the classes so numerous that very little time can be devoted to each class, a very unsatisfactory condition. The mode of teaching in this School on the whole, is pretty satisfactory. If it was a little more practical it would be better. The management of the School is perhaps as well as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. The accommodation and facilities for managing the School well are very deficient. The teachers appear to have proper command over the pupils, and the pupils show their respect in a high degree for their teachers. I have visited this School on an average once a month during the past year.

St. George's Ward School.—Mr. Oscar Fitz Wilkins has been master of this School during the past six months, Mr. Somerset having resigned the mastership to take the appointment of County Inspector. There are two female assistant teachers in this School. Temporary accommodation was provided, of a very unsuitable kind, for the pupils of this School. The building that heretofore has been occupied by this School, has been enlarged during the past year, and is to be in future used as a Central School. The Central School is not finished yet, which has been the cause of a great deal of inconvenience and disorder in the School. The mode of teaching and management of this School do not differ to any extent from the same in St. Thomas Ward. I have visited this one on an average of once a month during the past year.

St. Paul's Ward School.—Miss Montgomery is the head teacher in this School, with two female assistants. This school is better classified than either of the two mentioned before. The building is a new one, consisting of three rooms well ventilated and lighted. The mode of teaching and management of this School is similar to that of others just spoken of. I have visited this School on an average during the past year, once a month.

St. Anne's Street School.—Miss Lindsley is the only teacher in this School. The building is on a public street without yard. The accommodations are poor. The teacher manages the School of about sixty pupils well, keeps good order, teaches well, and is well liked by her pupils. The children progress well in the different studies. Miss Lindsley would make a very superior teacher if she had six months training in the Normal School. I have visited this School on an average once a month during the past year.

On the whole, the Schools are conducted as well as could be expected with the present accommodation, which, I am sorry to say, has been totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the School population. However, the difficulty will soon be remedied, as the Central School will be completed in about two months, which will afford ample room for the School population of the town. We hope in a few months to have the pupils properly graded and classified, and every thing connected with our Public Schools managed in first class order.

Town of Dundas.

James Herald, Esq.—The School buildings in Dundas are of brick. The High and Public Schools, at present, meet in the same edifice, which is a two story building. The lower story is divided into four departments. The upper into three, two of which are for the accommodation of the High School. In our Public School there are five teachers. The four lower divisions occupy the rooms on the ground floor, and the highest division occupies the third room in the second story. The building is in good condition, and was built with funds raised for the purpose by the Municipality, in the year 1856. It is heated by means of hot air, but the arrangements for the heating and ventilation are not satisfactory. The attention of the Board of Trustees has been directed to that fact, and a committee appointed to attend to it. The Committee have taken steps to have the heating and ventilating arrangements improved by the close of the Christmas holidays. The desks and seats, which are small, each accommodating two pupils, are arranged so as to fill up the area of the room, with the exception of a small empty space near to the teacher's desk. There is ample play ground accommodation, a well and other necessary conveniences. The premises are entirely fenced. The only shade trees on the grounds are two or three that have been left standing when the *clearance* was made, but there were a few planted along the outside of the fence this year.

The accommodation is not such as to afford the requisite average space to each pupil in the different departments of the Public School. I brought this matter under the notice of the Board of Trustees some time ago, and an additional class room has since been rented, and an additional teacher engaged. Steps have been taken by the Board, also, to have an additional building erected in the ensuing spring, for the accommodation of the High School, so that the entire present building may be solely for the accommodation of the Public School.

The authorized text books are used in the different classes. The School has, for a number of years, been systematically graded, from the lowest department to the highest, according to a carefully prepared programme of studies, in which there is the branches of study, and the limits prescribed for each department. The gradation will in future be according to the new programme of studies, prescribed by the Education Department.

In the highest department particularly, the pupils are trained to read, not only with facility, but with ease and expression. Drawing is not taught. There are no pupils in the Public School studying algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, &c., because when they reach that stage of advancement they are promoted into the High School, and in order that there might be no interruption in the system of gradation, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution, when the Public Schools were made free, that the High School here should also be free. We are thus able to carry out the system of gradation, from the owest department in the Public School to the highest in the High School.

Town of Whitby.

G. Young Smith, Esq.—There are three Schools in Whitby. First, the Henry Street School is a fine two-story brick building divided into four divisions, each division being taught by a separate teacher. The pupils are graded according to their requirements. The first division is in the shape of a gallery. This division has been very full, and in fact during the warm weather is the town nursery, as it appears that a great many parents sent their young children here to get them out of their way. It is a fine large room and the little ones seem to enjoy themselves amazingly. They are almost all supplied with slates and pencils, and those that are not busy writing and drawing are making letters and figures shown or copied from a blackboard in the room. They are a very intelligent class of pupils and if it was not for their great numbers, their teachers might get along nicely with them, but really no one person could be expected to attend to one hundred and twenty-four small children all under seven years of age, which I counted in one day, and keep them in order without trying to teach them. The number is altogether too great. The cold weather has, however, somewhat cured this, as the number is now reduced to about seventy. The teacher instructs them in classes and simultaneously. This division is supplied with Tablet Lessons and the First Book in large cards.

The Second division of this School embraces all those who are reading in the Second Book, and one class of about a dozen in the Third Book. This is a very orderly and highly respectable division. There are about seventy-five in it and are generally between the age of six and nine years; being all of about the same size they present a most beautiful appearance and are very intelligent and orderly. This division is supplied with maps, and lessons in natural history, the desks are nicely arranged and have small arm-chairs to each. The discipline is good, a proper system of marking is adopted. Each upon getting to the head of the class then goes to the foot and receives a mark which is duly registered in his favour. This system is adopted in all the divisions of this school with good results.

The third division of this School embraces those in the Third Book exclusively, and are between the age of nine and twelve years; this is also a very intelligent division and besides reading, writing and arithmetic as far as long division, are taught the elements of English grammer and geography. There are about sixty in this division, and they are required to write and prepare all their lessons on paper. There is a nice collection of maps and a large blackboard in front of the pupils. Some of the pupils in this division read and spell well, but appear to excel in geography—being mostly girls, they do not do so well in Arithmetic as I would like to see them. The authorized text books are exclusively used.

The fourth division consists in those who are reading in the Fourth Book, which is the highest book in the School. There are some good readers in this division. The discipline and deportment of the pupils are good and the work done is thorough. Those who have gone through all the grades of the School can easily be told from those who come from country Schools; as in the town Schools it is imperative that all pass a strict examination before the head-master before they can be advanced from one division to another. They work arithmetic as far as proportion and parse and analyze sentences in grammar, and know general geography and the outlines of Canadian and English history. There are about sixty in this division, and this number is rarely exceeded, as every half year quite a number is taken from this division to the Grammar or High School. This School is in a very prosperous state, some of the teachers have been engaged therein for the past ten years and have given great satisfaction. There is quite a nice play ground and all the necessary conveniences in connection therewith; but there is required more accommodation for the younger pupils, as there are quite enough in the first division to make two divisions; and were there another division in the School, a more perfect classification of the different grades could be made than at present.

The John Street School is also built of brick, and is one story with two large rooms and two teachers; one male teacher who holds a County Board certificate, and has occupied his present position for the past twelve years, and the other a female who holds a second-class Provincial certificate under the new law. The highest division contains all the Third and Fourth Book scholars, and the lowest those of the First and Second Books. There are about one hundred and twenty scholars attending this School, and there being only two divisions, there cannot be as good classification as in the Henry Street School. The pupils are very orderly and diligent, and appear to be doing very well. The reading, arithmetic, spelling and writing are well taught. Everything about the School and premises is kept in the most orderly manner. The School-house is well laid out and furnished with all the conveniences for teaching. The only objectionable thing I see in the School is that the desks are the old fashioned board ones, and appear very much confined. I trustthat the board will soon remove this small objection, and then I think this will be the most convenient and suitable building in the town for School purposes.

The Anderson Street School is a very poor old frame building that has been used for the past twenty years as a School-house, very little has been done to it in the way of change of late years. The trustees think every year of building a new one in its place. There are about fifty pupils attending this School, and these are taught by a female who holds a first-class Normal School certificate, but as she has all the different grades to teach she has not so much time as is necessary to give to the advanced pupils. They are a very orderly and highly intelligent class attending this School, being mostly the children of well-to-do farmers who live in the limits of the town, and so soon as they are old enough to walk to the other Schools usually go there, and consequently only the elementary branches

are taught them—but they are well taught, and those who go to the other Schools from this School generally take high places in the classes in which they are placed. This School is also well supplied with, maps, black-boards, and all the necessary materials for teaching, but the building is very old and it is quite time that its place should be filled with a better one.

In closing this Report I may say that the teachers as a body are most competent and appear to be doing good work and are preparing themselves for the highest grade of certificates required under our new law. The trustees give them every encouragement in the way of prizes for the School, and supplying them with all necessaries for teaching, and appear to take a deep interest in the welfare of the Schools and all connected therewith. I can hear of very few children in the town who do not attend School, although their regularity might be improved. The rich as well as the poor of the town attend the Public Schools and no private Schools at present exist, which of itself is sufficient to show that satisfaction is felt in the Public Schools.

The only great want in our Town Schools is that of a little more accommodation, which I understand is partly to be given this coming summer in an addition to our Grammar School, as there are now about twenty-five pupils nearly ready to go there from the Town Schools, but cannot be admitted for want of room. I trust that this will soon be remedied and that there will nothing be wanted for preventing any of our youths from being educated so as to be able to fill any position that they may be called upon in after life with profit to themselves and honour to the Town.

Town of Galt.

Rev. J. B. Muir, M. A.—The character and condition of the Central Public Schools are most satisfactory. They are well ventilated in summer, and upon the wholie well warmed in winter, though the placing in winter of double windows on the west side of the schools would be an improvement. The out-door accommodation is also in a most satisfactory state.

The furniture and apparatus of the Schools are excellent. In this respect the trustees have shown a most laudable liberality, which is worthy of imitation. The object lesson pictures, and the drawing examples have become, through long use, dim and defective. It would be well, if the trustees would provide a large English Dictionary, either "Worcesters'" or the "Imperial," to be the standard of pronunciation for the whole Institution. I regret to write that the School Library is in a state of confusion and desuetude.

Since the transference this year of the Primary School, on the west side of the river, to the Central Public Schools, the accommodation has become too limited. I expect the Trustees to erect one or two Primary Schools next year, to obviate this difficulty. I have notified them of their duty in this important matter.

The scholars formerly graded and arranged into ten divisions, are now graded and divided into six classes, to meet the requirements of the new limit and time tables. All the subjects authorized by the New School Act have been introduced into the Schools, with the exception of vocal music. I may mention, however, that in several of the classes the teachers give instruction in singing. I have notified the trustees of their duty in this matter. The new subjects, so far as I can judge, are well taught, but time is required for permanent results. The teachers complain of the want of suitable text books for teaching "Civil Government," "Moral Duties," "Common Subjects," and "Natural History." This desideratum, it is hoped, will be supplied at an early day, when the Education Department publishes its text books on these topics. The authorized books are used in all the classes.

Having been in all the classes several times during the year, I have much pleasure in stating that all the subjects are well taught, and that I see a very marked improvement in the tone and state of the Schools since 1870—thanks be to the tact of James B. Gray, Esq., the Head Master, who is both a most accomplished teacher and judicious principal. I not only visited the classes, and heard and saw the teachers teach and examine, but I myself also examined the various classes, and taught several subjects in them. In the course of my inspection I paid, however, particular attention to the three R's, from the deep con-

viction that reading, writing, and arithmetic must, in the language of another, "ever continue to be the main strands in the cord of elementary knowledge,—the sides of the triangular basis of the pyramid of education," given at our Public Schools. In regard to this greater than Delphic tripos, I endeavoured to draw the attention of the teachers of the lower classes to the three following considerations.

Anent Reading:
I. There should be a uniform standard of pronunciation.
Anent Writing:
II. There should be a uniform method of holding the pen and forming the letters.
Anent Arithmetic:
III. There should be a thorough drill in the simple and compound rules.

It would have been easy for me to have given a full analysis of the work of the whole Schools, but this is unnecessary. From year to year a tabulated register of the attendance of the scholars is kept, so that we are enabled from year to year to compare results. The principal, every quarter, gives a statement to the trustees, of the attendance, &c., of the scholars. I attend many of the trustee meetings, and give my advice when asked.

In regard to the certificates held by the teachers under me, I find that five of them are first class County Board certificates, and five of them are Normal School certificates. I hope the time is not, however, far distant, when the Normal School, or perhaps School of Ontario, will send out a sufficiency of efficient teachers for all the Schools in this Province. It is hoped too, that the recent attempts which have been made by the Chief Superintendant, Dr Ryerson, to raise the status and profession of teachers will be more and more successful, and that nothing will be done by spleen and party spirit, to injure the working, and deface the beauty of that goodly School system of Ontario, whose foundations he so prudently laid, and whose superstructure he so successfully reared. Let all combine, inspectors, teachers, trustees, parents, and legislators, to be the benefactors of their own country, by promoting the Public Schools—the trunk of the tree of knowledge,—for in the language of the Roman orator, "What greater or better boon can we confer upon our country, than to teach and instruct the youth thereof?"

Town of Clifton.

Rev. George Bell, LL.D.—The School Lot consists of one acre of land, about half a mile from the business centre of the town and apart from other buildings. It is held by a freehold trust-deed.

School House. A two-story brick building, 48x30 feet, erected in 1857; in good repair, built by funds provided by the Town Council, lighted with high windows in front and on each side; warmed by three coal stoves; *not much special provision for ventilation.* No class rooms are provided for separate instruction of part of the children.

Lobbies, &c. For the Senior Department, there is a room for girls and a small lobby for the boys, for hats, &c, and a closet for books and apparatus. For the Junior Department, there is only a small lobby, and much inconvenience is felt for want of more room for hats, &c. and also for want of a press for books, &c. For the Primary Department no convenience exists except a few nails in the entry.

Seats and Desks. The Senior and Junior Departments are mostly furnished with seats and desks combined, each seat being intended for two: a portion of the desks have separate chairs. The Primary Department has small benches only. No special accommodations are provided for the teachers.

Play Grounds. These occupy the whole space on each side of the building; the ground being clay, the space between the building and the street is covered with gravel.

Gymnastic Apparatus. None provided.

Well. There is a well at the back of the coal shed.

Fences, &c. The back part of the lot is divided by a close fence, and on each side of this fence at the extreme rear are three *privies.* The lot is well fenced with an open paling; and trees have been planted, but owing to the hardness of the soil, they make little progress in growth.

School accommodation. The school rooms are as follows:—
Senior, 28 × 34 = 952 square feet on floor.
Junior, 28 × 34 = 952 " " "
Primary 12 × 17 = 204 " " "
All 12 feet high. 11·424, 11·424 and 2·448 cubic feet of air.
Senior, 9 square feet space for 105 pupils, 11.424 cubic feet = 100 each for 114.
Junior, the same.
Primary, 9 square feet to 22 pupils: 100 cubic feet to 24.

Means of Instruction. The authorized text books are used in all subjects. The school is well supplied with maps, tablets, blackboards, mechanical charts, &c, but not well supplied with globes and apparatus. There are no cabinets of specimens of any kind. An addition of a globe, maps and charts, &c, has just been ordered.

Organization. The classes have hitherto been arranged into five divisions on the basis of the readers, and divided into three Departments, each in charge of a teacher; having separate rooms and separate Registers. *The Primary Department* includes the pupils in the first and second parts of the First Reader, and is taught by a female assistant, holding a First Class, C. county board certificate, salary, $144. *The Junior Department* includes the pupils in the Second and Third Readers, and is taught by a female assistant; holding the highest grade of county board certificate, salary, $250. *The Senior Department* includes the pupils in the Fourth and Fifth Readers, and is taught by the head master, who holds a county board certificate of the highest grade; salary, $550.

Discipline. Hours of attendance, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4. Usual ages of pupils, 5 to 18. Pupils *change places*, and are marked according to order of merit at the close of each lesson. *Distinction* depends on "mixed estimate." No other records of standing are kept except the numbers entered on the class roll at the close of each lesson. *Corporal punishment* is used when considered necessary;—but very seldom;—never inflicted privately—inflicted on the hands with a cane. In difficult cases the assistants refer to the head master. Some other punishments are used; such as writing a number of lines, and deprivation of play.

The Registers, are regularly kept, and the attendance is reported to the trustees quarterly.

Religious Exercises. The school is opened with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and closed with prayer, as provided in the regulations. The Ten Commandments are taught, but no separate religious instruction is given.

Modes of Instruction. Simultaneous generally: sometimes mixed. So in all the classes: partly mingled with individual teaching in all. It is the great object of the teacher to pursue the *intellectual method*, in all cases. The *rote method* is used in acquiring definitions. The *interrogative method* is used extensively. *Attainments* are tested both by oral interrogation, and by written abstracts.

Attainments of Pupils. 1. Reading. Some with ordinary facility, and some with ease and comparative elegance. 2. *Spelling*, correctly and giving the meanings. 3. *Writing.* Some with ordinary correctness, and some with ease and elegance. 4. *Drawing*, Linear, maps, &c. 5. *Arithmetic.* Great variety of acquirements. Some ready and skilful in the various rules, but many are not. 6. *Book-keeping.* Taught to the end of the text book. 7. *English Grammar.* Various grades of proficiency. Some well up, others very backward, especially in the lower classes. 8. *Composition.* Grammatical structure of the language taught by frequent practice in writing, and by critical reading and analysis. 9. *Geography and History.* Taught as prescribed in the official programme. 10. *Morals, &c.* Taught hitherto by deductions from historical or other lessons, and by application of lessons selected from, or suggested by the works of Nature; the teachers being careful to turn unusual occurrences to account in this respect. 11. *Algebra and Geometry.* Only three pupils in these subjects. Taught as far as Fourth Book of Euclid, add quadratic equations in Algebra. Practised in Euclid in demonstrations without the use of letters or marks on the diagrams to avoid anything like rote. 12. *Natural Philosophy, &c.* Some lessons given without text book by means of charts, chemistry, botany, &c., have been recently taught as far as contained in Dr. Ryerson's Agriculture. Apparatus very limited; about 30 pupils. 13. *Music.* Some singing practised in the Junior and Primary Departments, principally in the latter; but no regular teaching of vocal music.

Miscellaneous. 1. No pupils sent to the High School during the year. 2. *Visitors' Book* and *Registers* kept, as required. 3. *Journal of Education* regularly received by the trustees. 4. Pupils examined and classified. Examinations held twice a year. 5. No prizes given. Merit cards not yet introduced; to be used after the new year. 6. No library connected with the School. (The Town Council has a small library, kept according to the regulations, by the town clerk. The books are getting out of repair.)

Arrangements are in progress for introducing the additional subjects and text books, required by the new regulations, in January next.

Wants. The principal present wants of the School are (1.) A shed, or covered space for play in wet weather; (2.) Some outside gymnastic apparatus for exercise, along with swings, wooden bricks, &c., in the shed, for the younger pupils; and, (3.) Some addition to the apparatus for teaching; the last will be tolerably well supplied by the articles recently ordered.

Programme of Studies. The teachers found serious difficulties in applying the programme to the existing organization of classes. The classes having been arranged on the basis of the reading books, it is found that many pupils are not as far advanced in grammar and arithmetic as they should be in the class to which their reading entitles them. It would be an ungracious thing to put them back from the Fourth Class to the Third, and from the Third to the Second. In addition to this, there is a strong feeling on the part of many parents against having their children study any new subjects, which they regard as new-fangled notions of the teachers and the inspectors; and sometimes it seems very difficult to convince surly persons to the contrary, even with the printed regulations in one's hand. Some months ago, I advised that no change should be made in the existing classes, but every effort should be made to work them up to the required standard: and further, that in future, no promotions whatever should be made, except in strict adherence to the requirements of the programme. As after the new year, the Fourth Class will probably have to be separated into two divisions, and a Sixth Class will have to be formed out of the Fifth, I am in hopes that during next year we shall be able to bring the classification into full accordance with the programme.

Note respecting Geometry. The requirements in this branch seem very low in the programme. While I would not wish to have this compulsory on every pupil, I think there should be an opportunity afforded for all the pupils in the Fifth Class to study the first and second books of Euclid, and for those in the Sixth Class, to study at least the third and fourth, if not the fifth and sixth books.

Town of Guelph.

Rev. Robert Torrance.—1. There is no Central School, although the desirableness of such an institution has been for years, at different periods, under discussion by the Board of Trustees, and has been the subject of frequent conversation among the ratepayers. About twenty years since, an acre of ground was purchased with a view to such an erection, not by the Board, but by private parties, who were understood to be willing, and who declared that they were at any time ready to transfer it to the Board when they were prepared to proceed with a building. Ultimately it was so transferred, but as there arose a difference of opinion among the members regarding the efficiency of the Central School system, as at the time it was only a matter undergoing experiment, and as from some towns in which it had been adopted unfavourable reports of its working were received, it was decided to abandon the intention of introducing it into Guelph, to dispose of the land designed for the building, and to apply the proceeds in erecting some Ward Schools. These, it was thought, would be more convenient, as they would be more accessible in a town whose limits extended more than a mile from its centre. One was accordingly built in the South Ward, and two in the West, each of them with two rooms. One already existed in the North Ward and one in the East, but to the former an additional room was built, as the increasing school population required. A short time ago the project of a Central School has been revived, part of the ground originally held for the purpose has been re-purchased, and other adjoining property has been secured. Advertisements for plans have been published, in answer to which fifteen plans have been sent in. One of these has been selected, and application has been made to the Municipal

Council of the town for thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), to be expended on a house capable of accommodating one thousand children. It is expected that the work will be begun early next year, and carried forward to completion with all due despatch.

2. Soon after the erection of the Ward School-houses mentioned above, it was again found that there was not sufficient accommodation for the children of the municipality. It was also resolved that some endeavours should be made to give the Central School system a trial, although it should be only an imperfect one. With this view a large building, which had been originally erected for a wholesale warehouse, was leased for a term of three years and fitted up with the requisite school furniture. Five teachers were employed in it (during the third quarter of this year there are six), the South Ward School being closed and the one in the East Ward also, the latter having been long before found to be very unsuitable, owing, among other reasons, to its closeness to the passenger station of the Grand Trunk Railway.

3. The present school accommodation is then as follows :—The large building referred to above, in which six teachers are employed ; the North Ward School, with two teachers ; the Primary Girls' School, in the West Ward ; and the Senior Girls' in the same Ward, each having two teachers, The East Ward School has been abandoned, and indeed, allowed to go to ruins.

4. During the last fifteen years the Schools have been graded. The scheme of gradation has been changed twice in that time, and a third change has just been introduced, rendered necessary by the recent School Act, and the programme of study prepared by the Council of Public Instruction, and published in the *Journal of Education.* for July last. In my second quarterly report for the current year, I brought the subject under the attention of the Board, having felt myself called to do so by the change made in the authorized text-books. Before, however, any action was taken the programme had been issued and the scheme arranged according to it, except in one particular for which I could not provide at the time, but which can now be satisfied, as the Board have employed another teacher in the Public Schools, or rather transferred one from the High School who will take the *sixth* class of the programme.

5. The first class of the programme has been divided into three departments, one comprising the first part of Book I ; in reading, spelling from the book ; in arithmetic, Arabic and Roman notation from one to nine ; and to read and write one period ; with object lessons, linear drawing on slates, and simple songs. In the large building which we usually call, for the sake of distinction, the Central School, this department is under the charge of one teacher. A second department comprises those reading in the second part of Book I. In spelling they are taught from the book, and in arithmetic, the elementary principles of notation, the multiplication table, and reading to three periods of figures are taught. In writing they are instructed to form small letters on slates. Lessons are also given them on common objects ; and on the cardinal points of the compass, as an introduction to the study of geography. Drawing on slates and vocal music are also taught. In the centre building this department also has its own room and teacher, but sometimes children have to be removed from the first department to her care, to relieve the other teacher and prevent her room from being overcrowded.

A third department embraces those who are reading in Book II. Their course includes spelling from the book ; the formation of capital and small letters in writing (slates) ; in arithmetic the simple rules ; natural history ; map definitions and notation in geography ; with linear drawing and vocal music. This department has been placed in the meantime under the charge of the teacher of the second class. He has not yet been able to give the prescribed instructions in natural history, except in the way of conversation as he has not procured object lessons. These have been ordered by the Board, and, in all probability, will have arrived before this report reach the Education Department.

The second, third and fourth classes are arranged according to the programme, only the teacher of the third department of the first class has the second class also.

The fifth and sixth classes we have been obliged to put under one teacher, but this arrangement will be changed under the resolution adopted by the Board at their last meeting :—" That a school be immediately opened in the South Ward School, for teaching the higher branches of English, and that Mr. Porter be removed from the High School and placed in charge of the same."

6. In the North Ward School, the first, second, third and fourth classes are taught by two teachers, but when *girl* pupils are qualified to enter the fourth, they are promoted to the junior department of the Senior Girls' School. In the West Ward Primary, the first three classes are taught, and promotions are from it to the fourth class in the Central School, or the junior department of the Senior Girls'. In this school the assistant teacher takes her pupils through the course appointed for the fourth class, and the principal through those prescribed for the fifth and sixth classes.

7. Since the union of the Grammar and Common School Boards of Trustees, in 1856, the local superintendent was required to examine all the Public Schools of the town once a quarter, and promotions used to be made from the lower to the higher forms at these examinations. Two years ago it was agreed to make the promotions half-yearly, namely, at the spring and autumn, and this has been found to answer a better purpose, as pupils qualified to pass at the end of the second quarter had, before the end of the midsummer vacation fallen back considerably in their attainments; and it was thought that when the promotions were quarterly, teachers were under temptation to bestow chief attention on the promotion class, and thus injury was done to those who were not enrolled in it. No promotions were allowed but those made by the authority of the local superintendent, who thus, in addition to his own peculiar duties, had to discharge those of the principal of Central School; but these two last years the promotions for which he is immediately responsible are those to the Senior Girls' School, and the highest department in the Central School, while he also pronounces those whom he considers qualified in the latter to enter the Grammar School. Still, in the Central School no pupils are advanced from one department or class to another without his direction and examination, although teachers in the other Schools may, and are expected to, grade their pupils according to their progress, but not to promote from one class to another.

Condition of the School-Houses, etc.

Primary Girls School.—The building in which this School is held is of stone, and was erected in 1864. It contains two rooms and stands upon a lot of a quarter of an acre, properly fenced in with a picket fence on two sides—those facing streets, for the the lot is a corner one—and a board fence on the others. The property is freehold. Outhouses are on the premises, separated from each other by a woodshed, but under the same roof. There is no well, and the scholars have to procure water from the well of a neighbour. So far as I could ascertain upon enquiry, no objection was made to this by the neighbour. The room occupied by the head teacher is capacious, being 51 ft. by 33 ft., with a high vaulted ceiling. The seats and desks are of the modern style of furniture, but made so as to accommodate four children. There is a large stove, sufficient to warm the room on the coldest day. On the walls are maps of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres; of Europe, Asia, Africa and America; and an engraving of the steam engine.

North Ward School.—The School-house in the North Ward belonged at first to the township, but as the boundaries of the town were enlarged, it became town property and was transferred to the town Board of School Trustees. The building is of stone, freehold, but a few years ago an addition, rough cast, was made, that there might be adequate accommodation for the children in the Ward, and the services of an assistant-teacher were engaged. The lot is well fenced, close boarded, except in front, which is picket. The room occupied by the master is 40 ft. by 30 ft. and about 12 ft. in the ceiling. It is furnished with seats and desks in the recent style. There is one black-board painted on the wall. There are maps of the Continents, one of each, and of Canada; with a large engraving of the comparative size of animals. On the premises there is no well, water thus having to be procured from a neighbour's pump. There is an outhouse for each sex, both, however, under the same roof, but separated to a small distance from each other by a woodshed intended for kindling wood, and not surrounded by a fence. The outside premises were in a very disorderly state, the wood lying scattered about, instead of being collected into a pile; one of the gates would not fasten when shut, and another was sinking on its hinges. I pointed out these and some other matters of a similar kind to the master, and urged him to maintain order and neatness; to point out to the chairman of the School Property Committee any repairs that were needed; to regard himself

as responsible for the care of the property in school-hours; and to get some of the boys to collect the wood lying about and place it on the wood-pile.

Senior Girls' School.—The junior department of the Senior Girls' School is taught in a room 50 ft. by 26 ft., and about 11 ft. high. The School furniture is after the modern style. There is one black board, and the maps required are brought from the other room. The senior department of this school is taught in a room of the same dimensions, only higher in the ceiling. The room was provided with a black board, a book press, five maps, and one engraving of the mechanical powers. The furniture is of the modern style. The School-house is of stone and was built six years ago. The lot, a quarter of an acre in size, is properly fenced in by a high close board fence, except in front, which is picket. The property is freehold. On the premises there is a large wood-shed, and the requisite out-buildings are provided, but there is no well.

Central School.—As stated in a former page of this report, the Board of Trustees between two and three years ago rented a large stone building for school purposes, and placed in it five teachers, and that an additional one has been employed, who began her duties with the third quarter of the present year. This teacher, who has had assigned her a room about 24 ft. square and only 7½ ft. high, had under her charge in August 82 children, and in September 101, varying in age from five to nine. The furniture consists of a few forms without backs, and a few tablet lessons, with a black board. There was a time table hanging up. Singing is practised. In another room, which is 30 ft. by 21 ft. and about 7½ ft. in the ceiling, 41 entered in August and 52 in September, varying in age from five to eleven. The room is furnished with one black board, but there is no map. The desks are constructed so as to accommodate four pupils at each. In addition to reading, the children are taught spelling, arithmetic as far as multiplication, and division; to form letters on their slates from copies set them on the black board, and to draw. The room assigned in this building to the next more advanced class is 42 ft. by 24 ft., height of ceiling about 9 ft. There are two black boards, four maps, one of both hemispheres, one of America, one of Africa, and one of Asia. A copy of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board for the Schools taught in this building was hanging up, together with time and limit tables. Singing is practised, but not so frequently now as it was some time ago. Furniture consists of chairs and desks. The third class, according to the programme of studies, is taught in this building in an adjoining room, which is 50 ft. by 25 ft. and about 11 ft. high. This room is provided with three black boards and one map of the Hemispheres. A class and visitors' books are kept. Time tables and regulations are hung up. The next room is 50 ft. by 25 ft., height of ceiling 13 ft. In August 41 pupils entered, and in September 56, and on the day of my visit 46 were present. Copies of time tables, rules and regulations, were posted up in conspicuous places. The furniture is modern. A set of small maps, ten in number, and in a rotary stand, hangs on the wall, but a set of large ones has since been been procured from the Education Department. A large map of Europe and one of the Western Hemisphere were lying rolled up in a corner.

Senior Primary School.—This School is taught in a room 44 ft. by 22 ft., and 13ft. high. The furniture is of recent construction and style. Seats and desks are provided for fifty-six pupils. There is one black board, a very large map of the British Isles, one of Canaan, one of the Eastern Hemisphere, one of British North America (Dominion map), one of England, one of Asia, one of Africa and one of America. There are also a terrestrial globe, geometrical forms, and illustrations of the square and cube roots. A class book is kept, but there is not a visitors' book. In the underground story of the building there is a well or spring of excellent water, from which the pupils in the different rooms are supplied. Privy accommodation is provided for the boys and girls separately, the latter reaching theirs by an inside stair and passage. The care-taker lives in the house. All the rooms are properly heated and there is a large stove in the entrance hall. A very serious objection, however, to the employment of the building for a School-house is that there are no play-grounds attached for the children, who must go out on the streets, or remain in doors. Besides, the nearness of the railway track is a source of danger, and the noise caused by the passing and whistling of trains is a source of great annoyance when classes are engaged reciting their lessons.

It will be seen from the foregoing report that some of the rooms are over crowded,

and not of the dimensions to allow one hundred cubic feet of air for each child ; but in the new building which is to be erected this ground of complaint will be removed.

No books but the authorized ones are allowed to be used, but of late serious complaints are made by parents of the expense to which they are put through the frequent changes made of the text books and the great increase that has been made of the number. In some cases they have refused to procure them, and in others have withdrawn their children from school. One parent told me lately that he would remove his child from the Public and send her to a Private School, as he believed the expense of the former was greater than of the latter.

In all our Schools each child is taught by the same teacher, unless he change from one to another, or be promoted at the promotion examinations. Daily religious exercises are observed.

Hours of attendance are from 9 to 12, and from 1.30 to 4. Ages vary from five to sixteen. Pupils change places in their classes and their standing in each is marked in the class-book. Corporal punishment is employed. No teacher rigidly adheres to any one method of instruction, but the individual is the one generally adopted. All examinations, daily and quarterly, are conducted orally and not by writing.

In all the Schools blank forms are used, one of which is filled up by the teacher and given to each pupil on Friday afternoon, showing the number of times he has been absent or late during the week ; the lessons he has prepared properly, or failed to prepare ; his conduct, whether good, bad, or fair ; and the merit or demerit marks he has received. This is to be signed, after examination, by the parent or guardian of the child, and returned to the teacher on Monday morning. There are also honour cards, but no scholar is entitled to one of these who has been late, absent, disorderly, imperfect in any lesson, or charged with a demerit mark.

I take the liberty of stating here, that I have to report to the Board, after each of my quarterly examinations, the state of each School as regards attendance and progress, and make such recommendation for their improvement as I may deem proper. From my last report I may copy the following sentences :—

"The total entries for August were 576, against 376 for the same month last year ; and 790 in September, against 548 last year ; showing an increase in the former of 200, and in the latter of 242. Still the Inspector is of opinion that there is a considerable number of children, say between 100 and 200, belonging to the municipality, who have not been attending any School during the quarter. This may be in part accounted for by the prevalence of sickness, and in part by the expense entailed through the change of text books, which has been made by the Council of Public Instruction. It is my duty to call the attention of the Board to the fact that there are some, in the absence for a number of years of any school census I cannot say how many, whose parents do not send them to School, and are thereby exposing themselves to the penalty provided in the fourth Section of the School Act of 1871. * * * He would also remind the Board that there are 790 pupils under the charge of twelve teachers, giving an average of about 66 to each. By the late School Act it has been enacted, that each School Corporation shall provide adequate accommodation for all children of school age in their school division or municipality, and in a memorandum prefixed to 'Programme for Course of Study for Public Schools,' prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, it is stated that when the pupils in a School amount to more than fifty and less than one hundred, the Trustees must employ an additional teacher as an assistant. As the Board have a large and comfortable building at their disposal, could there not be means taken to relieve those Schools which are crowded, by having some of the pupils removed to that building under the care of a qualified teacher ?

"It is only proper to inform the Board that I have to send down a most minute report to the Education Office, giving account of the mechanical arrangements in each School, School accommodation, space for air, &c., as well as means of instruction employed, organization, &c. I have noted in my book almost all the information required on these points, but, I am sorry to say, that in regard to some of the Schools my report cannot be favourable. At the North Ward, for example, there is great want of external order and attention to property. Not one of the Schools, with the exception of those in the Central School building, has a well. Wood is lying in a confused state in the yards. Some

gates are out of repair and windows broken. The deficiency in apparatus will be remedied to some extent, when the articles ordered from the Education Depository have reached, but scarcely a single School has a visitors' book. These and some other matters should receive the attention of the Board, and means be taken to place our Schools in a more satisfactory state in the points indicated."

In a subsequent report the Inspector says :—

"Almost all the Schools are supplied with the articles necessary for imparting the instruction prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, under the School Act lately passed by the Provincial Legislature. Complaint must still be made of the inadequacy of the School accommodation, although we must not forget to mention that the Board was willing to proceed to the erection of a large and commodious Central School, had not obstacles been thrown in their way by the refusal of the Government to allow the Town Council to issue debentures for the amount required. Some of the School premises are not kept so clean and orderly as they should be, leading one to suppose that teachers did not feel their responsibility, nor the importance to the children of having all about the School-house neat and tidy, At the Central School building there was an offensive effluvium, betraying want of attention on the part of the care-taker, who dwells on the premises."

From the monthly reports which have been read to the Board from the Inspector, it appears that while the Primary Departments are overcrowded, rendering the services of another teacher indispensable, the more advanced departments are but thinly attended. The Inspector is not prepared to say to what cause this is owing. He does not think that all the children who have attained the length of the third and fourth classes, who are withdrawn from our Public Schools, are kept at home, or put to business, although he is aware that the latter is the case with some of them.

An important object is being served by the issue of the weekly reports and honour cards, which has now been in force for some time. Might he suggest the propriety of having merit cards, one of which would be equal in value to so many honour cards ; and that a certificate should be given annually, or semi-annually, to the pupil in each School who had lifted the greatest number of these merit cards.

The Inspector thinks that, on the whole, the state of the Schools is satisfactory, although he hopes that the teachers will evince an increasing ambition to raise their respective Schools to a still greater state of efficiency, and that in this they will be countenanced by parents and guardians, as he has no doubt they will by the members of the Board, of whose disinterested efforts for the progress of education in the town he can speak from years of personal knowledge.

Town of Berlin.

Thomas Pearce, Esq.—This is a School of six departments, conducted on the "central" principle. There is also a department in which the German language is exclusively taught to pupils, who come in from the English department for not more than an hour-and-a-half each day. The *School-house* is a large two-story brick building, standing in the centre of an enclosure of about three acres in extent. The space between the street and front of the School-house, contains about one acre and-a-half, bisected by a plank walk twelve feet wide, extending from the street to the front door. The ground on each side of this walk is tastefully laid out with flower beds here and there, and shade trees planted closely round the borders. This part of the School-ground is not made use of or trespassed upon by the pupils, unless when assisting to trim and cultivate it. That portion of the ground in rear of the School is the scholars' play-ground. The out-premises and well are all that could be desired. The condition of the in-door premises, it would be difficult to surpass in neatness and order. The rooms have high ceilings and are well ventilated. The hat and cloak rooms are neatly kept. In every room will be found a time-table, rules for pupils and a clock. There is a large library, at present not made use of owing to many of the books being out of repair, a large and excellent supply of maps and apparatus well cared for and in good condition, and in short the School property generally is in a very satisfactory condition indeed.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

The Rev. A. McColl,—The town of Chatham is divided into three wards, the Eberts Ward, the Northwood Ward, and the Chrysler Ward. There are five buildings erected for School purposes. In the Eberts Ward, are *two* Schools—the *Central School* and the *Princess Street School*. In the Northwood Ward, are *two* Schools, the *North Chatham* and the *Payne Schools*; and in the Chrysler Ward, there is one School, the *Chrysler Ward School*.

The Central School (brick,) was erected in 1851, and cost	$7,755
The Princess Street School (frame,) was erected in 1853, and cost	1,600
The North Chatham School (brick,) was erected in 1869, and cost	2,735
The Payne School (brick,) was erected in 1869, and cost	1,800
The Chrysler Ward School (brick,) was erected in 1871, and cost	4,121

The buildings were all erected from municipal funds, at the disposal of the Town—inclusive of proceeds from the sale of School lands.

The Central School, the North Chatham School, and the Chrysler Ward School, are *two storied* buildings; and the two remaining are *one storied*.

The area of the grounds attached to each of the Schools respectively, is as follows:—

To the	Central School	4,000	square yards.
" "	North Chatham School	1,733	" "
" "	Payne School	4,444	" "
" "	Princess Street School	5,302	" "
" "	Chrysler Ward School	4,166	" "

Stoves are used to keep the rooms warm. There are lobbies or closets in all the Schools for bonnets, hats and cloaks. In two Schools only, is there a book press. In the Princess Street School, the desks and seats are of wood; but in all the rest the frame work is constructed of iron. The seats are arranged parallel to one another, and to the wall. There is a well attached to each School-house; and, two out-houses for persons of different sexes, as places of convenience. The premises are all protected by picket fences, and shade trees are planted within the enclosure.

I have not been able to ascertain the exact number of children of School age in town. Provision is made for the accommodation of 1,225 children, which is a much larger number than has been registered; but the number registered has ever been much higher than the average attendance. The required space for each pupil has been allowed in the construction of the School-rooms.

The authorized books are used in all the Schools; all the Schools are suitably provided with black boards, maps and tablets. There are but *two* Schools furnished with globes, or cabinets of any sort

The pupils are arranged in classes according to their standing, and with the exception of a few cases, each child is taught by the same teacher.

There are no assistants employed. The hours of attendance are from 9 a. m. till 12, and from 1 p. m. till 4 p m. The youngest children leave at 3 p. m. The usual ages of the children in the higher classes are from *ten* to *sixteen*; but the majority are from *seven* to *twelve*. The children take places; and they occupy the places assigned to them according to their respective marks. Distinction depends chiefly on intellectual proficiency. Corporal punishment is rarely resorted to, and when inflicted, it is in public.

The method of instruction is partly simultaneous, and partly individual. The attainments in the lessons are tested in the daily recitations, and quarterly examinations, by individual interrogations. The quarterly examinations last about a week; and they are conducted by the Inspector, who communicates the result to the Board. The higher classes read for the most part with ease and precision. In writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic, their attainments are respectable. There are but two Schools, the Princess Street (coloured,) and the Central, in which book-keeping, algebra, geometry, the elements of natural philosophy, chemistry, &c., are taught. In the former School, the progress made in these subjects has been recently only moderate. In the latter School,

the progress made by the pupils of the highest department has been very great. In Natural Philosophy, the number of pupils has been fifty-two, and the same in Geometry and Algebra. Thirteen or fourteen are studying Trigonometry; and twenty-three are proficients in Book-keeping. During the latter part of the year, the pupils had not gone beyond the third book of Euclid; but in the previous part of the year, some had been in the sixth book. In Algebra, they are in quadratics. There are only two Schools where vocal music and linear drawing are taught, with respect to them much cannot be said. There has been a commencement, which is encouraging.

Twelve or thirteen pupils were sent during the year to the High School. A visitors' book and register are kept in each of the Schools. The *Journal of Education* is received by the trustees. The pupils are examined on admittance, as prescribed by the regulations. Prizes have not been awarded by the Board of Trustees for a number of years; but occasionally they have been given by private individuals. There are two libraries; one in the Princess Street School, and the other in the Central. In the former School, there is not much interest taken in the books, and the library is very small. In the Central, there is what may be called the remnant of a library; it was never very large, and the books are nearly worn out. The Board of Trustees agreed in December last, to appropriate the sum of $100 for the purchase of books. When the books arrive, they will be a welcome addition to the books already on hand, a stimulus to the acquisition of knowledge, and contribute to the mental culture and moral improvement of the children attending the Schools.

The course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law have been introduced and are pursued in all the Schools. The changes caused by the programme were in some respects great, and involved inconveniences; but these were only temporary, and had respect, chiefly to pupils, who had made great proficiency, for instance in Arithmetic, but were defective in Grammar. Pupils coming from the rural Schools into town, suffered most inconvenience from this cause. I strongly urged the propriety of beginning at once and adhering rigidly to the course prescribed. It may take some little time to become familiarized to the course and method of studies prescribed; but the discipline of the year will be an excellent preparation for the duties of 1872. I consider that some such system was a desideratum, and that the condition of the Public Schools, at the close of 1872, will be such as to place it beyond all doubt, that the change was a great public benefit.

Town of Collingwood.

The Rev. Robert Rodgers.—In the Town of Collingwood, the number of buildings used for Public School purposes is two. The building in the centre ward is a frame building, two stories high. The upper room, which is occupied by the head master, is 32 by 50, having 1,620 feet square on the floor, and a capacity of 22,680 cubic feet, and never occupied by more than a hundred pupils. There are eight large black boards, and the School is well provided with maps, diagrams, globes, terrestrial and celestial, an orrery, and other necessary apparatus.

There are two rooms below, large and commodious, there being two wings to the main building, one at each end. The sitting-room and the required space for air are equally satisfactory. The building is heated in the usual way, by means of common box stoves, and the only mode of ventilation is by means of circular tin ventilators, inserted into some of the windows. The School-ground has an extent of half-an-acre; there is a good well, separate play-grounds for boys and girls, and suitable accommodation for pupils of both sexes. Were the ventilation improved by the introduction of Ruttan's improved stoves, everything, as far as the building is concerned, would fully meet the requirements of the law.

The second building is in the east ward, and is one story only. It is also a frame building, 26 by 50, and is divided into two rooms. The accommodation and capacity of these rooms is amply sufficient. They are lined on every side with black boards, well furnished with maps and tablet lessons; and though not seated in the most modern style, the arrangement in this respect is comfortable. The school-ground is an acre in extent, and contains separate play-grounds and suitable conveniences for both sexes. There is no well on the grounds, but water is obtained conveniently. The property in both cases is freehold. The building in the centre ward is seated in the most approved style, having only two pupils at each desk.

The discipline is good, and enforced with promptitude and perseverance. The usual hours of attendance are strictly observed, except that some of the smaller children are sent home at recess, both morning and afternoon. In the senior department, which is very efficiently conducted, a regular system of merit marks is established, and persistently carried out. In the other departments, they take places in class, of which some record is also kept. No pupil is admitted after the bell has ceased ringing. The doors are locked for half-an-hour.

Town of Ingersoll.

The Rev. Peter Wright.—Notwithstanding a few drawbacks, and a few discouragements, I have the satisfaction to report very decided progress on the whole.

One serious obstacle, in the way of realizing still more satisfactory results during this year, has been the lack of sufficient accommodation for the children in attendance. The effect of the Free School clause in the new Act was to crowd the junior divisions immediately after the Easter holidays, to almost double their proper number. No provision being made for relief by lateral pressure, the result was an upward pressure, effected by a kind of pseudo-promotion, extending to the head-master's room, thereby crowding every room in the School. The Board of Trustees nobly set about the task of remedying this evil by erecting additions to the central building, in the form of two handsome and commodious wings, containing four rooms in all. Two of these rooms are already occupied, the other two will be ready by the end of May next. To carry out strictly the official regulations regarding the number of pupils for each, teachers would require three of the four new rooms to be occupied now, and as soon as spring opens up, probably all four. Our School buildings are situated in only two different parts of the town, the *central School-house* near the centre of the main or business part of the town, and a ward School on the other side of the river. The latter consists of only two rooms, and we now talk freely of erecting a new building there, containing at least four class-rooms. This will probably be done next summer.

I regret to say that, on account of deficient accommodation, and other causes, we were unable, during the year that has expired, to conform entirely to the programme and limit tables published by the Department. We wish to shape matters so as to have the several rooms in, at least, the central building, coincide with the several classes or forms which the programme supposes. This cannot be fully attained earlier than next June, though, even now, we are keeping the programme in view, as an ideal towards which we are progressing and which, in many of its features, is already realized.

It will be an easy matter for a School like ours to conform to the published programme, as we have a sufficient number of teachers to perform the work that must be expended on the various *classes*. Yet I cannot see how the regulations can possibly be carried out in rural sections, or in villages, where there are only one, two, or even three teachers.

With respect to the apportionment of the teachers' time among the several subjects taught, I think some such model as that which you have published is excellent *as a guide*. But if a teacher has not skill or ingenuity enough to adapt it to the condition and circumstances of his School, then I fear that ready-made time tables, and stringent regulations, will not save him from being a failure.

Our School here was never free until the *new Act* of '71 was passed and the effect of the *Free School Clause* was very marked. Immediately after the *Easter holidays*, the rooms were crowded to excess, and had there been more accommodation, it would have been readily made use of. During the month of June, the number of pupils attending one of the lower rooms was 140, and the average attendance, 104—all children of from five to seven years of age. I am of opinion that, with the more comfortable and commodious accommodation we have in prospect, and with the "*Free School Clause*" in operation *all* this year we shall be able to report, at the end of the current year, a still larger proportion of the School population in actual attendance.

As a rule very good discipline is maintained in our Schools, and corporal punishment is comparatively rare. Only two cases of suspension are reported for the year, and in the whole matter of School government, things have been reasonably pleasant. Previously to my assuming the office of Inspector, a rule was in force by which admittance was refused to all pupils who presented themselves after the exact time of opening mornings and afternoons. On making myself acquainted with the working and effects of this rule, I found that in

some cases it amounted to a real hardship, and that this hardship to the *few* was not the price by which a corresponding good to the whole was purchased, while to some of the wilder and less studious boys it held out fresh inducements to come late in order that they might in this way obtain a half-holiday. I got this rule abolished, or at least suspended, on the understanding that each case of unexcused tardiness should be dealt with like any other breach of law and order. Keeping the *recess* from those pupils who are late has been found to work well, and fewer come late now than when the more stringent rule was in force.

In conclusion, permit me to express the belief that the new School Act will prove a great blessing to the Schools of this Province, and that, under the faithful carrying out of its enactments and provisions, results may be expected still more cheering than those that past years have yielded. The present regulations, with such modifications as time and experience only can suggest, are, if administered with fidelity, well fitted to carry the Schools of our Province to almost any assignable point in the scale of efficiency and of progress towards perfection. The Schools being now free, there is no longer any excuse for children wandering idly through the streets, undergoing a training in those vices and crimes of which ignorance is the fitting and prolific parent. A wrong is inflicted on the community when a child is allowed to grow up in ignorance, inheriting all the privileges of a free man, yet destitute of that mental culture and discipline indispensable to their safe and proper exercise.

Town of Paris.

The Rev. Thomas Henderson.—I have the honour to report that I have visited and examined all the Paris Public Schools, during the past half year, in the following order:—

King's Ward School.—In this School there are two departments, under two teachers, in separate rooms. In the First Department (1st Book) there are 107 pupils—54 girls and 53 boys. In this department, there was marked improvement in respect to order. In the Second Department (2nd Book) there are 67 pupils—27 girls, and 40 boys. Satisfactory progress had been made, especially in Arithmetic.

The South Ward School has 79 pupils—39 girls, and 40 boys. (First Book)—Spelling, Reading, and Mental Arithmetic, good. Order of the School satisfactory.

In the *Union School*, there are three departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior. In the Primary (Second Book) there are 91 pupils—42 girls, and 49 boys—in two divisions. The pupils showed considerable proficiency in the various exercises, but especially in arithmetic. In the Junior Department (Third Book) there are 131 pupils—73 girls, and 58 boys. Progress was apparent, especially in arithmetic and geography. Reading, good. Dictation exercises were, in respect both to writing and spelling, highly satisfactory. The teacher of this department has laboured under disadvantages, owing to the crowded state of the room, an evil which will, I expect, be speedily remedied. In the Senior Department, there are 159 pupils—63 girls, and 96 boys—under two teachers (male). In the First Division (Fourth Book) there are 48 girls, and 78 boys. In the Second Division (Fifth Book) 15 girls, and 18 boys. The writing of many of the pupils is excellent. Reading, in respect to expression, good. The examinations in English grammar and in arithmetic, were especially satisfactory.

In all the Schools, the Regulations of the Education Department, in respect to order, books, and programme of studies, are, I have reason to believe, faithfully carried out. Improvement has been made in respect to School accommodation in King's Ward. A new school-house is, however, required, and I trust that, ere long, one will be erected. The appointment of a second male teacher in the Senior Department of the Union School has greatly advanced the interests of education here. I trust that, in the coming year, the staff of teachers will be still further increased.

Town of Stratford.

The Rev. E Patterson.—The Public Schools of this municipality are conducted in two separate buildings, situated in the centre of the town, and about sixty yards distant from each other. The principal building, which is of brick, and contains two stories, was erected in 1855, from funds raised by taxation on the property of the town. Its total cost was

88 00). It stands upon a site of one quarter of an acre, granted by the Canada Company, and vested in the trustees. There are 5 School-rooms, of which 4 are 30 feet square, and the fifth 28 feet by 24. The ceilings are 15 feet in height. The premises are fenced, and a few shade trees are planted in front, but no play-ground is provided. The desks and seats are properly constructed and well arranged. Each teacher is provided with a desk on a raised platform.

The other building is the old Presbyterian church, which was leased for a term of years. Several changes were, of course, made in the interior. It is divided into two rooms, each measuring 43 feet by 14, with ceilings 17 feet high. The seats are not suitable for a School, being long benches with backs, but without desks in front. These defects, however, cause but little inconvenience, as only the younger children are taught in this building. There is a large play-ground in the rear, and the premises are fenced.

Each building is provided with a well, and with proper conveniences for private purposes. The hats, cloaks, &c., of the pupils, are hung upon hooks fastened to the walls of the several rooms. There are no class rooms for the separate instruction of part of the children. The School-rooms are well warmed and lighted, but the ventilation is defective. Ample room is provided for the usual attendance, allowing 9 square feet for each pupil; but there is not adequate accommodation for all the children of School age residing within the municipality. To the deficiency in this respect I have frequently directed the attention of the Board of Trustees.

The authorized text-books in the various subjects of study are used, and there is a very good supply of maps with the exception of those of the World, America and Canada. These, however, will be furnished in due course.

The new programme of studies is carried out as fully as possible. The exceptions are Natural History and Christian Morals.

It will be observed that there are only four classes under the new Programme, in the Public Schools here. As the special subjects of the fifth and sixth classes are taught in the High Schools, I imagine that these subjects will but rarely be taught in the Public Schools, at least in a town in which, as is the case with Stratford, a High School is in efficient operation, and is taught by a gentleman of acknowledged ability.

Town of St. Mary's.

The Rev. D. Waters, LL.D.—In presenting my Report for the years 1871 and 1872 until the 30th June, I shall take up the several subjects in the order in which they are mentioned in the instructions to School Inspectors.

Buildings—In this town there is one central School, built of stone, containing four spacious and well-ventilated class-rooms, and one small room which does not contain the necessary space. There is also a small ante-room, used partly as a cloak-room and partly for a library.

The central School is devoted chiefly to the High School and to the higher classes of the Public Schools, but in two of the rooms junior classes are also taught.

In connection with this branch of the School there is a spacious, well-fenced play-ground, well, and other conveniences.

There are also three ward Schools—more properly primary Schools. One of these is a stone building, containing two good class-rooms tolerably well furnished. There is a well and other necessary conveniences, but the play-ground is *unfenced*. Pupils in the first, second, third, and fourth reading books are taught here. Both this and the central School are the property of the Board.

The remaining ward Schools are rented buildings, and not at all suitable for School purposes. One of these, that in the South ward, is a miserable room, poorly furnished, and *immediately over the police cells* of the town. It stands in an open field, or rather what appears to be an old quarry. In my opinion it is a standing disgrace to the town. Pupils in the third and junior fourth books are taught here.

In the remaining ward School—that in the North ward—there are two rooms, small and not very well furnished. The play-ground is fenced and sufficiently large. The pupils in this School are taught in the first and second books.

Text Books—The authorized text books are used in all branches of the School. Black-

boards and maps are provided for nearly all the class-rooms. There are very few object lessons or specimens of any kind.

Methods of Instruction.—The method of instruction pursued is the simultaneous. Occasionally the individual system may be adopted, but only in very rare and exceptional cases.

Classification.—Both before and after the passing of the School Improvement Act it has been my aim to see that a proper system of classification is adopted. This, to some extent, I had succeeded in accomplishing before the new School Act came into force. Since the passing of the Act that part of my work has been very much facilitated. The system of classification recommended in the "Regulations" is substantially adopted. No pupil is now transferred from one class to another unless found qualified for promotion. Still I find some difficulty in carrying out the recommendations which I have suggested to the Board for the better management of the School, especially in regard to the transfer of pupils from one department of the School to another. The consequence of this is that in one class-room in the West Ward School one teacher has an average attendance of from 75 to 90 pupils under her care. Had my recommendation been adopted—to transfer all the fourth-class pupils to the central School—this room could have been relieved of its excessive numbers, and the School would have been rendered much more efficient.

Library.—There is a small library connected with the central School, containing some excellent books, but no additions have been made to it for some time.

Prizes, Lectures, &c.—Prizes have been given annually to those pupils who have specially distinguished themselves. For the last two years prizes have been given to the successful competitors at a public meeting held in the Town Hall. On these occasions I delivered my annual lecture on some subject connected with the general educational interests of the country. My last lecture was mainly taken up with explaining the leading features of the new School Act. The meetings were largely attended. I think that the general effect, both of the prizes and lecture, has been helpful to the interests of education in this place.

High School Pupils.—The number of pupils promoted from the Public Schools in town to the High School, for the year ending on the 31st December, 1871, was 4; from the country, 6; total for 1871, 10.

To June 30th, 1872,	from Public Schools in town.....	11
"	" country	6
	Total	17

In closing this report I desire to say, that while there are doubtless points in which the School Improvement Act may be amended, and concerning some of these I hold very decided opinions, I think that, notwithstanding any defects, it has been a great boon to the country. In this place I can trace its effects in a better classification and more thorough work. Now no pupil can be transferred from one department of the School to another unless he possesses the necessary qualifications. Formerly a committee appointed by the Board were in the habit of transferring pupils from one department of the School to another, the principle guiding them seeming to be chiefly the more or less crowded state of the different class-rooms. Now all this is changed. The teachers are also more careful and thorough in the discharge of their duties, knowing that their pupils will not be promoted from one class to another unless they are thoroughly qualified.

The new Act has also been the means of vastly improving the position of the teachers. As a member of the Board of Examiners for this County I am able to speak decidedly upon that matter. The teacher who obtains a certificate feels that he has earned it fairly, and boards of trustees are gradually discovering that higher qualifications mean a higher remuneration for the teacher. Under the influence of the Act the inefficient and incompetent are being gradually set aside, while the efficient teacher is held in higher estimation, and receives a larger salary.

Town of St. Thomas.

Rev. George Cuthbertson.—Special report of the Inspector of Public Schools for the Town of St. Thomas for the year 1871.

(a) Freehold. Brick, two stories, divided into four rooms, 23 by 37, in pretty good condition; warmed by a large stove in each room; poorly ventilated by the lowering of windows. The upper lobby used for the second division. A large hall on the ground flat for hats, &c. Small benches, arranged for two pupils each, in all of the rooms, except the two smallest divisions. An ample provision is made for play-grounds, with varied apparatus for gymnastic exercises. A well, and proper conveniences for private purposes of both sexes. The premises are properly fenced, and shade trees are planted. The cost of the building was about $11,000.

In addition, the old frame building, formerly used as a Grammar School, is occupied by the fourth division of the Public School. And part of the hall occupied by the Sons of Temperance is used by the primary division, and, owing to the sudden increase of the town, is uncomfortably crowded. It is the intention of the Board, as soon as possible, to erect Ward Schools.

(1) There is not anything like adequate accommodation for all children of school age, there being now 587—283 boys, and 304 girls.

(2) There is not the proper allowance for air in all rooms, but this will be attended to.

(3) There is a well, and proper conveniences, except at the Hall rented for a short time.

(b) The authorized books are used; not sufficient but pretty fair accommodation in the matter of tablets, maps, &c.

(c) Every division is a class; each child taught by the same teacher until qualified for advancement to a higher division. There are five assistants (females), paid $150, $160, $175, $200, and $300—two qualified by Normal School training, and three by County Board certificate.

(d) Primary department, from 9 to 11 A.M., and half past 1 to 3 P.M. All the other departments, from 9 to 12 A.M., and half past 1 to 4 P.M. Usual age, 5 to 16. Merit marked at each lesson according to intellectual proficiency and moral conduct combined. A perfect mark, 10. Corporal punishment sometimes used, though seldom, and when resorted to, always in private. Suspension for longer or shorter periods. Attendance irregular, many children being employed during summer months. The School opened in every division with reading and prayer. There is no separate religious instruction.

(e) Mixed. The rote method seldom employed. The attainments tested by oral interrogation. Written answers only required for advancement.

(f) Reading with ordinary facility only. Spelling, *very bad*. Writing, *ordinary*. Drawing, by furnishing copies to imitate. Arithmetic, rather superior: attention paid to the tables of weights, measures, &c. Book-keeping not taught by the Public School teachers: taught only in the High School. The first simple rules of algebra, English grammar, definitions, parts of speech, parsing and analyses of ordinary sentences. Chemistry and agriculture taught in highest division. Geography and history taught, as prescribed, in three of the divisions. The pupils are not taught the science of music, but are allowed to vary their studies by occasionally singing, led by some pupil who is acquainted with some simple piece of music.

(g) 1. A visitors' book and registers are kept.

2. The *Journal* is regularly received.

3. Pupils are invariably examined for admission.

4. No prizes, except sometimes by the teacher personally.

5. No library.

6. The course of studies is carried out, as far as possible, in terms of the programme furnished by the *Journal of Education*; and the old books are gradually disappearing, and the authorized books taking their place—*e.g.*, where Sangster's Arithmetic was in the possession of most pupils, they are allowed to retain them; but in every case where new ones were needed, as directed by law.

By proper School accommodation, adequate to the increasing wants of our fast increasing population, I feel assured that the teachers of St. Thomas will give an unmistakable proof that the Amended School Law has been a beneficial measure, and not an arbitrary and unwarranted interference with a system that could not be improved.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

Hugh M. McKay, Esq., M. D. Mechanical Arrangements.—There are two Public

Schools in the Town of Woodstock—one is situated at the east and the other at the west end of the town. They are built of brick and are two stories high, with cellarage. The size of the lot on which the east School-house is built is 17,424 square feet, and that on which the west School-house stands is half an acre. Each of the buildings are divided as follows, viz., the lower flat into four rooms, two of these are 36 feet by 17 feet, and two are 28 feet by 21 feet. The upper flat is divided into two rooms, each 29 feet by 38 feet. These are occupied by the senior division—the boys being taught in one room and the girls in the other. The rooms in the upper flat are provided with class-rooms. The desks arranged parallel with the platform, with a passage between each row of desks—each desk accommodates two pupils. The grounds are enclosed, and the play-grounds separated by a good substantial fence—a few trees are planted.

Well, Proper Conveniences.—There is a good well at each of the School-houses, also, proper conveniences, and all the regulations regarding them are observed.

Means of Instruction.—The authorized text books are exclusively used, and the Schools are well provided with tablets, maps and black-boards.

Organization.—There are 4 classes in the junior and 2 in the senior department of each School, making in all, 8 junior and 4 senior classes. The junior classes are taught by female teachers, who are paid as follows:—

Six are paid at the rate of..... $200 00 per annum.
Two " " " ..... 240 00 "

The senior classes are taught by 2 male and 2 female teachers.

The male teachers are paid at the rate of..... $550 00 per annum.
" Female " " " ..... 300 00 "

Six of the teachers in the junior department held certificates from the County Board, the other two from the Normal School.

The male teachers in the senior department hold certificates from the County Board, and the female teachers from the Normal School.

Discipline.—The hours of attendance are from 9.30 A.M., till 3.30 P.M., with an interval of 1½ hours for dinner. The usual age of the pupils is from 5 to 16 years. The pupils do not change places in their classes, but are marked at each lesson, according to their respective merits. Distinction depends on a mixed estimate of the intellectual proficiency and moral conduct. Corporal punishments are very seldom employed. The common punishment is the loss of credit marks, and as each teacher sends a monthly report to the parents, this seems to answer every purpose. The Schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the Ten Commandments are regularly taught.

Method of Instruction.—In the junior classes the mixed method is pursued—in the senior classes the interrogative. The attainments in the lessons are tested by individual oral interrogation, and sometimes by requiring written answers to written questions.

Attainments of Pupils.—(1) The majority of the higher pupils read with ease and facility only. Few read with ease and expression. (2) They spell very correctly, and give the meaning and derivation of words. (3) The majority can write with ordinary correctness, and a few with ease and elegance. (4) Linear drawing is taught. (5) The pupils are acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic, and skilful in them, they are acquainted with tables of moneys, weights and measures, and are skilful in them, they are acquainted with the compound rules and skilful in them. They are also acquainted with the higher rules. (6) Book-keeping by single and double entry is taught. (7) The pupils are acquainted with the rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, and parsing. (9) Geography and history are taught as prescribed in the official programme. (11) Classes have just been formed in algebra and geometry.

Miscellaneous.—(2) A visitor's book and register are kept. (3) The *Journal of Education* is received by the Inspector regularly. (4) The pupils have been examined, and arranged in classes, and the usual public examinations held.

(5) No prizes have been offered during the past year.

With regard to School accommodations, the Board of Trustees have gone to a considerable expense in repairing several of the rooms, for the accommodation of from sixty to eighty pupils, as occasion might require. This was before receiving the instructions that no teacher may have under his control more than fifty pupils, so that at present, in some cases, we are violating that clause of the School Act, and can scarcely avoid doing so for some time to come.

Town of Sandwich.

The Rev. F. G. Elliott.—There are three Schools under my supervision, which have been visited at stated periods during the past year :

No. 1. Under the charge of Mr. Samuel Emmerson, had on its register, boys 65, girls 74 ; total, 139, and appeared in a satisfactory condition, the scholars evincing very great proficiency in several branches of study, particularly grammar and history. The specimens of penmanship were highly creditable. Mr. Emmerson is highly favoured by having the able assistance of Mrs. Emmerson.

No. 2. Taught by Miss Girardot, numbering 70 boys, 80 girls ; total 150—has for some time past sustained the reputation of being one of the best Schools in the town. The scholars seem to be stimulated by a most laudable ambition to distinguish themselves in their respective classes. Their courteous and respectful demeanour, combined with the cordial reception afforded to a visitor, cannot fail to make this School always an object of interest. The boys' department, in which Miss Girardot is assisted by her brother, constituting it in fact two Schools, is most effectively managed. A pleasing feature of this department is the practice of having the studies of the pupils diversified by vocal music, tending to relieve the monotony of laborious study, imparting a freshness to the mind and enabling it to return to the task on hand with renewed energy. It is highly desirable the practice should be more general.

No. 3. (Coloured), 19 boys, 22 girls; total 41. Miss Turner, teacher. The examinations of this School were answerable to my expectations. It was worthy of notice that in the class for history, every scholar was able to repeat correctly the lesson consisting of two or more from memory, and answer any question with readiness.

Town of Simcoe.

James J. Wadsworth, M. A.—The Public Schools of the town of Simcoe form the lowest four divisions of the united High and Public Schools, and are superintended by the principal of the High School, D. C. Sullivan, Esq., LL.B.

The School accommodation is of the highest character. The site is a very desirable one. The grounds are laid out and kept by the resident janitor, Mr. Coggins, with unusual care and taste, being adorned with shade trees and flower beds, gravel walks, &c.

Within the building are to be found all the equipments of a School of the most modern style, including full sets of maps, object tablets, globes and other apparatus.

So far as the board of trustees is concerned, there is not the least ground for complaint in this School. There has evidently been no expense spared in supplying the children of the town with every requisite for the cultivation of their æsthetic faculties, no less than those which minister more directly to the requirements of practical life. There is a library, in part "School" and in part "Mechanics' Institute" in origin, but it is not open at present. Steps are being taken, however, to have it in operation shortly.

The School is managed by the principal of the High School as stated above, and as he is responsible to the united board for the success of the Institution, he exercises a minute oversight over the whole of the divisions, making out the time-table, superintending the general discipline, and in every respect supervising the studies and conduct of the pupils of every class. The tower bell is rung at fixed times, at which all the classes throughout the establishment are changed according to their respective time-tables.

INFORMATION regarding the City of Kingston Public Schools, furnished by the Inspector in accordance with Regulations regarding "Duties of Public School Inspectors," as given in *Journal of Education* for June 1871. Sec. 5, §4. *a. b. c. d. e. f.*

No. and Name of School.	1.	2.	BUILDING. 3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	SURROUNDINGS. 20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	MEANS OF INSTRUCTION. 29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	ORGANIZATION. 34.	35.	36.	37.
1. Johnson St....		Freehld	Stone	75×40	2	4	9·6	11·400	3	3	Good	1857		C. & W. Stoves					2			1	2														
2. Queen Street		"	"	70×45	2	4	9·0	10·800	3	3	"	1865		C. & W. Stoves					4			1	2														
3. Wellington St		"	frame	80×30	2	4	8·0	7·200	2	2	"	1861		Furnaces					4			1	2														
4. Gordon Street		"	Stone	42×30	2	2	9·6	8·550	1	2	"	1866		W. Stoves.....					1			1	2														
5. Gideon Street		"	"	48×30	2	2	9·6	8·550	2	2	"	1868		C. & W. Stoves					2			1	2														
6. Williamsville		"	Brick	40×25	1	1	7·9	7·350	1	1	"	1859		W. Stoves.....					1			1	2														
7. Depot School		"	frame	40×22	1	1	7·0	6·160	1	1	"	1864		W. Stoves.....					1			1	2														
8. Orphans' Ho.		"	Stone	35×20	2	2	10·0	7·000	0	0	"	1860		.....					1			1	2														
													Municipal Taxation.	C=Coal. W=Wood.	Ivy perforated Base and Flues.																									
															Ventilated.																								
															Cast-iron supports, with walnut, ash or maple covers, in all senior rooms.																								
															Desks.																								
															Cast-iron supports, with birch, ash, or pine covers, in all junior rooms.																								
															Seats.																								
															Arranged.																								
															In regular tiers, with spaces of 23 inches or more.																								
															Separate entrance for Pupils.	2	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1														
															Arrangements for Teacher.																								
															Gymnastics.																								
															None of any kind.																								
															Well.	1	1	1					1	1														
															Water Closets.	2	2	2					2	2														
															Fenced.	1	1	1					1	1														
															Open.																								
															Trees.	1	1	1					1	1														
															Flowers.	1	1	1					1	1														
															None but authorized text books are used.																								
															Text books.																								
															A full supply for all junior classes.																								
															Tablet Lessons.																								
															Maps.	24	21	18	9	7	9	8	6	1														
															Globes.	2	2	1																				
															Black Boards.	6	6	6	2	3	1	1	1	1														
															Models.																								
															A partial supply in School No. 1.																								
															The classes are arranged according to the authorized programme of instruction.																								
															Arrangement of Classes.																								
															Same Teacher.																								
															Each pupil is under the same teacher until promoted.																								
															According to Regulations VIII. Note. we have a Head Teacher in each school, and all others (19) are assistants.																								
															Assistants.																								
															All are 1st class C.B. or else Teachers' certificates.																								
															Qualification.																								

INFORMATION regarding the City of Kingston Public Schools.—*Continued.*

38	39	From 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Hours of attendance.				
39	40	Varying from 5 to 19 years.	Ages of Pupils.				
40	41	During all senior recitations, and sometimes in the other.	Change of Place during Recitation.				
41	42	Pupils are generally marked each day, and in each of the senior classes always.	Marking.				
42	43	Depends upon proficiency, conduct and punctuality of attendance.	Distinction.				
43	44	Given, at the end of each year, to all pupils who have not been absent for more than 10 days.	Merit Cards.				
44	45	Seldom resorted to.	Corporal Punishment.				
45	46	Publicly, as likely to be most beneficial.	How applied.				
46	47	It is considered to be very fair.	Regularity of attendance.				
47	48	Very few, probably not more than 60 in a year.	How many for one month.				
48	49	Regularly, and prescribed form used.	Opening and Closing.				
49	50	Taught to all the Junior Classes.	Ceremandments.				
50	51	The Bible is used in the Orphans' Home. Very little beyond the merest outline anywhere else.	Other Religious Instruction.				
51	52	By classes in all the junior subjects.	Simultaneous.				
52	53	In Grammar, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, Reading.	Individual.				
53	54	Chiefly in History and Geography.	Mixed.				
54	55	This method is employed, more or less, in all the classes, and exercises.	Interrogation.				
55	56	Chiefly among the Junior Classes in Tables, &c. &c.	Intellectual.				
56	57	Are determined by the various recitations of the day, and the results.	Attainments.				
57	58	Are judged by daily and weekly reviews in all the classes.	Daily and Weekly.				
58	59	Viva voce by question and answer, and by written answers to questions.	Quarterly.				
59	60	With ease and expression.	Reading.				
60	61	Probably the worst study in our schools.	Spelling.				
61	62	Many with ordinary correctness, several with ease and elegance.	Writing.				
62	63	Several do remarkably well in linear, and a great many in architectural.	Drawing.				
63	64	Deficient in Numeration and notation. Tables all good. Compound Rules also. Higher rules very satisfactory.	Arithmetic.				
64	65	Giving a fair knowledge of commercial transactions.	Book-keeping.				
65	66	Parts of speech in all classes. Definitions very fair, and many very good in analysis.	Grammar.				
66	67	Can write an ordinary letter well.	Composition.				
67	68	As authorized by question and answer on the subject.	Geography and History.				
68	69	None.	Christian Morals and Civil Government.				
69	70	Very accurate in these.	Algebra and Geometry.				
70	71	Only some lessons in Botany as yet.	Nat. Phil. C.A. & Nat. His.				
71	72	Simple songs by ear in all classes.	Vocal Music.				
72	73	Not given, as my annual return will supply all these items.	Numbers in each subject.				
73	74	23.	Pupils sent to High School.				
74	75	Yes.	Visitors' Books.				
75	76	No.	Journal received.				
76	77	Yes.	Examination before Admission.				
77	78	None given by the Board, nor allowed.	Prizes.				
78	79	Full information in the Annual Returns.	Library.				
79		In so far as indicated in questions 59–72.	Prescribed Work.				

SAMUEL WOODS, M.A.,
Inspector, K. P. S.

KINGSTON, December 26th, 1871.

Return of the Prince Edward County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year ended thirty-first of May, 1872. (*Not printed.*)

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

DREDGINGS IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith a preliminary report on the dredgings carried out, on behalf of the Government, in Lake Ontario, during June and the early part of July.

The present report is merely preliminary to a more extended report, in which a detailed description will be given of the animals obtained in these dredgings. This extended report I hope to be able to present to you in the course of two or three months.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

H. Alleyne Nicholson.

University College,
Toronto, December 27th, 1872.

REPORT.

The dredgings to which the present report refers were all carried out in the month of June and in the early part of July, and were made partly from the yacht "Ina," and partly from the steamer "Bouquet." They were carried on entirely by hand, and the dredges and rope employed were such as are ordinarily used in deep sea-dredgings. In dredging in deep water, however, a bag of embroidery canvas was attached outside the ordinary net—an addition rendered necessary by the extremely fine nature of the mud at great depths. Even with this precaution, the dredge not unfrequently came up empty from great depths, or with all of its finer and more delicate contents more or less completely washed out. In deep water, also, a fifty-six-pound weight was attached to the

rope, at a distance of about twelve feet above the dredge, and the same was necessary in the shallower water, where the weeds were very thick, in order to secure that the dredge should reach the actual bottom.

The dredgings were all carried on within a radius of ten miles from Toronto, and the following will show the nature of the bottom at different depths, and the chief localities at which the dredgings were prosecuted. As, however, the results obtained were very uniform for the same depths at different places, it will be sufficient to draw attention to a series of the more characteristic and important hauls.

In Toronto Bay itself, numerous hauls were made, both from the yacht and the steamer, and the bottom proved very varied, though the depth is almost constantly from two to three fathoms. The greater portion of the Bay, comprising the central portion of its area, has a bottom which appears to consist uniformly of a tenacious, exceedingly fine, clayey mud, the colour of which is a greyish-blue, whilst its temperature is comparatively low. All the shells in this clay are dead; but it contains numerous small annelides of the genera *Saenuris* and *Chirodrilus*, along with many larvæ of a dipterous insect allied to *Chironomus* or *Corethra*, the latter being very conspicuous from their brilliant red colour. The muddy bottom appears to be almost or entirely destitute of any growth of weeds, and does not seem to encroach upon depths of less than two fathoms.

Towards the edges of the Bay, where the depth diminishes to one fathom and a-half, or less, the bottom is covered over considerable areas by a dense growth of weeds of different kinds. The chief varieties of bottom in this shallow zone are the following:—Pure siliceous sand, with dead shells, almost or quite destitute of life. 2. Sandy mud, with a dense growth of *Charæ*, containing numerous *Gammari*, small leeches, larvæ of *Chironomus* and *Ephemerids*, with shells of *Lenio*, *Cyclas*, *Paludina*, *Planorbis*, *Valvata*, *Melania*, *Pisidium*, and *Physa*. 3. Sandy mud, with the *debris* of plants, and sometimes with peaty layers, supporting a luxuriant vegetation of *Anacharis Canadensis* and *Charæ*. The life in these portions of the Bay consisted of much the same animals as the preceding, except that the *Gammari* were absent, unless in the occasional patches of Charas brought up by the dredge. In some places, in from one to one and a-half fathoms of water, the sand was crowded with fresh-water Mussels (*Lenionos*), the dredge coming up completely packed with living and dead shells. This was especially the case at several points under the lee of the "Island," a long, flat, insulated strip of land, which forms the southern boundary of the Bay, running parallel with the lake-shore, at a distance of about a mile and a-half from it, to a mile and three-quarters.

Another series of dredgings was carried on from a point in the open lake about eight miles to the south of Toronto, on a line extending to the Toronto Rolling-Mills, the depth varying from forty fathoms at the southern end of the line to three fathoms at its northern extremity. The deepest dredgings along this line were only partially successful, the dredge bringing up nothing but good-sized pebbles, all the finer materials having been washed out before it reached the surface. In about fifteen fathoms, the bottom was found to consist of a tenacious blue clay, distinctly laminated, and containing numerous broken-up stems of plants, along with small pebbles. No traces of life could be detected beyond a few small annelides of the genus *Saenuris*. Another haul in ten fathoms brought up the dredge full of sand and pebbles, with no traces of life; and another, in eight fathoms, showed a bottom of clear sand, with dead shells of *Cyclas* and *Pisidium*, but devoid of all vestiges of animal or vegetable life.

Another series of dredgings was taken along a line extending in a south-west direction from Toronto Point to a point about five miles out in the Lake, the depth varying from eight to fifteen fathoms. In this case, the bottom was found to consist uniformly of an exceedingly fine, bluish-grey, clayey mud, with numerous patches of a small bushy Alga (a species of *Cladophora*). The mud contained very numerous minute annelides of the genus *Saenuris*, along with dead shells of *Cyclas*, *Pisidium* and *Planorbis*; and the bunches of *Cladophora* yielded a large number of little Ostracode Crustaceans, and a few beautiful little Amphipods, which are as yet undetermined.

Another series of dredgings was carried out still further to the south-west of the ground examined in the series just mentioned, at a distance of about eight miles from the shore. The depth here varies from thirty to forty-five or fifty fathoms; and the bottom was found to consist uniformly of a fine greyish mud, sometimes highly argillaceous,

sometimes more or less arenaceous, with many minute pebbles disseminated through it, and containing a few dead shells of *Planorbis* and *Pisidium*, and much broken-down vegetable *debris*. Every haul also brought up numerous specimens of a beautiful flesh-coloured Amphipodoris Crustacean, and a few minute annelides; but no other traces of life were obtained. The Amphipods are apparently referable to *Pontoporeia*, and are apparently undistinguishable from the *Pontoporeia affinis* of the Swedish Lakes; but they will be treated of at greater length hereafter.

Another series of dredgings were taken in Humber Bay, about four miles to the west of Toronto. Here the bottom, except near to the shore, consisted of a tenacious bluish-grey clay, sometimes with reddish patches in it. Vegetable life was very scanty; and animal life consisted entirely of many minute Annelides.

Lastly, an examination was made, partly with the dredge, and partly by means of a hand-net, of the shallow water in the immediate neighbourhood of the "Island," and of the extensive ponds which communicate with the Lake. The bottom here consisted, for the most part, of a black mud, composed almost entirely of decayed vegetable matter, and supporting a dense growth of *Vallisneria*, *Anacharis*, *Pontederia*, *Chara*, *Nymphaea*, and *Nuphar*. Animal life was naturally extremely abundant, comprising numerous examples of *Limnaea*, *Physa*, *Planorbis*, *Paludina*, *Cyclas*, *Pisidium*, and *Anodon*, along with two species of *Gammarus*, and many small Ostracode Crustaceans, a few leeches (*Clepsine*), very many large scarlet water-mites (*Limnochares*), numerous aquatic insects (*Nepa Carinata*, *Dytiscus*, and larvæ of *Chironomus*, *Libellula*, &c.), and a large number of young fishes *Pimelodus*, *Perca*, &c). Numerous Terrapins were also observed, and a single specimen of *Menobranchus;* but the latter, unfortunately, was not secured.

In the following list are indicated the chief forms of animal life which were obtained in these dredgings. Time has as yet not permitted of many specific determinations being made: but the species will be described at length in the extended report, which is in process of preparation.

LIST OF ANIMALS DREDGED IN LAKE ONTARIO.

ANNELIDA.

1. Nephelis, Sp.

A small leech, nearly an inch in length when at rest, with an oblique posterior sucker, and of a liver-brown colour in life. Nearly allied to if not identical with *N. Lateralis*, Say.

Rare in three fathoms, Toronto Bay.

2. Nephelis, Sp.

An exceedingly remarkable form, which is entirely new to science. The habits of this little leech are very remarkable. The adult usually places itself with its entire ventral surface closely pressed to some foreign body, such as a stone or dead shell, to which it adheres like a small limpet or a *Chiton*. When forcibly detached or irritated, it rolls up like a hedgehog, or like a myriapod of the genus *Glomeris*. The objects served by these habits, so peculiar amongst the leeches, become obvious when it is seen that almost every individual carries attached to the ventral surface of the body a large number (from twenty to thirty) of small leeches. The young are attached to the ventral surface of the parent posteriorly in a close cluster, which is surrounded on all sides by a vacant space; they adhere to the adult by their posterior suckers, which are separated from the body by a very distinct constriction.

This singular species will subsequently be described at length under the name of *Nephelis patelliformis*, Nich.

Common in Toronto Bay, in from one to three fathoms.

3. Clepsine, Sp.

A small leech, probably new to science. Length, about one-quarter of an inch in extension: the anterior extremity attenuated, the posterior wide and flattened out. When irritated, this species, like the preceding, has the habit of rolling up into a ball, and it likewise carries its young attached to the posterior portion of its ventral surface, in a small rounded bunch.

Common in from one to three fathoms.

4. Clepsine, Sp.

A small undetermined leech, of a worm like shape, and a red colour—perhaps not referable to this genus, and probably a new species. Instead of remaining quietly attached to some foreign body, like the preceding species, this leech swims actively through the water, by a serpentine bending of the body.

Rare in three fathoms.

5. Saenuris, Sp.

A large Oligochaetores annelide, about two inches in length, of a red colour, with an iridescent blue intestinal streak.

A single individual was obtained in three fathoms, on a sandy bottom.

6. Saenuris or Chirodrillus, Sp.

A small and very slender form, varying in length from one-quarter of an inch up to to one inch, and of a red colour. These minute annelides occurred in extraordinary numbers at all depths of the Lake, from two to forty-five fathoms; but they are much more abundant at the smaller than the greater depths. They were uniformly found wherever the bottom consisted of a fine tenacious clayey mud.

CRUSTACEA.

7. Grammarus, Sp.

A small fresh-water shrimp, varying in length from one-fifth to one-quarter of an inch, and of a greenish-brown colour during life, with a dark green intestinal tract. The antennæ and antennules are about half the length of the body, and nearly equal. Numerous examples of this pretty little species occurred, amongst charas and other water weeds, in from one to three fathoms.

8. Grammarus, Sp.

A smaller species than the preceding. Not uncommon in shallow water in the ponds at the "Island."

9. Crangonyx (?) Sp.

A small Amphipod, as yet unexamined, which may, perhaps, belong to this genus. Common in from ten to fifteen fathoms, amongst branches of *Cladophora*, upon a muddy bottom.

10. Cypris, Sp.

A small Ostracode Crustacean, as yet undetermined, which occurred plentifully, along with the preceding, amongst *Cladophora*, at depths of from ten to fifteen fathoms.

11. Pontoporeia Affinis, Lindstrom.

Small Amphipods, varying in length from one-tenth up to one-quarter of an inch, and of a nearly uniform flesh colour. They are referable to the genus *Pontoporeia*: and

though they have not yet been satisfactorily determined, there is little doubt as to their being identical with the *Pontoporeia affinis* of the Swedish lakes, and of Lakes Superior and Michigan.

They occur in great plenty in from thirty to forty-five fathoms; but none were found in depths less than this, though they are found in Lake Superior in all dredgings, from the shallowest to the deepest. They were uniformly found inhabiting a muddy bottom; and they died very shortly after they were brought to the surface.

ARACHNIDA.

12. Limnochares, Sp.

A fine species of this genus of water-mites was extremely abundant in shallow water, and in the ponds at the "Island."

13. Hydrachna, Sp.

A small water-mite of this genus occurred abundantly in Toronto Bay, in from one to two fathoms.

INSECTA.

14. Chironomus or Corethra, Sp.

The larva of a species of Dipteron, belonging to one or other of the above-mentioned nearly-allied genera, occurred in great abundance in all the dredgings in which a muddy bottom was found, in depths of from two to twenty fathoms, but more abundantly in the smaller depths. The colour varied, in different examples, from deep blood-red to pink or greenish; and their semi-transparency rendered them very beautiful objects under the microscope.

15. Ephemeridæ.

Larvæ of Ephemerids were found rarely in shallow water to a depth of two fathoms.

MOLLUSCA.

16. Planorbis Trivolvis, Say.

Very common in shallow water, but not extending beyond a depth of three fathoms.

17. Planorbis Parvus, Say.

Very common in shallow water, but not extending beyond a depth of one fathom.

18. Valvata Tricarinata (?)

A small species of *Valvata*, apparently referable to the above, occurred abundantly in from two to three fathoms, ranging, though in much diminished numbers, into depths of from five to eight fathoms.

19. Paludina, Sp.

A large form, nearly allied to *P. decisa*, Say (perhaps *P. impura*). This species occurred in a living state, and in all stages of growth, in from two to three fathoms, on a sandy bottom.

20. Paludina (Amnicola), Sp.

This is a very minute form, which occurred in great plenty, crawling over the stems of *Chara* or *Anacharis*, in from one to three fathoms.

21. Limnæa Jugularis, Say.
L. Stagnalis (?)

A large species, occurring in great plenty, in shallow water, at the "Island." It is nearly allied to *Limnæa Stagnalis*, but may be distinct.

22. Limnea, Sp.

A smaller and more elongated form, nearly allied to *L. Columella*, Say. Rare in from one to three fathoms.

23. Physa Heterostropha, Say.

Very common in shallow water at the "Island."

24. Physa, Sp.

A smaller form, rare in from one to three fathoms.

25. Melania, Sp.

A form nearly allied to, if not identical with, the *M. Depygis* of Say (*M. Niagarensis*, Lea ?) Common in from two to three fathoms in Toronto Bay.

26. Cyclas Similis, Say.

Common in from one to three fathoms.

27. Pisidium Abditum, Haldemand.

Common in from two to five fathoms, all specimens obtained from depths greater than this being apparently dead.

28. Unio Crassidens, Lamarch.

Common, in both the living and dead state, in Toronto Bay, in from one to three fathoms.

29. Lenio, Sp.

A large ventricose form, common in the same locality, and at the same depths, as the preceding. This species may be a mere geographical variety of some other form.

VERTEBRATA.

30. Pimelodus Catus (P. Atrarius).

The young of this species, not more than from one inch to an inch and a-half in length, occurred abundantly in the pools in the vicinity of the "Island."

31. Pomotis Vulgaris.

The young of the "Sun-fish," or "Northern Pomotis" of Richardson," occurred not uncommonly in shallow water at the "Island."

32. Perca Flavescens, Cuvier.

The American yellow perch. Common throughout Toronto Bay.

33. Lenciscus, Sp.

Two individuals of a small species of this genus were brought up by the dredge in Toronto Bay, from a depth of about two fathoms.

34. Emys Picta.

The common "Painted Turtle." Abundant in shallow water at the "Island."

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Upon the whole, the results obtained in the dredgings in Lake Ontario agree very fairly with those obtained in Lake Superior; and there is a general conformity in the phenomena observed in both lakes. The fauna of Lake Superior, however, so far as deep water is concerned, is decidedly richer than that of Lake Ontario, whilst some of the more remarkable forms discovered in the former appear to be altogether absent in the latter. This is especially noticeable as regards the singular Stomapod Crustacean, *Mysis Relicta*, which was found abundantly in Lake Superior, at all depths, up to one hundred and forty-eight fathoms, but which was not detected in Lake Ontario at all. On the other hand, some of the Annelides are peculiar to Lake Ontario, and are, indeed, altogether new.

As might have been expected, upon *a priori* grounds, the fauna of Lake Ontario is not extensive, though some forms occur in great profusion. The shallow-water fauna is very rich in individuals, and the number of species is quite considerable for fresh water. No doubt, also, the list might be to some extent increased by a more extended investigation. Beyond eight or ten fathoms, the fauna becomes very scanty; and when we reach depths of twenty fathoms and upwards, the list becomes reduced to some small Annelides and Amphipod Crustaceans. The nature of the bottom, also, at great depths, is exceedingly unfavourable to animal life, consisting almost everywhere of a fine clayey mud, the temperature of which is very low.

The most interesting forms of life discovered were the Annelides and Crustaceans. The Annelides are very abundant and varied; the two orders of the *Hirudinea* (Leeches) and *Oligochæta* (Water-worms) being both represented, and the former presenting some species of especial interest. Some of the Oligochætous Annelides, also, have an extremely wide range, extending to nearly the greatest depths examined, and being rarely absent when the bottom was of a muddy nature. On the other hand, the Leeches are all, comparatively speaking, shallow water forms.

Of the *Crustacea*, the most interesting is the little Amphipod, which occurs in such numbers in from thirty to forty-five fathoms of water, and which appears to be identical with the *Pontoporeia affinis* of the Swedish lakes. This species, and the Stomapod, *Mysis Relicta*, Loven, are found in Lakes Wetter and Wener, in Sweden; and it is well known that their occurrence in this locality, along with other species of marine genera, led to the belief that these lakes had been formerly part of the sea, from which they had been cut off by geological changes. On this theory, these Crustaceans are the survivors of the original marine fauna of the area, which had been able to bear up under the gradual changes by which the formerly existing sea was converted into fresh water. The occurrence, therefore, of these same forms of *Pontoporeia* and *Mysis* in Lake Superior, and of the former of them in Lake Ontario, is an extremely interesting fact, whether the above theory, propounded by Professor Loven, is to be accepted or not. It may be mentioned, also, that there are no insuperable geological difficulties which would prevent the application of this theory to the Great Lakes of North America. It is a singular fact, however, that whilst both the above-mentioned Crustaceans occur in Lake Superior, and also in Lake Michigan, only one of them (viz. *Pontoporeia affinis*) has been found in Lake Ontario.

The *Mollusca* present no points of special interest, all the discovered species being

familiar fresh-water forms. It is noticeable, however, that their bathymetrical range is not so wide as might have been expected. With one exception, all the forms dredged from depths greater than perhaps four or five fathoms were dead shells, and almost all the living examples were obtained from depths under three fathoms. *Valvata tricarinata* alone was discovered in a living state in depths greater than five fathoms, and even this disappeared when eight fathoms were reached.

It is not necessary to make any special remarks as to the nature of the deposits found at the bottom of the Lake at various points. The most noticeable of these deposits is the fine bluish-grey, tenacious, clayey mud which is found covering such large areas of the bottom. Most of this, no doubt, is the finely levigated sediment derived from the attrition of the old rocks of Western Ontario, and brought down from the Upper Lakes.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

December 19th, 1872.

To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary :—

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following Report of the progress of the School of Technology during the year that has just closed :—

The School was opened on the 6th of May, 1872, and Lectures were given on each week evening, except Saturday, until the end of July. The Lectures were resumed on the 16th of September and continued until the 19th of December.

The subject of Lectures were as follows :—

On Monday and Wednesday—Chemistry.
On Tuesday and Thursday—Drawing, Mechanical and Architectural.
On Fridays, till November 15th—Chemistry.
After November 15th—Natural Philosophy.

The Chemistry Class was under the charge of Dr. Ellis ; the Drawing, under that of Mr. Armstrong ; and the Natural Philosophy, under that of Mr. Loudon.

No fee was charged for admission to the Lectures.

The number of Students attending the School was 181. They were distributed as follows :—

Drawing	98.
Chemistry	91.
Natural Philosophy	50.

The average attendance at the Chemistry Class was ..... 48.
" " " Drawing Class ..... 72.
" " " Natural Philosophy ..... 40.

The occupations of the students were as follows :—

Architects' Pupils	2	Moulders	6
Bricklayers	5	Organ builders	1
Builders	3	Plasterers	2
Blacksmith	1	Pattern makers	3
Brassfinisher	1	Painters	3
Bobbin Turner	1	Plumbers	3
Clerks	31	Printers	3
Compositors	3	Physician	1
Carpenters	23	School, at	10
Cabinetmakers	4	Students	7
Druggists	9	Silversmith	1
Engravers	3	Stair builder	1
Engine Turner	1	Sewing-machine merchant	1
Fitters	3	Stencil cutter	1
Instrument maker	1	Scale maker	1
Jeweller	1	Tinsmiths	5
Joiners	2	Typefounder	1
Music seller	1	Teachers	3
Machinists	17	Wood turners	5

An examination in chemistry was held on the 18th December, when fifteen students presented themselves for examination, of whom thirteen passed.

Of these, seven obtained over fifty per cent. of the marks given. (*See Appendix.*)

The progress of the pupils in mechanical and architectural drawing has been exceedingly creditable. The diligence and general good conduct of the students have been most satisfactory.

The library formerly belonging to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, to which a few modern scientific works have been added, has been open to the public since September, on Saturday afternoon and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

There has been an average attendance of about fifteen each evening.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. Ellis.

APPENDIX.

Christmas Examination, December 18th, 1872.

Chemistry.

Class I.	Class II.
1. Mr. S. McAllister.	1. Mr. J. Inglis.
2. " P. Simpson.	2. " H. Ramsay.
3. " J. A. Clark.	3. " J. Neville.
4. " R. Cathron.	4. " R. Lewis.
5. " A. R. McTaggert.	5. " H. Coleman.
6. " H. W. Ansley.	6. " D. Danille.
	7. " N. Robertson.

APPENDIX.

List of Students attending School of Technology, 1872.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	SUBJECTS TAKEN.	RESIDENCE.
Austin, A.	15	Clerk	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
Alexander, J.	19	Engraver	Drawing	Queen street west.
Anderson, W.	26	Compositor	Chemistry	Toronto.
Ansley, H. W.	21	Druggist	Chemistry and philosophy	Queen street west.
Allingham, J.	26	Carpenter	Drawing and chemistry	Gerrard street.
Armstrong, C.	...		Chemistry	Toronto.
Beale, W.	16	Bricklayer	Drawing	King street east.
Burke, E.	15	Architect's pupil	Drawing	George street.
Burns, J. W.	15	Clerk	Drawing and chemistry	Market square.
Brock, H. T.	14	At school	Natural philosophy	Windsor street.
Butt, C. E.	28	Machinist	All the subjects	Victoria street.
Bell, E.	30	Builder	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Sherbourne street.
Butland, R. B.	25	Music seller	Natural philosophy	King street west.
Bywater, J.	20	Wood turner	Drawing	Chesnut street.
Brotherston, W.	21	Carpenter	Drawing	Berkeley street.
Bradshaw, —	...	Clerk	Chemistry	Wellington street.
Caldbeck, —	...		Drawing	Toronto.
Churchill, J.	19	Organ builder	Drawing and chemistry	Bond street.
Chambers, R.	40	Bricklayer	All the subjects	Temperance street.
Clare, H.	14	Clerk	Drawing	Toronto.
Churchill, B.	16	Plasterer	Drawing	Bond street.
Carree, S.	28	Bricklayer	Drawing	Huron street.
Cheeswright, J.	15	Clerk	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
Clare, J.	17	Engraver	Drawing	Queen street west.
Campbell, G.	50	Blacksmith	All the subjects	Front street.
Cathron, R.	14	At school	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Mutual street.
Cox, C.	18	Jeweller	Chemistry	University street.
Chubb, S. J.	24	Cabinet maker	Chemistry	Yonge street.
Clark, J. A.	20	Druggist	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Yorkville.
Campbell, J.	23	Moulder	Chemistry	Toronto.
Caspar, A.	16	Clerk	Chemistry	King street west.
Coleman, H.	16	Student	Drawing and natural philosophy	Church street.
Collins, H. S.	26	Compositor	Natural philosophy	Alice street.
Cook, H. J.	29	Engine turner	Natural philosophy	Nelson street.
Currie, J.	25	Wood turner	Drawing	Chesnut street.

APPENDIX.—*Continued.*

LIST OF STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, 1872.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	SUBJECTS TAKEN.	RESIDENCE.
Dixon, J. H.	18	Clerk	Chemistry	Yonge street.
Dack, E.	22	Clerk	Chemistry	Grosvenor street.
Dundas, J.	27	Pattern maker	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
Dilworth, J.	29	Druggist	Chemistry	Mutual street.
Delaporte, A. V.	17	Druggist	Chemistry	Church street.
Dunkin, W.	19	Machinist	Drawing	Toronto.
Davis, W. J.	20	Student	Chemistry	Peter street.
Davidson, R.	16	Druggist	Chemistry	Jarvis street.
Daniel, D.	13	Druggist	All the subjects	Jarvis street.
Dick, N.	14	At school	Natural philosophy	Maitland street.
Doyle, L.	17	Pattern maker	Drawing and chemistry	Power street.
Douglas, J.	30	Tinsmith	Drawing	Louisa street.
East, H.	15	At school	Chemistry	Agnes street.
Elliott, S.	17	Carpenter	Drawing and chemistry.	Bathurst street.
Foster, J.	14	Instrument maker	Drawing and chemistry	George street.
Fox, W.	19	Type founder	Chemistry	Toronto.
Fox, R.	15	Painter	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
Forman, J.	...		Chemistry	King street east.
Fee, J.	17		Drawing	King street east.
Freeman, G.	30	Carpenter	Drawing	Queen street west.
Fairbanks, J.	25	Carpenter	Drawing	Toronto.
Fisher, C.	16		Drawing	Toronto.
Gill, M.	15	Machinist	Drawing and chemistry	Louisa street.
Gibbs, R. W. S.	17	Clerk	Drawing	Charles street.
Gibson, J.	18	Plumber	Drawing	Adelaide street west.
Gibson, A	19	Plumber	Drawing	Adelaide street west.
Guest, J.	19	Brass finisher	Drawing	Toronto.
Grainger, R.	25	Printer	Chemistry	Toronto.
Gearing, J. W.	21	Clerk	Chemistry	Yonge street.
Geary, J.	22	Machinist	Drawing and chemistry.	York street.
Grandy, W. H.	19	Druggist	Chemistry	Toronto.
George, H. M.	16		Drawing	Gould street.
Grand, J.	15	Clerk	Chemistry	Wood street.

Hart, S.	21	Compositor	Drawing	Front street.
Houel, J.	35	Clerk	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Bay street.
Howard, —	..	Wood carver	Drawing	Toronto.
Haurahan, J.	22	Carpenter	Drawing	Hayden street.
Holmes, J.	30	Stair builder	Drawing	Richmond street west.
Harcourt, J.	19	Bobbin turner	Drawing	Toronto.
Holman, J.	17	Fitter	Drawing	Grand Trunk Railway.
Hind, S.	32	Clerk	Chemistry	Toronto.
Heal, C.	25	Machinist	Drawing and natural philosophy	Toronto.
Harrington, J.	24	Machinist	Drawing and natural philosophy	Toronto.
Higgins, W.	19	Clerk	Drawing	Wood street.
Horton, A.	...		Chemistry	Chesnut street.
Hargraves, E.	...		Chemistry	King street west.
Hargraves, H. J.	...		Chemistry	King street west.
Hewitt, J.	25	Cabinet maker	Drawing	King street east.
Irwin, R. J.	25	Bricklayer	Drawing	Chesnut street.
Irwin, W.	...	Carpenter	Drawing	Richmond street east.
Ingles, G.	19	Druggist	Natural philosophy and chemistry	Elm street.
Joselin, C.	19	Clerk	Drawing	Alexander street.
Jones, A. F. H.	15	Student	Chemistry	Jarvis street.
Jarvis, J.	30	Carpenter	Drawing	Toronto.
Ketchum, O.	23	Carpenter	All the subjects.	Richmond street.
Knowles, W. O.	14	Clerk	Chemistry	Douro street.
Knowles, J.	16	Clerk	Chemistry	Douro street.
Kane, J.	20	Carpenter	Drawing	Sumach street.
Lewis, A.	16	Clerk	Chemistry	Carlton street.
Lee, R. F.	29	Tinsmith	Drawing and chemistry	Agnes street.
Leslie, G. A. R.	30	Machinist	Drawing	Teraulay street.
Leslie, A.	20	Wood carver	Drawing	Agnes street.
Langmead, J.	17	Painter	Chemistry	Toronto.
Lowry, J.	18	Carriage painter	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Toronto.
Lorman, J.	18	Cabinet maker	Drawing and chemistry	Elm street.
Lewis, R.	50	Teacher	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Bond street.
Loughead, —	...	Carpenter	Drawing	Toronto.
Miller, D.	23	Clerk	Chemistry	Walton street.
Mitchell, J.	17	Wood carver	Drawing	Berkeley street.
Madden, G.	18	Clerk	Chemistry	Toronto.
Meredith, J.	18	Printer	Chemistry	Toronto.
Meneilly, J.	14	At school	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Wellington street.
Mendon, Mrs. L. C.	...	Sewing machine merchant	Natural philosophy	Rossin House.
Melville, J.	28	Carpenter	Drawing	Bathurst street.
Matton, —	18	Builder	Drawing	Toronto.
Medlar, —	19	Carpenter	Drawing	Toronto.
McAllister, S.	40	Teacher	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Alexander street.
McEachren, Miss	...	Teacher	Natural philosophy	Mutual street.
McDonald, R.	18		Chemistry and natural philosophy	Vanaulay street.

APPENDIX.—*Continued.*

LIST OF STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY. 1872.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	SUBJECTS TAKEN.	RESIDENCE.
McKay, D.	...		Drawing	Toronto.
McKen, W.	...	Machinist	Drawing	Toronto.
McTaggart, —	20	Student	All the subjects	Peter street.
Neave, J.	18	Clerk	Drawing and natural philosophy	Queen street.
Neal, G.	25	Student	Chemistry	Seaton street.
Nudel, F.	16	Clerk	Natural philosophy	Wood street.
Nevill, J.	23	Druggist	Chemistry	Nelson street.
Orpen, H.	21	Machinist	Chemistry	Toronto.
Prittie, J.	18	Machinist	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
Philip, W.	21	Joiner	Chemistry	Toronto.
Porter, J.	20	Clerk	Chemistry	Albert street.
Park, A.	16	Clerk	Chemistry	Duke street.
Packham, J.	30	Pattern maker	Drawing	Sullivan street.
Reading, A. J.	16	Clerk	Drawing	Yonge street.
Read, G.	24	Bricklayer	Drawing and chemistry	Cruickshank street.
Richardson, J.	22	Moulder	Chemistry	Elizabeth street.
Rowe, E.	14	At school	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Wood street.
Reid, H.	24	Silversmith	Chemistry	Toronto.
Ramsey, H.	20	Machinist	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Toronto.
Reid, G.	24	Builder	Natural philosophy	Brock street.
Ritchey, J. T.	15	At school	Natural philosophy	King street east.
Rennie, R. H.	22	Machinist	Chemistry	Toronto.
Robertson, N.	33	Clerk	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Emma street.
Rough, W.	17	Carpenter	Drawing	Bond street.
Rogers, J.	20	Carpenter	Drawing	Parliament street.
Robins, H.	...	Carpenter	Drawing and natural philosophy	Richmond street.
Rennie, J.	20	Clerk	Natural philosophy	Front street.
Reynolds, J. P.	14	Clerk	Natural philosophy	Egbert street.
Simpson, P.	23	Moulder	All the subjects	Ontario street.
Simpson, W.	28	Joiner	Drawing	Brunswick avenue.
Stevenson, D.	18	Tinsmith	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
Stevenson, J.	21	Tinsmith	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.

Strathairn, G.	22	Tinsmith	Drawing, chemistry and natural philosophy.	Agnes street.
Smith, J, D.	32	Machinist	Drawing and natural philosophy	Church street.
See, R.	24	Machinist	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
Snarr, E.	16	Clerk	Natural philosophy	Chesnut street.
Sturrock, W.	14	At School	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Alice street.
Spriggs, H.	23	Clerk	Natural philosophy	Wellington street west.
Stowe, Mrs. E. H., M.D.	...	Physician	Chemistry	Church street.
Stewart, G.	30	Cabinet maker	Drawing and natural philosophy	Yonge street.
Sheppard, W.	17	Machinist	Natural philosophy	Beech street.
Smith, W.	15	Printer	Natural philosophy	Toronto.
Scholes, H.	15	At school	Natural philosophy	Yonge street.
Scadding, C. A.	40	Stencil cutter	Natural philosophy	Bay street.
Sheppard, N.	16	At school	Natural philosophy	Beech street.
Staples, T. H.	...	Engraver	Drawing	Edward street.
Salmon, H.	30	Carpenter	Drawing	Queen street.
Stanley,	...		Drawing	Toronto.
Shaw, —	17	Student	Drawing	Pacific survey.
Smith, Turnbull	16	Carpenter	Drawing	Markham street.
Smith, L.	...	Carpenter	Drawing	Sherbourne street.
Tremworth, J.	37	Moulder	Chemistry	Toronto.
Trelor, J.	21	Moulder	Chemistry	Nelson street.
Trotter, J.	20	Carpenter	Chemistry	Berkeley street.
Trout, Miss Jenny K.	...	Medical student	Chemistry	Church street.
Wilcocks, S.	17	Carpenter	Drawing	Brock street.
Wilcocks, J.	15	Plumber	Drawing	Brock street.
Wilcocks, G.	21	Fitter	Drawing	Brock street.
Woods, G.	...	Carpenter	Drawing	King street west.
Walker, H.	17	Clerk	Drawing	Grosvenor avenue.
Wiggins, G. H.	28	Moulder	Chemistry	Ontario street.
Wright, J.	16	Fitter	Drawing	Denison avenue.
Williams, C.	14	Architect's pupil	Drawing and chemistry	Toronto.
White, J.	19	Clerk	Chemistry	Toronto.
Wilson, R. A.	18	Scalemaker	Drawing and chemistry	Albert street.
Weir, J.	22	Machinist	Chemistry and natural philosophy	Toronto.
Williams, W.	...	Carpenter	Drawing	Toronto.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 26th of January, 1872, made in accordance with the Provisions of Statute of Ontario, 32 Vic., Cap. 29.

Presented by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

T. B. PARDEE,
Secretary and Registrar.

Provincial Registrar's Office,
13th January, 1873.

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Provincial Registrar's Office since last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with 32 Vic., Cap. 29, Sec. 15.

Name of Principal.	Office of Appointment.	Names and Residences of Sureties in Bond or Recognizance.	Names and Residences of Sureties in Covenant.	Penalty in Bond or Recognizance.	Penalty in Covenant.	Date of Bond or Recognizance.	Date of Covenant.	REMARKS.
				$ cts.	$ cts.			
James Morris, Pembroke	Sheriff of Renfrew				4000 00		7 June, 1872	
			Mich. O'Meara, Pembroke.		2000 00			
			William Moffat,* do		2000 00			* Substituted in the place of Alexander Moffat.
John Hossie, Stratford	Sheriff of Perth			4000 00	4000 00	29 Aug., 1872	29 Aug. 1872	
		Alex. Anderson, Township of Southeast Hope	John Idington, Stratford	2000 00	2000 00			
		James Crerar, Township of Northeast Hope	John A. McCullogh, do	2000 00	2000 00			
George Kempt, Lindsay	Sheriff of Victoria			4000 00	4000 00	26 July, 1872	26 July, 1872	
		Hugh Workman, Lindsay	George Crandell, Lindsay	2000 00	2000 00			
		John Knowison, do	Thomas Ray, Tp. of Ops	2000 00	2000 00			
James Flintoft, junr., Sarnia	Sheriff of Lambton			4000 00	4000 00	5 July, 1872	5 July, 1872	
		Robt Sinclair Gurd, Sarnia	Daniel Mackenzie, Sarnia	2000 00	2000 00			
		Michael Fleming, do	Charles Mackenzie, do	2000 00	2000 00			
Robert Broddy, Brampton	Sheriff of Peel			4000 00		4 Nov. 1871		
		Alexander Broddy,* Township of Chinguacousy		2000 00				* Substituted in the places of George Graham and Thos. Graham.
		George Rutledge,* Township of Toronto		2000 00				
Edward Cartwright Thomas, Hamilton	Sheriff of Wentworth				6000 00		30 Aug. 1872	
			Thomas C. Kerr, Hamilton		3000 00			
			Edward Martin,* do		3000 00			* Substituted in the place of John Brown.
James Morris, Pembroke	Sheriff of Renfrew			4000 00		2 Feb. 1872		
		Christopher O. Kelly, Pembroke		2000 00				* Substituted in the place of Jas. Heenan.
		Thomas Murray,* do		2000 00				

Frederick William Jarvis, Toronto	Sheriff of York			8000 00		12 Sep., 1872		
			William Lea,* Township of York	4000 00				* Substituted in the place of Robert E. Playter and Hiram Moore.
			William Tyrrell,* Weston	4000 00				
James Gillespie, Picton	Sheriff of Prince Edward			4000 00	4000 00	26 Mar. 1872	26 Mar. 1872	
		Wm. P. Yarwood, Picton	James Hart, Picton	2000 00	2000 00			
		George C. Curry do	Benjamin Gilles,pie, Picton.	2000 00	2000 00			
Wm. James Scott, Prescott	Registrar of Grenville			4000 00		28 Apr. 1871		
		Peter Moran, Prescott		2000 00				
		William Dunn,* do		2000 00				* Substituted in the place of Charles Shaver.
William C. L. Gill, London	Registrar of City of London				4000 00		16 Jan., 1871	
			J. Dixon Dalton, London		2000 00			
			Ellis W. Hyman, do		2000 00			
Roderick McBain Rose	Registrar of Frontenac			4000 00	4000 00	16 May, 1872	21 May, 1872	
		W. Ross McRae, Kingston	J. McKay, jun., Kingston	2000 00	2000 00			
		John Fraser, do	John McMillan, do	2000 00	2000 00			
James Dickson, Goderich	Registrar of South Riding of Huron			4000 00	4000 00	6 Aug., 1872	6 Aug., 1872	
		Peter Adamson, Goderich	Alex. M. Ross, Goderich	2000 00	2000 00			
		Archibald Dickson, do	Daniel Gordon, do	2000 00	2000 00			
John Barker, Kingston	Registrar, City of Kingston			4000 00	4000 00	23 Dec., 1872	18 Dec., 1872	
		George M. Kinghorn, Kingston	Robert Barker, Brighton	2000 00	2000 00			
		Harwood E. Sivales, do	Rupert Kent, Kingston	2000 00	2000 00			
Thomas Lauder, Durham	Registrar, South Riding of Grey			4000 00	4000 00	7 Nov., 1871	10 Nov. 1871	
		James Lauder, Township Glenelg	Archibald Hunter, Township of Glenelg	2000 00	2000 00			
		William Mundle, Township of Derby	James H. Hunter, Township of Glenelg	2000 00	2000 00			
Edward George Malloch, Perth	County Attorney of Lanark			1000 00		8 Jan., 1872		
		Thomas Aspden, Township of Bathurst		500 00				
		Alexander Dodds, Township of Bathurst		500 00				
Rupert Mearse Wells, Toronto	County Attorney of York			1000 00		9 Apr., 1872		
		Angus Morrison, Toronto		500 00				
		George M. Hawke, do		500 00				
John Edwin Farewell, Whitby	County Attorney of Ontario			1000 00		20 Sep., 1872		
		Robert McGee, Oshawa		500 00				
		Francis Rae, do		500 00				

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Provincial Registrar's Office since last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with the 32 Vic., Cap. 29, Sec. 15.—*Continued.*

Name of Principal.	Office of Appointment.	Names and Residences of Sureties in Bond or Recognizance.	Names and Residences of Sureties in Covenant.	Penalty in Bond or Recognizance.	Penalty in Covenant.	Date of Bond or Recognizance.	Date of Covenant.	REMARKS.
				$ cts.	$ cts.			
Lorenzo D. Raymond, Welland	County Attorney of Welland			1000 00		11 July, 1872		
		Joseph Garner, Township of Pelham		500 00				
		Emanuel W. Brookfield, Township of Crowland		500 00				
William A. Campbell, Chatham	Deputy Clk of Crown, County of Kent			1200 00		20 Dec. 1871		
		James Warren, Chatham		600 00				
		Ebenezer W. Scane, do		600 00				
Ivan O'Beirne, Peterborough	Deputy Clk of Crown, C. of Peterborough			1000 00		15 Jan. 1872		
		Andrew Charles Dunlop, Township of Douro		500 00				
		James Blackwell, Township of Douro		500 00				
John Y. Elwood, Goderich	Deputy Clk of Crown, County of Huron			1000 00		5 Oct., 1872		
		Geo. C. Shannon Goderich		500 00				
		Thomas N. Dancey, do		500 00				
Ivan O'Beirne, Peterborough	Surrogate Registrar of Peterborough			800 00		12 Jan. 1872		
		James Reid, Township of Douro		400 00				
		Wm. Hall, Peterborough		400 00				
John Robinson Tait, Dungannon	Crown Land Agent			2000 00		22 Dec. 1869		
		John Forsyth, Toronto		2000 00				
William Halpenny, Renfrew	Crown Land Agent			2000 00		29 Nov. 1869		
		John Smith, Renfrew		1000 00				
		Joshua Murphy, Renfrew		1000 00				
Robert Mathison, Brantford	Bursar of Insane Asylum, London			4000 00		5 Mar. 1872		
		Chas. E. Stewart, Hamilton		2000 00				
		Robert Christie, sen., do		2000 00				

Charles P. Brown, Sault Ste Marie	Crown Land Agent	James Brown, Toronto		2000 00		21 Jan. 1872
		John Gordon Brown, do		1000 00		
John Aylsworth, Odessa	Provincial Land Surveyor			1000 00		
		Sidney Warner, Wilton John Aylsworth, Township of Earnestown		1000 00		19 Jan. 1871
Edward Wm. Thomson, Almonte	Provincial Land Surveyor					
		Wm. Rosamond, Almonte John G. Hayes, do		1000 00		4 Jan. 1871
Walter Crowe, Chatham	Provincial Land Surveyor					
		Alex. G. Gordon, Chatham Albert J. Crowe, do		1000 00		14 July, 1871
Francis Woodward Armstrong, Toronto	Provincial Land Surveyor					
		Robert Bell Miller, Toronto Wm. Birch Canavan, do		1000 00		7 Oct. 1871
Arthur John Cricklmore	Provincial Land Surveyor					
		John Cricklmore, Toronto Benjamin Cricklmore, East Flamboro'		1000 00		9 April, 1872
Elihu Stewart, Blenheim	Provincial Land Surveyor					
		Lionel Stewart, Township of Chatham James E. Stewart, Township of Chatham		1000 00		6 May, 1872

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE

Of the amounts required to meet the Expenditure of the Province, from the first day of January, 1873, till the Estimates for the year 1873 are finally passed :—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	
Government House—Salaries and Expenditure Lieutenant-Governor's Residence—Salaries	$789 59
Executive Council Office—Salaries Attorney-General's Office—Salaries	1,867 23
Treasury Department—Salaries	3,395 29
Secretary and Registrar's Office—Salaries	2,104 15
Department of Agriculture and Public Works—Salaries	4,019 44
Crown Lands Department—Salaries	10,315 00
Departmental Contingencies	4,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Inspector of Prisons—Salaries and Expenses	975 00
Queen's Printer—Salary and Cost of Official Gazette	900 00
LEGISLATION.	
Salaries	2,500 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	4,000 00
Postages	2,000 00
Indemnity to, and Mileage of Members	45,000 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	
Court of Chancery—Salaries	1,947 50
Court of Queen's Bench—Salaries	1,815 19
Court of Common Pleas—Salaries	1,050 00
Master's Office—Salaries	1,300 00
Accountant—Salaries	559 98
Criminal Justice and Crown Counsel Prosecutions	30,000 00
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	
On account of this Service	50,000 00
ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.	
Asylum for the Insane, *Rockwood*	13,000 00
Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*	20,000 00
Asylum for the Insane, *London*	18,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution, *Belleville*	8,000 00
Institution for the Blind, *Brantford*	4,000 00

REFORMATORY.

Maintenance and Salaries	5,000 00

IMMIGRATION.

On Account of this Service	22,200 00

EDUCATION.

Poor Schools	1,000 00
Public and Separate Schools	6,000 00
Superannuated Teachers	500 00
Normal Schools—Salaries and Contingencies	$5,500 00
Depository—Salaries and Contingencies	1,600 00
Journal of Education	600 00
Museum	1,000 00
Salaries and Contingencies—Education Office	4,500 00
High Schools	36,000 00
Libraries, Prizes, and Apparatus	15,000 00
High School Inspection	1,000 00
Public School Inspection and Examination	7,000 00

CHARGES ON REVENUE.

Miscellaneous—License and Stamp Office	200 00

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

Agents' Salaries—Commissions	15,000 00
Refunds	7,000 00
Board of Surveys	100 00
Contingencies	2,900 00
Inspections	2,000 00
Surveys	6,000 00
Colonization Roads	2,000 00
Total	$373,638 37

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1873.

1. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, as follow :—

Assistant-Commissioner, addition to salary.....	$200 00	
Chief Clerk Woods and Forests, addition to salary.....	200 00	
Total		$400 00

2. To defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—

Clerk, Registrar-General's office, additional....	$50 00	
Messenger, additional.....	35 00	
Total.....		$85 00

3. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—

Printing and Stationery, additional sum required	$10,000 00	
Indemnity to Members, additional sum required to make amount equal to $600 for the Session	6,000 00	
House Messengers, additional allowance of $50 each	150 00	
Total.....		$16,150 00

4. To defray the expenses of the Court of Chancery, as follow :—

To correct error in addition of detailed items	$1,000 00	
Clerk in Records and Writs Office, (additional)	100 00	
Total.....		$1,100 00

5. To defray the expenses of works at the Inebriate Asylum, as follow :—

Purchase of land	$22,000 00	
Buildings.....	78,000 00	
Total.....		$100,000 00

6. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School at *Ottawa*, as follow :—

Purchase of land	$16,000 00	
Buildings.....	80,000 00	
Total		$96,000 00

7. To defray the expenses of works at the Departmental Buildings, as follow :—

Fire-proof building for Crown Lands..... $125,000 00

8. To defray the expenses of constructing additional approaches to *Portage du Fort* bridge $1,000 00

9. To provide for expenditure authorized by former Governments on *Otonabee* River bridge $2,000 00

10. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Additional to correct error in addition.....	$1,000 00	
Repairs	1,500 00	
Caretaker, additional	90 00	
Total.....		$2,590 00

11. To defray the expenses of the Council of Public Instruction as follow :—

Travelling Expenses of Members	$600 00	
Expenses of Elections and Printing	250 00	
Contingencies	50 00	
Total		$900 00

12. To defray the expenses of new Collegiate Institutes $2,000 00

13. To defray the expenses of the Education Office as follow :—

Repairs	$500 00	
Museum, (Caretaker's salary omitted)	200 00	
Deputy Superintendent, addition to salary	200 00	
Clerk of Libraries addition to salary	200 00	
Assistant Cashier " "	200 00	
Total		$1,300 00

14. To pay Dominion Government for passage of Immigrants to *Ontario* $18,160 33

15. To defray miscellaneous expenses, as follow :—

To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses	$2,500 00	
To cover expenses in connection with municipalities and other funds	500 00	
To provide for expenses attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund debt and surplus schemes	10,000 00	
To provide for expenses *re Ontario* and *Quebec* arbitration	10,000 00	
To provide for expenses *re* Northern and Western boundaries	4,000 00	
Inspector of railways	500 00	
Ontario Rifle Association	600 00	
Orillia Asylum, caretaker	200 00	
Trustees for Mrs. *Baldwin* and family in full of claim of the late Col. *Baldwin* on former Province of *Upper Canada*	4,000 00	
Total		$32,300 00

Total amount of Supplementary Estimates $398,985 52

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1873.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING STREET WEST.

1873.

SUMMARY

Of the estimated expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for the Financial year ending 31st December, 1872.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.
			$ cts.
I.	Civil Government	1	151,049 00
II.	Legislation	4	101,400 00
III.	Colonization Roads	5	146,300 00
IV.	Administration of Justice	7	232,490 00
V.	Public Buildings	10	466,411 32
VI.	Public Works	15	132,977 42
VII.	Asylums and Public Institutions, Maintenance	16	276,662 00
VIII.	Education	21	470,213 00
IX.	Agriculture and Arts	24	87,100 00
X.	Immigration	24	135,824 00
XI.	Hospitals and Charities	25	43,020 00
XII.	Literary and Scientific Institutions	26	1,850 00
XIII.	School of Practical Science, Maintenance	26	8,800 00
XIV.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	27	50,000 00
XV.	Municipalities' Fund	27	115,207 82
XVI.	Land Improvement Fund and Common School Fund	27	69,549 02
XVII.	Crown Lands Expenditure	28	202,100 00
XVIII.	To cover Expenditure under Unforeseen and Unprovided and Unpaid Accounts of 1872	29	80,074 93
	Total		2,771,028 51

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A) .....$151,049 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	Details.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	To Salaries and Contingencies of Departments at Toronto.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Government House	(a)	5,902 00	4,902 00
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	(b)	2,500 00	2,500 00
3	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office	(c)	12,130 00	10,165 00
4	Treasurer's Department	(d)	15,440 00	14,935 00
5	Secretary and Registrar, and Registrar-General's Office	(e)	23,355 00	21,165 00
6	Department of Public Works and Agriculture	(f)	26,942 00	22,407 00
7	Crown Lands Department	(g)	49,730 00	40,180 00
8	Miscellaneous	(h)	15,050 00	15,700 00
			151,049 00	132,954 00

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) GOVERNMENT HOUSE.		
Water	265 00	265 00
Gas	800 00	800 00
Fuel	2,300 00	2,300 00
Repairs	800 00	400 00
Furnishings	500 00	100 00
Planting	200 00	200 00
Gardener	372 00	372 00
Caretaker	365 00	365 00
Incidentals (clearing away snow, carting ashes, sweeping flues, &c.)	300 00	100 00
	5,902 00	4,902 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
(*b*) LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Private Secretary's salary	800 00	800 00
Official Secretary's salary	1,000 00	1,000 00
Messenger	400 00	400 00
Contingencies	300 00	300 00
	2,500 00	2,500 00
(*c*) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Attorney-General and Premier, salary	4,000 00	3,200 00
Clerk, Ex. Council and Attorney-General's department	2,800 00	2,000 00
Secretary to Ex. Council	1,000 00	800 00
Assistant Clerk, Attorney-General's department	700 00	600 00
Second do do department	500 00	500 00
Caretaker and Messenger	450 00	365 00
Towards establishing a Law Library	400 00	800 00
Rent, $400; fuel, $200; gas, $50; water, $30; furnishings, $100	780 00	770 00
Contingencies, including Stationery and Repairs	1,500 00	1,130 00
	12,130 00	10,165 00
(*d*) TREASURER'S OFFICE.		
Treasurer, salary	3,200 00	3,200 00
Accountant, salary	1,800 00	1,600 00
Clerk, salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Clerk, do	1,100 00	1,200 00
Clerk, do	900 00	
Clerk, do	700 00	700 00
Messenger and Clerk, salary	450 00	365 00
Auditor, salary	2,000 00	2,000 00
Book-keeper, salary	1,100 00	900 00
Clerk	800 00	730 00
One-third cost of maintenance of east wing, including housekeeper ($400) and fireman ($400)	990 00	990 00
Contingencies	1,200 00	2,050 00
	15,440 00	14,935 00
(*e*) SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.		
Secretary and Registrar's salary	3,200 00	3,200 00
Assistant Secretary, salary	1,600 00	2,000 00
Clerk, salary	900 00	900 00
Clerk, do	700 00	500 00
Clerk, do	350 00	300 00
Deputy-Registrar, salary	1,200 00	900 00
Clerk, do	750 00	500 00
Clerk, do	600 00	400 00
Extra Writers, to enable compliance with sect. 81, cap. 20, of 31st Vic.		1,000 00
	9,300 00	9,700 00
Registrar-General's Branch.		
First Clerk	1,000 00	730 00
Clerk	650 00	650 00
Four Clerks, $730 each	2,920 00	
Extra Writers, temporary		1,000 00
Books	500 00	400 00
Indices	200 00	200 00
Schedules, slips, and circulars	1,000 00	1,000 00
Payments to District Registrars	3,700 00	3,700 00
Books for do	250 00	
Disbursements of do	300 00	300 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Registrar-General Branch.—Continued.		
Boxes	30 00	30 00
Stationery and Printing	400 00	400 00
Postages	100 00	150 00
Express Charges	200 00	150 00
Contingencies and Incidentals	200 00	250 00
Messenger	365 00	365 00
One-third of maintenance of east wing, including housekeeper ($400), and fireman	990 00	990 00
Contingencies	1,200 00	1,200 00
	21,165 00	23,355 00
(*f*) Department of Agriculture and Public Works.		
Commissioner	3,200 00	3,200 00
Architect and Engineer	2,200 00	2,200 00
Assistant Engineer	1,600 00	1,800 00
Secretary of Public Works	1,600 00	1,200 00
Secretary of Immigration	1,200 00	
Secretary of Agriculture and Arts	800 00	800 00
Accountant and Law Clerk	1,200 00	1,000 00
Architectural Draughtsman	939 00	939 00
Engineering do	939 00	939 00
Assistant do	800 00	800 00
First Clerk	800 00	800 00
Second Clerk	600 00	500 00
Third Clerk	400 00	400 00
Carpenter engaged on public buildings generally	624 00	624 00
Messenger	400 00	365 00
One-third of east wing repairs, &c.	990 00	990 00
Contingencies	3,000 00	2,600 00
	21,492 00	18,957 00
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c.	3,000 00	2,400 00
Clerk to do	1,200 00	
Clerk	600 00	400 00
Travelling expenses and contingencies	650 00	650 00
	26,942 00	22,407 00
(*g*) Crown Lands Department.		
Commissioner, Salary	3,200 00	3,200 00
Assistant Commissioner, Salary	2,600 00	2,600 00
Law Clerk do	1,600 00	1,400 00
Short hand writer, do	1,000 00	
Land Sales and Free Grants :-		
Chief Clerk, Salary	2,000 00	1,800 00
Clerk do	1,700 00	1,500 00
Do do	1,250 00	1,100 00
Do do	850 00	700 00
Do do	850 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads :-		
Chief Clerk Survey, Salary	2,000 00	1,800 00
Clerk do	1,380 00	1,280 00
Do do	1,250 00	900 00
Do do		400 00
Chief Clerk Patents, Salary	1,800 00	1,400 00
Clerk do	1,100 00	900 00
Do do	800 00	700 00
Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1,800 00	1,600 00

Formerly charged to different works.

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*		
Woods and Forests:—		
Chief Clerk, Salary	1,800 00	1,600 00
Clerk do	1,400 00	1,400 00
Do do	850 00	600 00
Do do	550 00	450 00
Accounts:—		
Accountant, Salary	2,000 00	1,800 00
Book-keeper do	1,250 00	900 00
Clerk do	1,250 90	900 00
Do do	850 00	900 00
Registrar, Salary	1,600 00	1,400 00
Office Keeper do	500 00	500 00
Messenger do	500 00	450 00
Contingencies and repairs	12,000 00	8,000 00
	49,730 00	40,180 00
(b) MISCELLANEOUS.		
To cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with	5,000 00	5,000 00
Cost of Official Gazette	3,500 00	3,500 00
Queen's Printer, Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Inspector of Registry offices (including travelling expenses)	2,000 00	20,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts	1,400 00	
Do Travelling expenses	900 00	
Inspection of County Offices, travelling expenses	300 00	
Payment to Mr. Edwards for services in Immigration	300 00	
Do Mr. J. G. Scott do Municipal Law	450 00	
	15,050 00	

II.—LEGISLATION.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$101,400 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Legislation	(a)	101,200 00	120,740 00

II.—LEGISLATION.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873	Voted in 1872.
(*a*) LEGISLATION.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Details.		
Mr. Speaker's salary	1,500 00	1,500 00
Clerk of the House, salary	1,800 00	1,600 00
Clerk of Private Bills	1,200 00	1,200 00
Law Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
Clerk of Routine and Records	900 00	700 00
Clerk	600 00	
Librarian	1,200 00	800 00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	400 00	400 00
Accountant of the House and Stationery Clerk (also Queen's Printer)	400 00	400 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	600 00	600 00
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger	600 00	500 00
Three Messengers	1,200 00	1,098 00
Fireman	400 00	366 00
Night Watchman	400 00	366 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	5,000 00	3,500 00
Postages, and cost of House Post Office	4,000 00	3,000 00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding	15,000 00	15,000 00
Printing Bills, and distributing Statutes	3,000 00	
Expenses of Election	5,000 00	5,000 00
Do Contested Elections	1,000 00	1,000 00
Increase of Library	5,000 00	10,000 00
Re-vote of balance of Indemnity to Members, and Mileage		34,510 60
Indemnity to Members, including Mileage	42,000 00	25,000 00
Contingencies, including say $1000 for subscriptions to Newspapers and periodicals	4,000 00	3,000 00
Repairs:		
Carpenters' materials and assistance	300 00	250 00
Tinsmithing and hardware	200 00	400 00
Plumbing and gasfitting	400 00	400 00
Painting and glazing	250 00	400 00
Bricklayers' and plasterers' work	200 00	200 00
Vault in Clerk's office		500 00
Heating apparatus		600 00
Furniture	1,000 00	1,000 00
Fuel	1,100 00	1,100 00
Gas and other lighting	1,200 00	1,200 00
Water	350 00	350 00
Incidentals	200 00	200 00
	101,400 00	116,940 60
Payments to Returning Officers—hustings (Sup. Estimate)		2,200 00
Do Messengers		600 00
Expenses, Committee of Inquiry		1,000 00
		120,740 60

III.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$146,300 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Construction and repairs	146,300 00	79,705 40
	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	—
		$ cts.	
	Details.		
	The Province of Ontario is herein divided into three Sections—called North, West, and East Sections. The East and West Sections are separated by the Hastings Road.		
	I.—*North Section.*		
	Algoma District.		
1.	From Prince Arthur's Landing, eastward throughout McIntyre, McGregor and McTavish Townships	18,000 00	
	Details.		
2.	From Fort William to Prince Arthur's Landing	5,000 00	
3.	Pigeon River Mail Track— From Fort William to improve Winter Road.....	6,500 00	
4.	Great Northern Road— To improve Thessalon River	2,000 00	
5.	Sault Ste Marie and Root River— To improve	1,000 00	
	Total	32,500 00	
	II.—*West Section.*		
6.	Rosseau and Nipissing Road— To extend towards Lake Nipissing.....	8,000 00	
7.	Monck Road— To complete between Norland and Kinmount on Bobcaygeon Road	5,000 00	
8.	Junction No. 1 Road— To complete to Rousseau Road	3,000 00	
9.	Lake Joseph Road— To complete Junction with Parry Sound Road	2,000 00	
10.	Musquosh Road— To complete Junction with Lake Joseph	1,500 00	
11.	Musquosh Bridge— At present terminus of Road	1,500 00	
12.	Monteith and Perry Road— From Rosseau Road through these Townships	3,000 00	
13.	Moon River Road— From Hartley's Settlement to Mouth of River.....	2,000 00	
14.	Brunel Road— To extend to Franklin Township	2,500 00	
15.	Macaulay Road— To extend to Township of Ridout.....	2,500 00	
16.	North-West Road from Parry Sound— To prolong for settlement 5 miles	1,000 00	

III.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	
	$ cts.	
Details.—Continued.		
17. Northern Road— To extend towards French River and build a Bridge over Maganetawan River	5,000 00	
18. Buckhorn Road— To extend to south boundary of Dysart	5,500 00	
19. Buckhorn Road— To complete as a good Summer Road from Buckhorn Bridge to present terminus Northward	4,500 00	
20. Chandos and Methuen Road	1,000 00	
21. Cameron Road— From Moon Lake to Minden	3,800 00	
Total for West Section	51,800 00	
III.—*East Section.*		
22. Mississippi Road To complete through Ashby and Mayo	5,000 00	
23. Hyde's Chute and Sanson's Road— From above Chute to Opeongo Road	3,000 00	
24. Burleigh Road— To complete to S. boundary of Harcourt (Revote)	1,500 00	
25. Hyde's Chute and Frontenac Road— To connect N. terminus of Frontenac Road with above Chute	2,000 00	
26. Carlow Road— To complete to Loon Lake on Peterson Road	2,500 00	
27. Pembroke and Mattawa Road— To extend same towards Mattawa	9,000 00	
28. Roads in Townships of Algona, Hagerty, Wilberforce and Alice	4,000 00	
29. Addington Road— To repair from Madawaska River northward	1,000 00	
30. Frontenac Road— To repair from Mississippi northward	1,000 00	
31. Loboro Road— To complete repairs between Sydenham and Fermoy	1,000 00	
32. Oso and Olden Road— To complete repairs to Frontenac Road	1,000 00	
33. Hastings Road— To repair above McKilligan's	1,500 00	
34. Peterson Road— To repair from the Madawaska to Papineau Creek	1,500 00	
35. Mississippi Road— To repair across the Township of Palmerston	1,000 00	
Total for East Section	35,000 00	
IV.—For General Purposes.		
36. For Short New Roads	10,000 00	
37. For Repairs of like nature	10.000 00	
38. For Inspection and Estimates of Works during the Season	3,000 00	
39. For the Survey and Exploration of a Road line from Fairy Lake to mouth of Mattawa River on the Ottawa (Revote)	4,000 00	
	27,000 00	
General Summary.		
North Section	32,500 00	
West Section	51,800 00	
East Section	35,000 00	
General Purposes	27,000 00	
Total Appropriation	146,300 00	

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted per Statement (A).... ....$232,490 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	Details.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted for for 1872.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Court of Chancery	(a)	19,560 00	18,595 00
2	Court of Queen's Bench	(b)	8,170 00	8,010 00
3	Court of Common Pleas	(c)	5,110 00	4,450 00
4	Court of Error and Appeal	(d)	10,050 00	10,050 00
5	Criminal Justice	(e)	151,000 00	121,000 00
6	Law Reform Commission	(f)	.....	5,000 00
7	Miscellaneous Justice	(g)	38,600 00	34,100 00
			232,490 00	201,205 00

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) COURT OF CHANCERY.		
Master's Salary	3,000 00	3,000 00
Taxing officer, Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Clerk, do	1,200 00	1,000 00
Accountant, do	2,240 00	2,240 00
Clerk	500 00	.....
Registrar, Salary	1,840 00	1,840 00
Clerk Registrar's Office, Salary	1,200 00	1,000 00
of Records do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do do	600 00	600 00
Do do	400 00	400 00
Referee in Chambers, do	2,000 00	2,000 00
Clerk, do do	1,000 00	500 00
Usher of Court, do	450 00	450 00
Messenger, do	400 00	365 00
Clerk of Surrogate Court, do	1,600 00	1,600 00
Contingencies (including $200 for Judge's Library)	1,930 00	1,400 00
	19,560 00	18,595 00
(b) COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.		
Clerk of Crown and Pleas, including duties in Judge's Chambers, assigned to him under Act 33 Vic., Cap. 11, Ontario Statutes	3,000 00	2,840 00
Senior Clerk, Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Junior do, do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Clerk of Process, Salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
Housekeeper and Messenger, Salary	500 00	500 00
Usher and Crier, do	160 00	160 00
Assistant Messenger, do	160 00	160 00
Contingencies (including $100 for Judge's Library)	750 00	750 00
	8,170 00	8,010 00
(c) COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.		
Clerk of Crown and Pleas, including duties as Inspector of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, &c.	2,500 00	1,840 00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Details.—Continued.		
(*c*) COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Continued.*		
Senior Clerk, Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Junior do do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Usher and Crier, Salary	160 00	160 00
Contingencies (including $100 for Judge's Library)	250 00	250 00
	5,110 00	4,450 00
(*d*) COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.		
To the Chief Justice and each of the other Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal for services therein, and as Heir and Devisee Commissioners—ten at $1,000 each, under 33rd Vic., Cap. 5, Ontario Statutes	10,000 00	10,000 00
Usher and Crier	50 00	50 00
	10,050 00	10,050 00
(*e*) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.		
Crown Counsel Prosecutions	9,000 00	9,000 00
Administration of Criminal Justice	110,000 00	110,000 00
Special Services	2,000 00	2,000 00
Payment of Witnesses	30,000 00	
	151,000 00	121,000 00
(*f*) LAW REFORM COMMISSION		5,000 00
(*g*) MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.		
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, Salaries	16,000 00	12,100 00
District of Algoma.		
Sheriff, Salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
Registrar, Salary	800 00	800 00
Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00	800 00
Clerk of the District Court	500 00	500 00
Administration of Justice	2,000 00	1,700 00
District of Thunder Bay.		
Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar, Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Administration of Justice	1,800 00	800 00
Iron safe for Registry Office		300 00
Lock-up, stone building		1,500 00
District of Nipissing.		
Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar, Salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
Administration of Justice	500 00	500 00
District of Parry Sound.		
Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar, Salary	1,200 00	1,000 00
Administration of Justice	500 00	200 00
Fencing, gate, &c.		300 00
Furniture for Court House, &c.		200 00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(g) MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.—*Continued.*		
District of Muskoka.		
Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar, Salary	1,000 00	1,000 00
Administration of Justice	300 00	200 00
Other Services.		
To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their postages, &c., &c.	4,000 00	3,500 00
Seals and other Contingencies	500 00	1,000 00
Registration Books for Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	200 00	200 00
Lighting and heating Osgoode Hall	3,000 00	3,000 00
Furniture, matting, repairs, &c., &c., Osgoode Hall	1,500 00	500 00
	38,600 00	34,100 00

V.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To be voted as per Statement (A) .....$466,411 32.

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Central Prison (revote in part)	(*a*)	238,224 78	
2	London Lunatic Asylum	(*b*)	59,889 92	
3	Deaf and Dumb Institute	(*c*)	14,850 00	
4	Blind Institute	(*d*)	16,250 00	
5	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	(*e*)	18,760 00	
6	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	(*f*)	3,002 72	
7	Agricultural College (re-vote)	(*g*)	93,712 58	
8	Technological College	(*h*)	2,000 00	
9	Model Schools	(*i*)	3,500 00	
10	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste Marie	(*j*)	1,721 32	
11	Lock-up, Bruce Mines	(*k*)	3,000 00	
12	Do Nipissing District	(*l*)	1,500 00	
13	Registry Offices, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	(*m*)	1,500 00	
14	Government House	(*n*)	2,500 00	
15	Parliament and Departmental Buildings	(*o*)	6,000 00	
			466,411 32	522,850 27

V.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted in 1873.	—
Details.		
(*a*) CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance		115,174 05
Additional on machinery, &c., for particulars vide (1)	34,665 00	
Furniture and furnishing	20,000 00	
Total	54,665 00	
Estimated last year	37,000 00	
		17,665 00
Alterations on Workshops.		
Foundry and workshops, for particulars vide (2)	8,123 33	
Foundations for engines, coal sheds, water closets, coal and wood sheds for prison, laundry, sheds, railway switches, &c., for particulars vide (3)	18,530 00	
Additional Work recommended.		
Cut stone for jambs of cells, &c., completing fitting, additional on slates, extension of boundary wall, railway track, for particulars vide (4)	50,870 40	
Additional cells (84), for particulars vide (5)	17,662 00	
Water supply and engine house, do (6)	7,500 00	
Additional superintendence, do (7)	2,700 00	
		105,385 73
(1.) *Machinery and Furniture, (particulars).*		238,224 78
Four boilers and two engines, with steam pumps complete	10,000 00	
Shafting and couplings (in castings)	2,000 00	
Pulleys finished complete	2,000 00	
Belting, do	2,000 00	
Four cupolas, complete	4,765 00	
Hangers and wall boxes	1,000 00	
Cranes	1,600 00	
Fixing shafting and sundries	2,000 00	
Ten tanks	2,300 00	
		27,665 00
Articles, fixtures and machinery specified in contract with Canada Car Company, say :—		
Two fans, three hoists, troughs, six small furnaces, two nail ovens, coke	6,000 00	
Alterations and additions to brass foundry	1,000 00	
		7,000 00
(2.) *Alterations of Buildings for contract with Canada Car Company.*		34,665 00
Constructing Foundry instead of Warehouse, West Side.		
Brickwork, additional, 114,018 bricks, $13 per m.	1,482 23	
Principals for roof, 9, $60 each	540 00	
Iron bolts for same, 325 lbs., 10c. per lb.	325 10	
Roofing, additional, 75 squares, $16 per square	1,200 00	
Skylight and ventilation, 80 feet, $6 per foot	480 00	
Windows, additional, 27, $8 each	216 00	
Doors, large, do 2, $25 each	50 00	
Altering cupolas, 4 instead of 2	500 00	
		4,793 33
Alterations, North Workshops.		
Tramways and platforms to first and second stories	500 00	
Trussing beams and removing posts for machinery	300 00	
Taking down walls and making two door-ways	200 00	
		1,000 00

V.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.—*Continued.*		
Alterations, South Workshops.		
Iron columns to support floors (12), 31,200 lbs., 5c. per lb	2,000 00	
Windows, additional, 35, $8 each	280 00	
Doors, additional, 5, $10 each	50 00	
		2,330 00
		8,123 33
Additional on contract for constructing Foundations for Machinery, setting Boilers and constructing Furnaces.		
Stone for foundations of engines, cupolas and machinery, 5,000 feet, 25c per foot	1,250 00	
Setting boiler, &c., 50,000 bricks, $15 per m	750 00	
Fire bricks, $10,000, 60 per m	600 00	
		2,600 00
Drying Kilns, Coal Sheds, &c.		
Two drying kilns, 30 x 32	1,000 00	
Three coal sheds, 40 x 20, one story in height, $250	900 00	
One iron shed, 80 x 10, one story in height, $5	400 00	
Two [illegible] sheds, $750	1,600 00	
Iron doors and girders	70 00	
Underground passage for connecting shafts	260 00	
		4,230 00
One brick building, 60 x 15, one story in height, flagged floor	1,000 00	
Water and soil pipes	500 00	
		1,500 00
Laundry, Coal and Wood Sheds, &c.		
Laundry, wood and bucket sheds	3,000 00	
Coal and wood sheds, 140 x 40, one story in height	6,000 00	
Railway switch, 150 yards, $8 per yard	1,200 00	
		10,200 00
		18,530 00
(4.) *Cut Stone round Cell Doors.*		
Jambs, &c., for cell doors, &c., 730 feet, $1.60 per foot	1,168 00	
Do required, 6,404 feet, $1.60 per foot	10,246 40	
		11,414 40
To complete filling round Buildings.		
Excavation and filling, 6,000 yards, 40c. per yard	2,400 00	
Slating, additional, 446 square, $2 per square	992 00	
		3,392 00
Boundary Wall.		
Additional walls, enclosing grounds, 3,150 yards, $5 per yard	15,750 00	
Do buttresses, $15	1,000 00	
Stone coping, 2 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft., 1,575 feet, $4 per foot	6,300 00	
Caps for buttresses, $8	1,356 00	
Additional oak gates (4), cut stone, &c., $200 each	800 00	
		25,206 00
Railway Switches, Turn-tables, &c., as per Mr. Baines' Estimate.		
65 tons of rails, at say $70 per ton	4,550 00	
18 kegs of spikes	77 00	
320 fish plates for joints, at $1 each	320 00	
2,000 ties, 37c. each	740 00	
		5,687 00

V.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.—*Continued.*		
Tracklaying and Ballasting.		
Tracklaying, 1,285½ yards, $2 per yard	2,571 00	
Turn-tables for railway cars (3), $500	1,500 00	
Do hand cars 4, $200	800 00	
Switches, points, &c.	300 00	
		5,171 00
		50,870 40
(5.) *Estimate for additional Eighty-four Cells in wings of main Building.*		
14 walls brick-work, 4,224 x 16	67,584 00	
18 do 2,112 x 22	46,464 00	
18 do 512 x 22	11,264 00	
14 do 5,120 x 16	81,920 00	
22 do 2,088 x 27	56,376 00	
22 do 900 x 27	24,300 00	
	287,908 00	
Distinct opening doors, 1,176 x 16	18,816 00	
Say $270,000	269,092 00	
	270,000 00	
Increased height of walls, 6 feet instead of 4 feet, 135,000 feet. $13 per M. feet	1,755 00	
Flooring and concrete, 84 cells, 3,240 feet, 10c. per foot	324 00	
4 inch tile pipe ventilators, set, 1,920 feet, 10c. per foot	285 00	
Difference between slating and galvanized iron deck roof, 40 squares, $3 per square	280 00	
Stone for cell doors, 1,680 cubic feet, $1.60 per foot	2,688 00	
Cell doors of iron, fitted, 84, $25 each	2,100 00	
Locks and stone freight, 84, $18	1,512 00	
Gratings over doors, 84, $8	672 00	
Revolving bars for locking, 84, $6	502 00	
Bearers for platforms, 104, $7	728 00	
Stairs at ends of cells (10 stages), 4, $50	200 00	
Wooden platform outside do, 2,000 feet, 10c. per foot	200 00	
Iron railing for same, fitted, 700 feet, 70c. per foot	490 00	
Iron standards do 104, $1.50	156 00	
Painting, whitewashing, &c.	250 00	
Two pediments, coped with stone, $200	400 00	
Iron railing round deck roof, 748 feet, $1 per foot	748 00	
Iron skew-back for arches, 800 feet, 4,800 lbs., 12½c. per lb.	600 00	
Two towers for guards, plank walks, &c.	300 00	
		14,150 00
(6.) *Water Supply at Engine House.*		
Extension of supply pipe :—		
Dickey, Neil & Co., pipes	1,500 00	
Fitting same, 400 feet	600 00	
Bolts, 200, 600 feet	400 00	
Connections, valves and packings, &c.	300 00	
		2,500 00
Coffer dam, crib well		5,000 00
		7,500 00
(7.) *Additional Superintendence.*		
Inspector of machinery	1,500 00	
Foreman of works	1,200 00	
		2,700 00

V.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.—*Continued.*		
Total estimated Cost.		
Original appropriation		150,000 00
Expenditure, 1871	10,925 96	
Do 1872	85,257 95	
		96,183 91
Do additional, 1872	61,357 96	
Do required, 1873	123,050 73	
		184,408 69
		280,592 60
(*b*) LONDON LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance		10,794 55
Additional Buildings, recommended by Inspector of Asylums, &c.		
For cottages for 48 chronic insane patients	19,200 00	
Additional on two double cottages and land for attendants	5,600 00	
Extension to bakery	1,000 00	
Mortuary	1,200 00	
		27,000 00
Improvement of ventilation	7,000 00	
Do drainage	4,095 37	
		11,095 37
Increased water supply	4,000 00	
Furniture and furnishing for cottages for chronic insane	3,000 00	
Planting, levelling, gravelling, farm stock, &c.	4,000 00	
		11,000 00
		59,889 92
(*c*) DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.		
To cover expenditure on additional work, 1872		1,500 00
Additional Buildings and Work, recommended by Inspector of Asylums, &c.		
Gymnasium	1,000 00	
Barn, root house and fences	1,000 00	
Dining room for teachers	1,500 00	
Oak for flooring	800 00	
Pumping engine at Bay and hydrant connections	500 00	
Additional tank and pipe to workshop	200 00	
Alterations to water-closets	500 00	
Painting and graining	600 00	
Window blinds, front of building	400 00	
Sundry work and closets for pupils	800 00	
Superintendence	800 00	
		8,100 00
Furniture and furnishing		6,750 00
		14,850 00
(*d*) BLIND INSTITUTE.		
To cover expenditure on additional furniture and fittings, 1872		3,300 00

V.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	—
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*d*) BLIND INSTITUTE.—*Continued.*		
Additional Buildings and Work, recommended by Inspector of Asylums, &c.		
One cottage for bursar	3,000 00	
Winter sashes for building	600 00	
Blinds for front windows	250 00	
New pumping engine and hydrants for fire protection	1,500 00	
		5,350 00
Furniture and fittings		7,600 00
		16,250 00
(*e*) TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM.		
Additional Buildings and Work, recommended by Inspector of Asylums, &c.		
Laundry, building only	10,000 00	
Barn and stable on farm	5,560 00	
Superintendence	1,140 00	
Furniture and furnishing	2,060 00	
		18,760 00
(*f*) REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance	502 72	
Two dwelling-houses and repairs (Inspector of Asylums)	2,000 00	
Completing Dormitories	500 00	
		3,002 72
(*g*) AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance		93,712 58
(*h*) TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE.		
Books and apparatus	1,000 00	
Repairs and furniture	1,000 00	
		2,000 00
(*i*) NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.		
Buildings.		
Additional boiler and apparatus for heating	1,600 00	
Double sashes for upper windows, Model School	200 00	
Ventilators do	100 00	
Additional fixtures	100 00	
		2,000 00
Furniture.		
Furniture for four masters' rooms, cupboard for books and matting	200 00	
Removing book-case from master's room and furniture for students' reading room	100 00	
Ventilation of Normal School	100 00	
Additional gymnastic apparatus	100 00	
Removal of water-closets on east side of Model School and construction of frost-proof drains, &c.	1,000 00	
		1,500 00
(*j*) COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, SAULT STE MARIE.		
		3,500 00
Revote, unexpended balance		412 32
Fence and gates	700 00	
Repairs	100 00	
Water-pipe from spring, excavation 50c.	400 00	
Railing across court house	50 00	
Sundry expenses	50 00	1,300 00
		1,721 32

V.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	—
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*k*) Registry Offices, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay.		
Parry Sound.		
Ladders and eaves	60 00	
Repairs, painting, &c.	140 00	
		200 00
Thunder Bay.		
Double sashes, repairs, &c.	300 00	
Fencing and roads	1,000 00	
		1,300 00
(*l*) Government House.		1,500 00
Forcing-house, 80 x 30, with heating apparatus..	2,000 00	
Hitching's boiler for conservatory and alteration of pipes	500 00	
		2,500 00
(*m*) Parliament and Departmental Buildings.		
Altering wood and coal sheds	1,000 00	
Planting and ornamenting grounds	1,200 00	
Filling at east end	2,800 00	
Fencing	1,000 00	
		6,000 00

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$132,977 42.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1873. Re-vote.	New vote.
	Miscellaneous.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Washago and Gravenhurst road		1,400 00
2	Washago channel to wharf, dredging		1,000 00
3	Scugog navigation improvement		6,000 00
4	Balsam river works	931 38	
5	do new slide, apron and boom-pins		2,000 00
6	Pigeon creek improvement	1,849 35	
7	Sydenham river improvement	981 24	
8	do do		500 00
9	Portage du Fort bridge	4,000 00	
10	Muskoka Falls, rock excavation, dam and sluices		9,000 00
11	Muskoka river dredging		1,600 00
12	Lock between Mary's and Fairy lakes		20,000 00
13	Ryerson road works	1,822 04	
14	Drainage works	44,279 41	
15	Maintenance of locks and dams		4,000 00
16	Lock masters' and bridge tenders' salaries		1,200 00
17	Kaministiquia river, Thunder Bay	11,791 90	
18	Otonabee river, cribs for booms at Young's lock		2,500 00
19	Nottawasaga river improvement	1,041 37	
20	Settlers' Homestead Fund, unexpended revote, balance	12,080 73	49,200 00
21	Surveys, inspections, arbitration and charges not otherwise provided for	5,000 00	
			83,777 42
			132,977 42

VII.—ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, MAINTENANCE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$276,662 00.

No. of vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	82,357 00	81,461 00
2	Do London, and Idiot Asylum, branch of same	72,002 00	65,234 00
3	Do Kingston	49,335 00	47,190 00
4	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	29,832 00	29,126 00
5	Institution for the Blind, Brantford	20,624 00	15,000 00
6	Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	22,512 00	21,710 00
		276,662 00	256,111 00

DETAILS.		To be voted for 1873.	—
1. Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.		$ cts.	cts.
Medicine and medical comforts		327 00	
Fuel		10,400 00	
Butchers' meat		11,000 00	
Flour		9,100 00	
Butter		4,070 00	
Beer, wine and spirits		1,950 00	
Gas and oil		2,400 00	
Groceries		8,000 00	
Bedding and clothing		6,000 00	
Furniture and furnishings		1,000 00	
Laundry and soap		1,500 00	
Farm		1,500 00	
Miscellaneous		1,600 00	
Repairs and alterations		2,000 00	
Salaries and Wages.	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00	
Assistant do	1	1,000 00	
Clinical Assistant	2	500 00	
Bursar	1	1,400 00	
Bursar's Clerk	1	300 00	
Student Assistants	2	200 00	
Steward	1	600 00	
Matron	1	400 00	
Assistant Matron	1	192 00	
Engineer	1	740 00	
Assistant Engineer	1	432 00	
Stokers	2	480 00	
Carpenters	2	1,050 00	
Gardener	1	216 00	
Assistant Gardeners	2	432 00	
Porter or Messenger	1	240 00	
Baker	1	288 00	
Tailor	1	264 00	
Farmer	1	240 00	
Ploughman	1	216 00	
Night Watchers	3	648 00	
Chief Attendants	3	792 00	
Ordinary Male Attendants	22	4,632 00	
	53		

VII.—ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.		To be voted for 1873.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.—*Continued.*			
Females.	No of Officers and Employees.		
Ordinary Female Attendants	23	1,968 00	
Night Attendants	3	360 00	
Cooks	8	732 00	
Laundresses	7	612 00	
Housemaids	6	468 00	
Seamstress	1	108 00	
	99		
2. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.			
Medicine and medical comforts		300 00	
Fuel (including Idiot Asylum)		7,500 00	
Butcher's meat		8,500 00	
Flour		7,500 00	
Butter		3,000 00	
Beer, wine and spirits		1,750 00	
Gas and oil		2,000 00	
Groceries		7,500 00	
Bedding and clothing		6,000 00	
Furniture and furnishings		1,000 00	
Laundry and soap		800 00	
Farm, feed and fodder		2,000 00	
Miscellaneous		2,000 00	
Repairs and alterations		2,000 00	
Salaries and Wages.	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00	
Assistant do	1	1,000 00	
Clinical Assistant	1	400 00	
Bursar	1	1,200 00	
Steward	1	600 00	
Matron	1	400 00	
Engineer	1	740 00	
Assistant Engineer	1	400 00	
Stokers (1 for Idiot Asylum)	3	680 00	
Carpenters	2	1,000 00	
Gardener	1	400 00	
Assistant Gardener	1	216 00	
Butcher	1	192 00	
Porter or Messenger	1	192 00	
Baker	1	360 00	
Tailor	1	264 00	
Farmer	1	340 00	
Ploughmen	3	1,008 00	
Night Watchers	2	432 00	
Chief Attendants	4	1,020 00	
Ordinary Male Attendants	16	3,216 00	
Cowman	1	216 00	
Females.			
Chief Attendants	3	540 00	
Ordinary Female Attendants	17	1,524 00	
Night Attendants	2	240 00	
Cooks	3	420 00	
Laundresses	4	432 00	
Housemaids	6	504 00	
Dairymaid	1	96 00	
Seamstress	1	120 00	
	83	72,002 00	

VII.—ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	—
	$ cts.	$ cts.
3. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.		
Maintenance of Ontario Patients at Rockwood Asylum for Food, Clothing, Medical Attendance, &c., &c., for 345 patients, at $2.75 per week, or $143 per annum each	49,335 00	
4. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, FOR 170 PUPILS.		
Household Expenses.		
Butchers' meat	2,500 00	
Butter	1,550 00	
Barley, rice, sago and sundries	100 00	
Eggs	60 00	
Flour and bread	1,800 00	
Fruit	200 00	
Fish, fowls, &c.	150 00	
4. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*		
Salt, pepper, mustard and small groceries	80 00	
Sugar and syrup	750 00	
Tea and coffee	550 00	
Potatoes and vegetables	200 00	
Groceries assorted	500 00	
Medicines and Medical comforts	100 00	
Bedding and Furnishing	600 00	
Clothing for Orphans	400 00	
Furniture and Furnishing	630 00	
Fuel	2,500 00	
Gas, oil, &c	850 00	
Brushes, brooms, mops, bath brick, &c	50 00	
Soap and laundry, $250; scrubbing, $100	350 00	
Books and apparatus	400 00	
Amusements	200 00	
Advertising, printing, and stationery	200 00	
Postages, express, &c.	200 00	
Freight	150 00	
Repairs and internal ornamentation	400 00	
Officers' and pupils' travelling expenses	300 00	
Incidentals	500 00	
Farm, feed and fodder	300 00	
Furniture	400 00	
Salaries and Wages.	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Principal	1	1,600 00
Physician	1	500 00
Book-keeper and Steward	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	8	5,000 00
Housekeeper	1	200 00
Visitors' attendant	1	180 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Farmer	1	350 00
Gardener	1	240 00
Fireman	1	180 00
Night watchman	1	216 00
Carpenter and Assistant Carpenter	2	650 00
Trade Instructors for new shops	2	600 00
Farm hand and teamster	1	168 00
Messenger	1	96 00
Cook and Baker	2	450 00
Maids	8	660 00
Gate-keeper	1	72 00
	34	29,832 00

VII.—ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.		To be voted for 1873.	—
5. Institution for the Blind, Brantford.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicine and medical comforts		40 00	
Butchers' meat		1,400 00	
Butter and Cheese		600 00	
Flour		1,000 00	
Barley, meal, &c		100 00	
Eggs		40 00	
Fruit		100 00	
Fish and fowls		100 00	
Salt, pepper, mustard, &c		100 00	
Sugar and syrup		300 00	
Tea and coffee		300 00	
Groceries assorted		400 00	
Potatoes and vegetables		400 00	
Beds and bedding		400 00	
Clothing and shoes		200 00	
Furniture and furnishing		300 00	
Crockery and glassware		100 00	
Fuel		2,400 00	
Gas, oil, candles, matches, &c.		800 00	
Brooms, brushes, blacking, &c		50 00	
Soap and Laundry		150 00	
Cleaning		100 00	
Advertising, printing and stationery		200 00	
Postages, Express, &c.		150 00	
Books and apparatus		250 00	
Fuel and Fodder		600 00	
Farm Implements, drainage, and ornamentation		200 00	
Repairs and internal ornamentation		200 00	
Amusements		100 00	
Expenses of Officers, &c.		200 00	
Incidentals		300 00	
Salaries and Wages.	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Principal	1	1,000 00	
Bursar	1	800 00	
Physician	1	300 00	
Matron	1	300 00	
Teachers	4	2,200 00	
Professor of Music	1	900 00	
Engineer	1	600 00	
Fireman	1	180 00	
Teamster and farm hand	2	600 00	
Messenger	1	144 00	
Gardener	1	400 00	
Cook	1	144 00	
Assistant, do	1	96 00	
Laundress and maids	7	720 00	
Trade instructors for new shops	2	660,00	
	26		20,624 00
6. Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.			
Rations		5,000 00	
Clothing		2,800 00	
Bedding		500 00	
Farm, farm stock and stables		500 00	
Hospital		600 00	
Chapel and schools		150 00	
Soap, cleaning and light		250 00	
Furniture, tools and shops fixture		750 00	

VII.—ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.		To be voted for 1873.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
6. PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUSHENE.—*Continued.*			
Repairs ordinary		500 00	
Prisoners' travelling allowance		352 00	
Officers' travelling expenses		100 00	
Postage and stationery		400 00	
Salaries and Wages.	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Warden	1	1,600 00	
Chaplains, at $800 each	2	1,600 00	
Deputy warden, book-keeper and storekeeper	1	850 00	
Surgeon	1	400 00	
Steward	1	400 00	
Keepers, who combine duties of trade instructors at $400	5	2,000 00	
Ordinary keepers, at $360	4	1,440 00	
Farmer	1	400 00	
Gardener	2	260 00	
Stable-keeper	1	260 00	
Night guards	2	520 00	
Gate-keeper	1	260 00	
Temporary assistance	1	20 00	
Engineer	1	600 00	
	23		22,512 00

VIII.—EDUCATION.

To be Voted per Statement (A).....$470,213 00.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Details.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Public and Separate Schools	(*a*)	250,000 00	200,000 00
2	Inspection of Public and Separate Schools	(*b*)	27,315 00	25,250 00
3	Schools in New and Poor Townships	(*c*)	6,000 00	6,000 00
4	Collegiate Institutes and High Schools	(*d*)	80,000 00	78,000 00
5	Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools	(*e*)	6,450 00	4,000 00
6	County Examination of Teachers	(*f*)	1,935 00	1,300 00
7	County Teachers' Institutes	(*g*)	2,800 00	
8	Superannuated Teachers	(*h*)	19,608 00	12,000 00
9	Normal and Model Schools Salaries	(*i*)	15,810 00	14,845 00
10	do Contingencies and Repairs	(*j*)	7,065 00	8,800 00
11	Educational Museum Library	(*k*)	3,630 00	3,850 00
12	Journal of Education	(*l*)	2,940 00	2,530 00
13	Maps, Apparatus and Library Books	(*m*)	50,000 00	38,500 00
14	Educational Depository, Salaries	(*n*)	4,495 00	3,670 00
15	do Contingencies	(*o*)	4,060 00	2,330 00
16	Education Office, Salaries	(*p*)	13,415 00	12,313 00
17	do Contingencies and Repairs	(*q*)	4,690 00	5,630 00
	Vote for Encouragement of Agricultural Instruction			3,000 00
			470,213 00	422,018 00

VIII.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	For 1873.	In 1872.
Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*a*) Public and Separate Schools	220,000 09	200,000 00
(*b*) Inspection of Public and Separate Schools.		
4,800 Schools and departments at $5	24,000 00	25,000 00
Additional cost of inspecting and organizing schools in the Algoma, Nipissing and other remote settlements	2,500 00	
Printing inspector's annual and special reports, including paper	435 00	In contingencies before.
Postages, stationery and contingencies	380 00	250 00
	27,315 00	25,250 00
(*c*) Schools in New and Poor Townships	6,000 00	6,000 00
(*d*) Collegiate Institute and High Schools.		
Existing High Schools	72,000 00	72,000 00
New do	2,500 00	
Collegiate Institutes	5,500 00	6,000 00
	80,000 00	78,000 00
(*e*) Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.		
Three Inspectors' salaries	6,000 00	4,000 00 Two only.
Office and Inspector's Stationery, Postage and Contingencies	450 00	Partly from office contingencies.
	6,450 00	4,000 00
(*f*) County Examinations of Public School Teachers.		
Central Committee of Examiners	800 00	500 00
Printing Examination Papers and Forms of Certificate, &c	750 00	800 00
Postages, Stationery and Contingencies	385 00	Elsewhere 250 00
	1,935 00	1,300 00
(*g*) County Teachers' Institutes	2,800 00	
(*h*) Superannuated Public School Teachers.		
Annual retiring allowance to 148 old Teachers, with 3268 years of aggregate service, at $6 per year	19,608 00	12,000 00
Note.—The revenue to be derived from subscription may be estimated at $10,000.		
(*i*) Normal and Model Schools.		
Salaries:		
The Principal	2,000 00	2,000 00
Mathematical Master	1,500 00	1,500 00
Science Master	1,500 00	1,500 00
Writing and Book-keeping Master	900 00	750 00
Drawing Master	400 00	400 00
Music Master	400 00	400 00
Gymnastic Master	300 00	300 00

VIII.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	For 1873.	In 1872.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(i) Normal and Model Schools. *Continued.*		
Salaries:		
Head Master of Boys' Model School	1,100 00	900 00
First Assistant do	900 00	700 00
Second do do	700 00	550 00
Third do do	600 00	500 00
Head Mistress of Girls' Model School	900 00	700 00
First Assistant do	700 00	400 00
Second do do	600 00	525 00
Third do do	550 00	400 00
Clerk of the Normal and Model Schools	600 00	600 00
Head Gardener and Keeper of Grounds (including fuel)	410 00	410 00
First Engineer (including fuel)	410 00	410 00
Second do	400 00	360 00
Third do	360 00	
Janitor of Normal School (including oil, scrubbing, washing, &c).	410 00	410 00
Do of Boys' Model School do	410 00	410 00
Do of Girls' Model School do	400 00	360 00
Assistant Gardener	360 00	360 00
	15,810 00	14,845 00

Note.—The receipts from the Model School fees, paid into the Provincial Treasury, are about $8000 per annum.

(j) Normal and Model Schools.

Contingencies:		
Half cost of stationery and text books (other half paid by the students)	2,500 00	
Half cost of maps, apparatus and library books (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	550 00	3,500 00
Half cost of prize books for Model School pupils (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	250 00	
Text and reference books for masters	150 00	
Printing and stationery, chemicals and miscellaneous supplies	500 00	
Expenses of grounds, plants and plant house	600 00	550 00
Fuel and light	1,585 00	1,250 00
Water	380 00	300 00
Petty furnishings and contingencies	550 00	500 00
	7,065 00	6,100 00
(k) Provincial Educational Museum and Library		3,850 00
Specimens of school furniture and fittings, apparatus and maps, text books and works on education	1,850 00	
Various models	275 00	
Books and illustrations of Canadian History, Casts, photographs, and engravings, Frames, painting and fittings	680 00	
Restoring and recolouring ceilings	475 00	
Fuel and contingencies	350 00	
	3,630 00	3,850 00
(l) Journal of Education.		
Printing, folding and mailing 6000 copies, at $145 per month	1,740 00	1,680 00
Deputy-Superintendent, as Editor	400 00	400 00
Postages on 6000 copies, $25 per month	300 00	200 00
Engraving plans of new school houses in Ontario, &c., and other illustrations	250 00	150 00
Prizes for school house plans	150 00	
Periodicals and contingencies	100 00	100 00
	2,940 00	2,530 00

VIII.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	For 1873.	In 1872.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*m*) MAPS, APPARATUS, LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS	50,000 00	38,500 00
NOTE.—The receipts from the Depository paid into the Provincial Treasury amounted, in 1872, to $33,824 28.		
(*n*) EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.		
Salaries:		
Clerk of Libraries	1,200 00	1,200 00
Assistant	600 00	600 00
Clerk	500 00	425 00
Clerk	365 00	300 00
Clerk	400 00	365 00
Clerk	365 00	200 00
Copying Clerk	300 00	
Assistant in Depository	200 00	150 00
Assistant in packing room	200 00	130 00
Furnaceman and caretaker	365 00	300 00
	4,495 00	3,670 00
Contingencies:		
Postages	450 00	250 00
Stationery	485 00	250 00
Fuel, Water and Light	525 00	450 00
Printing Forms and Circulars	375 00	350 00
Printing new Catalogue (revote)	400 00	400 00
Expenses of Purchases, and revising arrangements in England and United States	675 00	.....
Packing paper, twine, nails, &c	350 00	280 00
Shelving, fixtures, and painting	325 00	.....
Furnishings and petty repairs	475 00	350 00
	4,060 00	2,330 00
(*p*) EDUCATION OFFICE.		
Salaries:		
Chief Superintendent	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deputy Superintendent	2,200 00	2,200 00
Chief Clerk and Accountant, including duties as Clerk to Council of Public Instruction	1,800 00	1,600 00
Clerk of Statistics	1,200 00	1,200 00
Clerk of Records	1,000 00	1,000 00
Clerk of Correspondence	900 00	900 00
Clerk	450 00	300 00
Do	400 00	300 00
Do	365 00	200 00
General Assistant and Copying Clerk	350 00	200 00
Junior do do	250 00	.....
Caretaker, (including cleaning, washing and scrubbing)	500 00	413 00
	13,415 00	12,313 00
(*q*) EDUCATION OFFICE.		
Salaries:		
Postages	550 00	750 00
Printing Circulars, Blanks and Paper	600 00	550 00
Fuel and Water	480 00	400 00
Office, Stationery and Books	350 00	300 00
Newspapers, Law and other Reports	185 00	175 00
5000 Public School Registers	450 00	275 00
5000 Public School Law (re-vote)	650 00	650 00
5000 First Part of Report	450 00	450 00
15,000 Yearly and Half-Yearly Blank Forms for Trustees, &c.	275 00	.....
Law Appeal Cases (re-vote)	250 00	280 00
Office Furniture, Petty Repairs and various incidentals	450 00	300 00
	4,690 00	4,130 00

IX.—AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... $87,100 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Electoral Division Societies, 73 at $700	51,100 00	
2	Do 1 at 550	550 00	
3	Do 7 at 350	2,450 00	
4	Fruit Growers' Association	500 00	
5	Entomological Society	500 00	
6	Agricultural Association	10,000 00	
7	Mechanics' Institutes	20,000 00	
8	For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts—such as investigations of diseases in animals and crops, and of ravages of insects; and for agricultural instruction, dairy products, and other charges not otherwise provided for	2,000 00	
		87,100 00	81,100 00

X.—IMMIGRATION.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$135,824 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Agencies in Europe, including printing and expenses (*a*)	43,000 00	
2	Agencies in Ontario and Quebec, do	12,500 00	
3	Carriage of Immigrants in Canada	7,000 00	
4	Assistance (by bonus) to Immigrants	50,000 00	
5	Incidentals	1,000 00	
	Vote for service of 1873		113,500 00
	Re-vote for refund service of 1872		22,324 00
	Total vote required		135,824 00
	Memorandum of Service for 1872.		
	Paid under heading No. 1	14,236 00	
	Do 2	10,761 00	
	Do 3	6,552 00	
	Do 4	25,290 00	
	Do 5	837 00	
	Total expenditure in the year 1872		57,676 00
	Unexpended, but required as a re-vote		22,324 00
	Appropriation for 1872		80,000 00

X.—IMMIGRATION.—*Continued.*

(*a*) DETAILS.	Months of Service.	Salary per Month.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Travelling Expenses at $4 per day.	Rents of Lecture Halls, Printing and Advertising.
Agents.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rev. Horrocks Cox	12	150 00	1,800 00	1,460 00	4,000 00
C. J. Whillans	8	125 00	1,000 00	968 00	
G. T. Denison	8	150 00	1,200 00	968 00	
Alexander Begg	8	150 00	1,200 00	968 00	2,000 00
Peter Byrne	8	125 00	1,000 00	968 00	
C. J. Sheil	8	150 00	1,200 00	968 00	1,000 00
J. McMillan	8	150 00	1,200 00	968 00	1,000 00
Dominic Wagner	8	150 00	1,200 00	968 00	750 00
John Dyke	8	150 00	1,200 00	968 00	1,250 00
J. G. Herman	8	125 00	1,000 00	968 00	
Horrocks Cocks, ocean passage to pay				100 00	
T. C. S. Ridgeway, do				100 00	
Donald Sutherland, do				120 00	
Do expenses to Scotland				500 00	
Peter Fleming			800 00		
George Easten			300 00		
T. C. S. Ridgeway, if successful	say		600 00	600 00	300 00
J. P. Vogerberger, do	say		1,000 00	1,300 00	700 00
Return ocean passages for twelve agents				1,200 00	
Contingent, for remuneration to other parties who may be appointed			800 00	500 00	
Salaries			15,500 00	14,592 00	11,000 00
Travelling expenses			14,592 00		
Printing, &c.			11,000 00		
			41,092 00		
Paid in salaries from 1872 apportionment			1,150 00		
For maps, circulars and other publications for distribution in Europe			39,942 00 3,058 00		
			43,000 00		

XI.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be voted per Statement (A) ..... $43,020 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	(Upon condition that each Institution shall furnish such information as may be required by the Provincial Secretary.)	$ cts.	$ cts
	Details.		
1	General Hospital, Toronto	11,200 00	
2	House of Industry, do	2,900 00	
3	Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	640 00	

XI.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
	Details.—Continued.		
4	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	640 00	
5	Lying-in Hospital do	480 00	
6	Magdalene Asylum do	480 00	
7	House of Providence do	1,000 00	
8	Girls' Home and Public Nursery do	320 00	
9	Boys' Home do	320 00	
10	Eye and Ear Infirmary do	1,000 00	
10A	Newsboys Lodgings do	240 00	
11	General Hospital, Kingston	4,800 00	
12	House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston	2,200 00	
13	Orphans' Home, Kingston	640 00	
14	Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston	1,000 00	
15	General Hospital, London	2,400 00	
16	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London	640 00	
17	City Hospital, Hamilton	4,800 00	
18	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	640 00	
19	Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton	640 00	
20	House of Refuge, Hamilton	720 00	
21	Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00	
22	Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00	
23	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum do	480 00	
24	Protestant Orphan Asylum do	480 00	
25	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum do	480 00	
26	Magdalene Asylum do	480 00	
27	General Hospital, St. Catharines	1,000 00	
		43,020 00	42,100 00

XII.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$1,850 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Aid to Canadian Institute, Toronto	750 00	
2	do to Institut Canadien, Ottawa	300 00	
3	do Athenæum do	300 00	
4	do to promote Scientific Research upon the Palæontology of Ontario	500 00	
		1,850 00	1,850 00

XIII.—SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, MAINTENANCE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$8,800 00.

A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
MAINTENANCE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Details.		
Salaries	7,000 00	
Gas	300 00	
Fuel	500 00	
Water	200 00	
Ordinary repairs and incidentals	200 00	
Housekeeper	600 00	
	8,800 00	7,000 00

XIV.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$50,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	50,000 00	50,000 00

XV.—MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$115,207 82.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1873.	——
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Collection from sales of Clergy Reserves in 1872	121,313 07	
	Received from Dominion Government on account Municipalities	20,488 79	
	Refund of overpaid amounts	58 00	
		141,859 86	
	Less—20 per cent. cost of management .. $24,262 61		
	Overpaid estimate, 1871 ..... 2,389 43		
		26,652 04	
			115,207 82

XVI.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND & COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$69,549 02.

No. of Vote.	A.		To be voted for 1873.	—
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Moneys collected from the sale of Crown Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1872	$49,734 85		
	Less—4-5, leaving 1-5 to the Land Improvement Fund	39,787 88		
		9,946 97		
	Less—6 per cent. for cost of collection and management	596 81		
			9,350 16	
2	Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1872	62,282 88		
	Less—6 per cent. for collection and management	3,736 97		
		58,545 91		
3	To be distributed as follows, viz. :—			
	¼ to the Land Improvement Fund		14,636 47	
	¾ to the Dominion Government, to be added to the Common School Fund			43,909 44
4	Moneys collected from the sale of Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, from the 30th June, 1871, to 30th June, 1872	7,033 83		
	Less—6 per cent. for collection and management	422 02		
		6,611 81		
	Less—¾, leaving ¼ to the Land Improvement Fund	4,958 86		
			1,652 95	
				25,639 58
				69,549 02

XVII.—CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$202,100 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1873.	Voted in 1872.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Crown Lands Expenditure	(a)	202,100 00	118,015 66

XVII.—CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1873.	—
Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Board of Surveyors	400 00	
Agents' salaries, commissions and disbursements	25,000 00	
Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands	18,000 00	
Inspectors valuing lands (re-vote)	6,000 00	
Refunds	30,000 00	
Surveys, as follows:—		
Township north of Bruce Mines	3,700 00	
Do west of McIntyre	5,000 00	
Do west of McTavish	5,000 00	
Do east do	4,900 00	
Tier of lots on the Dawson road from McIntyre to Lake Shebandowan	8,000 00	
1 township at Red Rock, Nepigon river	5,000 00	
1 township at Pie river	5,000 00	
1 township of Victoria, mouth of Spanish river	4,000 00	
1 township near Lake Nipissing	4,000 00	
1 township north of Chaffey	3,000 00	
2 townships of Burns and Robinson	8,000 00	
Balance to complete surveys now in progress:—		
McKenzie (re-vote)	3,000 00	
Carling and Ferguson (re-vote)	6,000 00	
Summdale do	1,500 00	
Browne do	3,100 00	
		148,600 00
MISCELLANEOUS.—*Special.*		
Defining boundary between Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (re-vote)	9,000 00	
Defining boundary on west and north between Province of Ontario and Dominion	10,000 00	
Examination and report of the Hudson's Bay improvements at their various stations on Lakes Huron and Superior, with a view to the adjustment of their claims	3,000 00	
Survey of boundaries between timber limits and the Crown domain	7,500 00	
Survey of limits on north shore of Lake Huron, chargeable against holders	12,000 00	
Exploration and mineralogical survey north of Lake Superior	4,000 00	
Two per cent. of timber dues payable to municipalities, for timber cut on road allowance	5,000 00	
Exploration of land north of timber berths on Lake Huron, with a view of ascertaining the character of land and value of timber—such examination of posts and lines on Lake Huron track	3,000 00	
		53,500 00
Total		202,100 00

XVIII.—TO COVER EXPENDITURE UNDER UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED AND UNPAID ACCOUNTS OF 1872.

To be voted per Statements (A) and (B) ..... $80,074 93.

No. of Vote.	A.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	SERVICES OF 1872.		
	Balance to be provided for in 1873, to complete the service of 1872, over-expended, as per Statement No. 30 in the Public Accounts of 1872 :—		
1	*Civil Government.*		
	Government House	1,020 34	
	Lieutenant-Governor's office– contingencies	17 79	
	Executive Council and Attorney-General's office	649 32	
	Treasury Department—contingencies and repairs	1,684 89	
	Do Audit Branch –salaries	25 00	
	Secretary and Registrar's office—contingencies and repairs	748 60	
	Secretary and Registrar-General's office	473 06	
	Public Works Department—contingencies and repairs	454 89	
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	383 34	
	Do contingencies	15,198 90	
	Inspector of Prisons office—salaries	99 99	
	Do contingencies	56 25	
			20,812 37
2	*Legislation.*		
	Sessional writers, &c.	1,697 50	
	Stationery, &c.	116 90	
	Printing, &c.	2,282 59	
	Controverted election trials	163 94	
	Contingencies and repairs	2,577 99	
			6,838 92
3	*Administration of Justice.*		
	Court of Queen's Bench—contingencies		55 81
4	*Public Works and Buildings.*		
	Deaf and Dumb Institution	397 75	
	School of Industrial Science	1,907 46	
	Normal and Model Schools	165 96	
	Registry Offices, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	2,102 46	
			4,573 63
5	*Asylum Maintenance.*		
	London Lunatic Asylum	67 26	
	Institution for the Blind, Brantford	888 94	
			956 20
	Reformatory—maintenance		2,114 58
6	*Education.*		
	Normal School—contingencies	2,884 69	
	Libraries, apparatus and prizes	4,946 08	
			7,830 77
7	*Municipalities Fund*		3,672 69

XVIII.—TO COVER EXPENDITURE UNDER UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED AND UNPAID ACCOUNTS OF 1872.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	A.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	SERVICES OF 1872.		
8	*Miscellaneous.*		
	Unprovided		14,672 24
9	*Crown Lands Expenditure.*		
	Salaries of agents, &c.	8,459 58	
	Refunds	2,965 82	
			11,425 40
			72,952 61

No. of Vote.	B.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	The following unpaid accounts to complete the service of 1872..		
	DETAILS.		
1	*Civil Government.*		
	Government House—maintenance	314 75	
	Executive Council and Attorney-General's office.	112 00	
	East Wing—maintenance and repairs	951 49	
	West do do	586 32	
			1,964 56
2	*Legislation.*		
	Repairs, &c.		2,257 08
3	*Administration of Justice.*		
	Osgoode Hall—repairs, &c.		1,273 54
4	*Public Works and Buildings.*		
	College of Technology	308 15	
	Registry Office and Lock-up, Thunder Bay	1,021 92	
			1,330 07
5	*Education.*		
	Normal and Model Schools—repairs and contingencies		233 86
6	*College of Technology, Maintenance.*		
	Repairs, &c.		63 21
			7,122 32

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House :—

1. Copies of all Orders in Council relating to the recent sale of Timber Limits in Ontario.

2. Copies of all reports in the office of the Department of Crown Lands, relating to the survey of said Limits, the quality and description of Timber thereon, the nature of the soil, &c.

3. Copies of the rules and regulations and conditions under which the purchasers of said Limits held the same, shewing whether the whole or any portion thereof are subject to settlement.

4. The names of the purchasers at said sale, the quantity purchased by each firm, the several amounts agreed to be paid by them respectively, and the amounts actually paid.

5. The names of all purchasers who have failed to comply with the conditions of sale.

6. The names of all purchasers at said sale who have since transferred their claims to other persons, and the names of such persons, stating whether or not the purchaser, or assignee, was before the said purchase, or transfer a licensee or limit holder, and if so, to what extent.

7. The total quantity of land now under license in the several agencies of this Province, and the total quantity remaining unlicensed, as ascertained by actual survey in each of such agencies.

By Command,

T. B. PARDEE,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, January 17th, 1873.

Papers presented to Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, 17th January, 1873, on motion of J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., 15th idem; in connection with sale of Timber Berths on Lake Huron of 15th October, 1872.

(A) Return of names of purchasers, &c.

(B) Copy of Order in Council of 3rd August, 1872.

(C) Copy of Crown Timber Regulations.

(*d*) Copy of Order in Council of 27th May, 1869; Pine Tree Regulations.

(*e*) Copy of notice of sale of Timber Berths, dated 1st August, 1872.

(*f*) Copy of conditions of sale of Timber Berths, dated 10th October, 1872.

(D) Statement of purchasers at sale who held limits previously.

(E) Statement of purchasers who desire to transfer limits, or associate other names with their own on issue of license; shewing limits previously held by transferees or proposed associates, their extent and where situated.

(F) Map of territory sold as Timber Berths, 15th October, 1872.

(G) Copies of reports of survey, &c., on North Shore Lake Huron, to be furnished.

(H) Statement shewing area of land under Timber License, area sold in October, 1872, for which licenses have not yet been granted; and estimated area of territory considered as pine lands remaining unlicensed.

(I) Names of purchasers of Berths who failed to comply with conditions of sale will be found in statement (A) where "resumed" is marked opposite each Berth.

Thos. H. Johnson,
Asst. Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 17th January, 1873.

(A.)

STATEMENT OF TIMBER BERTHS ON NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON.

(A.)—Statement of Timber Berths on North Shore of Lake Huron, sold by Public Auction at Toronto, 15th and 16th October, 1872.

Names of Purchasers.	No. of Berth.	Area in Square Miles.	Rate of Bonus per Mile.	Amount of Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Total.	Amounts Paid.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Hugh McDonald	1	34	101 00	3,434 00	68 00			
	3	36	120 00	4,320 00	72 00			
	48	36	200 00	7,200 00	72 00			
	56	36	85 00	3,060 00	72 00			
	63	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00			
	64	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00			
		214		22,694 00	428 00			
						23,122 00	11,838 00	
T. W. McMurray	2	36	160 00	5,760 00	72 00			
	71	27	50 00	1,350 00	54 00			
		63		7,110 00	126 00			
						7,236 00	3,618 00	
James Edgar	6	36	150 00	5,400 00	72 00			
Henry Kirk	7	36	165 00	5,940 00	72 00			
Geo. Kempt	15	36	140 00	5,040 00	72 00			
	187	35	355 00	12,425 00	70 00			
	186	36	205 00	7,380 00	72 00			
	193	36	270 00	9,720 00	72 00			
	8	36	185 00	6,660 00	72 00			
	14	36	155 00	5,580 00	72 00			
	16	36	155 00	5,580 00	72 00			
	113	36	50 00	1,800 00	72 00			
		359		65,525 00	718 00			
						66,243 00	33,290 28	
David Moore	23	36	55 00	1,980 00	72 00			
	43	36	45 00	1,620 00	72 00			
	51	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00			
		108		5,760 00	216 00	5,976 00	2,988 00	
Wm. McDonald	11	36	70 00	2,520 00	72 00			
						2,592 00		

.....	12	36	90 00	3,240 00	72 00		
	20	36	95 00	3,420 00	72 00		
	31	36	80 00	2,880 00	72 00		
	36	36	75 00	2,700 00	72 00		
	37	36	90 00	3,240 00	72 00		
	39	36	50 00	1,800 00	72 00		
	169	36	55 00	1,980 00	72 00		
	200	36	50 00	1,800 00	72 00		
	288			21,060 00	576 00		
						21,636 00	12,780 00
George Green	19	36	75 00	2,700 00	72 00		
	13	36	130 00	4,680 00	72 00		
	21	36	115 00	4,140 00	72 00		
	22	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00		
	28	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00		
	180			16,020 00	360 00		
						16,380 00	8,370 00
Alex Sutherland.....	24	36	80 00	2,880 00	72 00		
	32	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00		
	75	36	85 00	3,060 00	72 00		
	83	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00		
	144			10,620 00	288 00		
						10,908 00	5,474 00
Robert Shurley	27	36	35 00	1,260 00	72 00		
C. J. Smith.....	78	36	55 00	1,980 00	72 00		
	72			3,240 00	144 00		
						3,384 00	1,692 00
R. Christie	29	36	45 00	1,620 00	72 00		
	30	36	45 00	1,620 00	72 00		
	38	36	80 00	2,880 00	72 00		
	108			6,120 00	216 00		
						6,336 00	3,168 00
H. B. Rathbun & Son.....	40	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00		
	46	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00		
	52	36	185 00	6,660 00	72 00		
	69	27	135 00	3,645 00	54 00		
	90	36	160 00	5,760 00	72 00		
	171			20,385 00	342 00		
						20,727 00	10,363 60
Carried forward.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(A.)—Statement of Timber Berths on North Shore of Lake Huron, sold by Public Auction at Toronto.—*Continued.*

Names of Purchasers.	No. of Berth.	Area in Square Miles.	Rate of Bonus per Mile.	Amount of Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Total.	Amounts Paid.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Brought forward								
D. C. Thomson	44	36	88 00	3,060 00	72 00			
	45	36	90 00	3,240 00	72 00			
	60	36	45 00	1,620 00	72 00			
	82	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00			
		144		10,080 00	288 00			
						10,368 00	5,189 00	
Chamberlin	47	36	55 00	19,80 00	72 00			Application to purchase berth 47.
	62	36	90 00	3,240 00	72 00			
	77	36	75 00	2,700 00	72 00			
	79	36	45 00	1,620 00	72 00			
	86	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00			
	87	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00			
	91	36	170 00	6,120 00	72 00			
		252		19,980 00	504 00			
						20,484 00		Resumed.
a Cockburn	53	36	430 00	15,480 00	72 00			
	179	35	205 00	7,175 00	70 00			
		71		22,655 00	142 00			
						22,797 00	8,000 00	
Bros. and McArthur Bros	54	36	130 00	4,680 00	72 00			
	68	27	45 00	1,215 00	54 00			
	70	27	100 00	2,700 00	54 00			
	84	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00			
	93	36	85 00	3,060 00	72 00			
	98	25	275 00	6,875 00	50 00			
	99	36	295 00	10,620 00	72 00			
	111	36	175 00	6,300 00	72 00			
	125	36	160 00	5,760 00	72 00			
	156	36	120 00	4,320 00	72 00			
	157	36	75 00	2,700 00	72 00			
	162	36	185 00	6,660 00	72 00			
	167	36	155 00	5,580 00	72 00			
	175	36	185 00	6,660 00	72 00			
	180	36	205 00	7,380 00	72 00			

	191	15	1,000 00	15,000 00	30 00			
	203	29	115 00	3,335 00	58 00			
	205	36	320 00	11,520 00	72 00			
	117	36	130 00	4,680 00	72 00			
	131	36	185 00	6,660 00	72 00			
	132	36	90 00	3,240 00	72 00			
	138	36	175 00	6,300 00	72 00			
	142	36	95 00	3,420 00	72 00			
	143	36	150 00	5,400 00	72 00			
	149	36	205 00	7,380 00	72 00			
	161	32	140 00	4,480 00	64 00			
	166	36	105 00	3,780 00	72 00			
		911		152,045 00	1,822 00			
						153,867 00	55,000 00	
A. McRae	59	36	35 00	1,260 00	72 00			
	76	36	145 00	5,220 00	72 00			
		72		6,480 00	144 00			
						6,624 00	3,384 00	
Thomas E. Johnson	61	36	100 00	3,600 00	72 00			
						3,672 00	1,945 65	
J. M. Garland	72	27	45 00	1,215 00	54 00			
						1,269 00	661 50	
Martin Lynch	85	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00			Berth 85 sold 18th December, 1872, to W. H. Browne.
	110	36	115 00	4,140 00	72 00			Resumed.
	124	36	150 00	5,400 00	72 00			Berth 124 sold 18th December, 1872, to W. H. Browne.
	148	36	120 00	4,320 00	72 00			Resumed.
	150	36	195 00	7,020 00	72 00			Resumed.
		180		23,040 00	360 00			
						23,400 00	3,000 00	
W. B. Scarth	92	36	175 00	6,300 00	72 00			
						6,372 00	3,186 00	
W. H. Gibbs, T. N. Gibbs and W. Beatty	94	36	45 00	1,620 00	72 00			
	102	36	40 00	1,440 00	72 00			
	151	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00			
	144	36	100 00	3,600 00	72 00			
	145	36	65 00	2,340 00	72 00			
	163	36	55 00	1,980 00	72 00			
	182	36	45 00	1,620 00	72 00			
	176	36	60 00	2,160 00	72 00			
		288		17,100 00	576 00			
						17,676 00	9,126 00	
Carried forward						451,069 00	183,073 93	

(A.)—STATEMENT OF TIMBER BERTHS on North Shore of Lake Huron sold by Public Auction at Toronto.—*Continued.*

NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	No. of Berth.	Area in Square Miles.	Rate of Bonus per Mile.	Amount of Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Total.	Amounts Paid.	REMARKS.
Brought forward						451,069 00	183,073 93	
A. B. Sherman and J. Gibbon. ...	95	36	35	1,260	72 00	1,332 00	1,332 00	
John Shedden	100	36	130	4,680	72 00			
	101	36	65	2,340	72 00			
	105	36	100	3,600	72 00			
	106	36	85	3,060	72 00			
	135	24	100	2,400	48 00			
	55	36	115	4,140	72 00			
		204		20,220	408 00			
						20,628 00	10,494 00	
William Kerr	107	36	45	1,620	72 00			
	119	36	85	3,060	72 00			
	128	33	110	3,630	66 00			
	136	36	140	5,040	72 00			
	137	36	110	3,960	72 00			
		177		17,310	354 00			
						17,664 00	8,832 00	
N. Dyement.....	112	36	100	3,600	72 00			
	197	28	195	5,460	56 00			
	204	36	105	3,780	72 00			
		100		12,840	200 00			
						13,040 00	6,530 00	
J. S. Castleman	116	33	90	2,970	66 00			
						3,036 00	.....	Resumed.
C. & D. Mohr	118	36	85	3,060	72 00			
						3,132 00	1,566 00	
James Wilkinson	120	36	55	1,980	72 00			
	188	36	70	2,520	72 00			
		72		4,500	144 00			
						4,644 00	2,322 00	

H. Janes	139	36	90	3,240	72 00	3,312 00	1,656 00	
John Chaffey	123	36	115	4,140	72 00			
	129	36	155	5,580	72 00			
	130	36	240	8,640	72 00			
		108		18,360	216 00	18,576 00	9,288 00	
Allan Gunn	154	26½	240	6,360	54 00			
	155	28	225	6,300	56 00			
		54½		12,660	110 00	12,770 00	.....	Resumed.
Burton Bros	160	36	70	2,520	72 00			
	173	32	55	1,760	64 00			
		68		4,280	136 00	4,416 00	2,208 00	
Hilborne and Colborne	172	27½	55	151,250	56 00	1,568 50	762 50	
Wm. Douglas	174	36	195	7,020	72 00			
	185	31	280	8,680	62 00			
	168	36	165	5,940	72 00			
		103		21,640	206 00	21,846 00	.....	Resumed.
Thomson and Maxwell	181	36	65	2,340	72 00	2,412 00	1,206 00	
S. D. Woodruff	192	36	195	7,020	72 00			
	198	36	270	9,720	72 00			
		72		16,740	144 00	16,884 00	8,442 00	
John Van Nostrum	194	36	80	2,880	72 00	2,952 00	1,476 00	
John Laurie	199	36	50	1,800	72 00	1,872 00	936 00	
Jacob Hespeler	35	36	40	1,440	72 00	1,512 00	721 80	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	602,665 50	240,846 23	

(B.)

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Third day of August, A. D. 1872.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 22nd July, 1872, wherein he recommends that all the unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown, embraced between the easternmost projected Township line, and the western line of the Township of Jarvis, and north, from the waters of the Georgian Bay (West of French River) and Lake Huron, to a projected line running west from the extreme northerly point of the first mentioned line till it joins a prolongation of the western line of the Township of Jarvis, as shown on a map issued by the Department of Crown Lands, by authority of the Honourable Commissioner, dated 10th July, 1872, a copy of which is annexed to the said report, be sold, and that said sale be carried out not later than the First of October next, or such other date as said Commissioner may appoint, and that licenses be issued one month from date of sale, and in order to prevent collusion among intending purchasers, an upset price of $25 per square mile, or such other price as may appear proper to the said Commissioner, be fixed; each berth to be adjudged to the person offering the highest amount of bonus therefor per square mile, in addition to the usual ground rent, payments to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amounts to the credit of the Crown Lands Department in the Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Ontario, or the Royal Canadian Bank, and filing Certificates of Deposit in the Department.

The Committee concur in the said Report, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) HENRY KINLOCH,
A. C. E. C.

6th August, 1872.

(C.)

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Crown Timber Regulations established or sanctioned by Order in Council, dated 12th June, 1866, and which are published in the *Canada Gazette* of 23rd June, 1866, have been superseded, and that the following regulations have been sanctioned and established, under Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by order bearing date this day, to be in force on and from this date; and that by the said Order, Timber Licenses and renewals thereof, are from and after this date to be granted, subject to the said regulations, and the conditions and restrictions therein set forth, in addition to the requirements of the said Statute.

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN TIMBER REGULATIONS.

Established under Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 16th April, 1869.

1st. The Commissioner of Crown Lands may, at his discretion, cause the limit lines of any Timber Berths under License, which have not been already surveyed, to be properly surveyed and run, the costs of such survey to be paid by the holder of the License, and where

two or more Licenses are interested in the survey, the Commissioner shall determine what portion of the costs of the survey shall be paid by each, and such costs of survey shall be a charge upon the Timber Berth, to be paid with the ground rent before renewal of the License.

2nd. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, before granting any Licenses for new Timber Berths in the unsurveyed territory, shall, as far as practicable, cause the section of country where it is intended to allot such Berths, to be run out into Townships, and each Township when so surveyed, shall constitute a Timber Berth, but the Commissioner of Crown Lands may cause such Townships to be subdivided into as many Timber Berths as he may think proper.

3rd. The Berths or limits when so surveyed and set off, and all new Berths or limits in surveyed territory, shall be explored and valued, and then offered for sale by public auction at the upset price fixed by such valuation, at such time and place, and on such conditions, and by such officer, as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall direct by public notice for that purpose, and shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash at the time of sale.

4th. All forfeited Timber Berths may be offered for sale on the second Tuesday in August in each year, by public auction, at such upset price, and at such place as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix and appoint by public notice, or at such other rate as he may fix by such notice, and shall be awarded to the highest bidder, making payment at the time of sale, but should the said Timber Berth not be then sold, the same may be granted to any applicant willing to pay the said upset price and ground rent, or on such other terms as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may direct.

5th. License-holders who shall have complied with all existing regulations, shall be entitled to have their Licenses renewed on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to such local agent as he may appoint for that purpose.

6th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands shall keep a register of all Licenses granted or renewed, and of all transfers of such licenses and a copy of such register, with a plan of the licensed limits, shall be kept by the Crown Timber Agent of the locality, and open to public inspection.

7th. All transfers of Timber Berths shall be made in writing, but shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to whom they shall be transmitted for approval or rejection, and they shall be valid only from the time of such approval to be expressed in writing.

8th. Timber Berths are to be described in new Licenses as "not to interfere with prior Licenses, existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations. When the description of any Berth or boundary, as given by any License, clashes with the description of any other licensed Berth or territory, the License of more recent origin (tracing back only to the time when such License or any previous License, of which it is a renewal, was first granted), shall give way, and the Commissioner may amend or cancel such License wholly or in part, and substitute another in place thereof, so as to correct the description of the berth or limit intended to be licensed; and in all cases where any License has issued in error or mistake, or is found to be inconsistent with any other License, or inconsistent or incompatible with the regulations under which it was granted, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may cause it to be cancelled or amended, or he may refer all matters in dispute with reference to the boundaries and position of Timber limits, to arbitration, each of the contending parties to choose one Arbitrator, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall appoint an Umpire, naming a day on or before which the award of such Arbitrators or of such Umpire shall be made and delivered to the parties, and such award shall be binding on them.

9th. Timber cut on limits for which License has been suspended or held in abeyance, shall be considered as having been cut without authority, and treated accordingly.

10th. Occupants, locatees or purchasers of Public Lands, who have not completed all the conditions of sale or location, shall not, unless under Settlers' License, or for clearing, fencing or building purposes on the said land, be permitted to cut timber or logs thereon, or to dispose of it to others. Persons found doing so shall be subject to the penalties established by law, for cutting timber on the Public Lands without authority.

11th. All Timber Licenses are to expire on the 30th of April next after the date thereof, and all renewals are to be applied for and issued before the 1st of July following the ex-

piration of the last preceding License, in default whereof the right to renewal shall cease, and the Berth or Berths shall be treated as forfeited.

12th. No renewal of any License shall be granted unless or until the ground rent, and all costs of survey, and all dues to the Crown on Timber, Saw Logs or other Lumber cut under and by virtue of any License, other than the last preceding shall have been first paid.

13th. All Timber Berths or limits shall be subject to an annual ground rent of $2.00 per square mile, payable in advance before the issuing of any original License or renewal.

14th. All Timber, Saw Logs, Wood or other Lumber, cut under any License now in force, or under any License which may be hereafter granted, shall be subject to the payment of the following Crown dues, that is to say :—

	$	c.
Black Walnut and Oak, per cubic foot	0	3
Elm, Ash, Tamarac, and Maple, per cubic foot	0	2
Red and White Pine, Birch, Basswood, Cedar, Buttonwood and Cotton Wood, and all Boom Timber, per cubic foot	0	1¼
All other woods	0	1
Red and White Pine, Basswood, Buttonwood, and Cottonwood, saw logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0	15
Walnut, Oak and Maple saw logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0	25
Hemlock, Spruce and other woods, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0	10
All unmeasured cull saw logs to be taken at the average of the lot, and to be charged for at the same rate.		
Staves, Pipe, per mille	7	0
do West India, per mille	2	25
Cordwood (hard) per cord	0	20
do (soft) do	0	12½
Hemlock Tan Bark, per cord	0	30

Railway Timber, Knees, &c., to be charged 15 per cent *ad valorem.*

15th. The duties on Timber shall be charged upon the quantity shown by the specification of measurement at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, or that of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at Sorel or Montreal, or by other reliable measurement, but where such actual measurement cannot be obtained, each stick of White Pine Timber shall be estimated as containing 70 cubic feet, Red Pine as containing 38 cubic feet, Oak 50 feet, and Elm 45 feet, and all other wood as containing 34 cubic feet.

16th. All licensees or occupants of timber berths shall furnish through themselves, their agents, cullers, and foremen, to such agent or agents as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may appoint for that purpose, and at such time and place as such agent or agents may require, satisfactory proof upon oath as to the exact locality where all the timber, saw logs and other lumber in his or their possession were cut, giving the number of pieces and description of timber, saw logs and other lumber cut by themselves and others to their knowledge upon each of the timber berths held or occupied by him or them respectively, designating what quantity, if any, had been cut on settler's lands, giving the names of such settlers, the name of the township, and the number of each lot and concession, exhibiting at the same time for the inspection of such agent or agents, the books of count and measurement of such timber, saw logs, and other lumber under his or their control respectively; and shall moreover furnish such agent or agents all required information and facilities to enable him or them to arrive at a satisfactory determination as to the quantity and description of timber, saw logs, and other lumber made by him or them, or held in his or their possession respectively, on which Government dues are chargeable; and in the event of such agent or agents deeming it expedient to cause such timber, saw logs, and other lumber to be counted or measured, the said licensee or occupier of such timber berth, and his or their agents, cullers and foremen shall aid and assist in such count or measurement but should such licensee or occupier, or his or their agents fail to comply with these conditions, such licensee shall forfeit all right to a renewal of his license and the berth and limit shall become vacant. And to enable persons who sell their timber under settler's license to obtain their refund of dues, and timber cut on patented lands to pass duty free, it will be necessary for the parties interested to prove, on

oath, taken before such agent or agents, and to his or their satisfaction, the number of pieces and description of timber and saw logs cut on each lot respectively. And in the event of such proof being deemed unsatisfactory, the said agent or agents may determine the same by causing a strict count of the stumps to be made, and then certifying according to such count.

17th. The Commissioner of Crown lands or any authorized agent shall at all times have free access to and be permitted to examine the books and memoranda kept by any licensee showing the quantity of lumber in board measure sawn by him from logs cut on his Timber berth or berths, and failing to produce such books and memoranda when required so to do, will subject such licensee to a forfeiture of his right to a renewal of his license.

18th. When any license-holder is in default for, or has evaded the payment of dues to the Crown on any part of his timber or saw logs, such dues may be levied on any other timber or saw logs belonging to such defaulter, cut under license, together with the dues thereon.

19th. Before moving any raft or parcel of timber, lumber, or saw logs from the agency in which it has been cut, the owner or person in charge thereof shall report the same to the Crown timber agent, making, if required, declaration upon oath as to where the said timber was cut, the number of pieces and description of each kind of wood contained in such raft or parcel of timber, and the number of cribs, stating at the same time the number and description of pieces cut on private lands, also on lands under settlers' license, giving the names of the owners or licensees of such land, with the names of the township and number of each lot and concession, and should such Crown timber agent not be satisfied with the correctness of such report, he shall cause a strict count to be made of the timber in such raft; and on being satisfied of the correctness of such report or count, the said Crown timber agent may grant a clearance, in due form, for such raft, stating the number of pieces and description of timber contained therein, distinguishing the timber cut on private lands and under settlers' license from that cut on the Crown domain.

20th. The owner or holder of any such raft or parcel of timber shall, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have arrived at its destination at Quebec, Sorel, Montreal or other port of sale or shipment, report the arrival of such raft to the Collector of Crown Timber dues, or if at Sorel or Montreal to the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, and should the said raft be found by the specification of measurement to contain a greater number of pieces of timber than is noted in the clearance, the surplus number of pieces, if not satisfactorily explained, shall be held as having been cut on Crown lands without authority, and subject to the payment of dues accordingly.

21st. Parties omitting to obtain their clearance at such agency, or omitting to report the arrival of such raft at its destination as above mentioned, may be refused further license and may be subject to forfeiture of the timber for evasion of regulations, as provided in Cap. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

22nd. Persons evading or refusing the payment of timber dues, or the final settlement of bonds or promissory notes for the payment of such dues, or in default with the Crown Timber Office or agent; also, persons taking forcible possession of disputed ground before obtaining decision in their favour, and persons refusing to comply with the decision of Arbitrators or of the Umpire, as provided by the 8th section of these Regulations, or with the regulations established by Order in Council, or who forcibly interrupt surveyors in the discharge of their duty, shall be refused further Licenses, and their berths shall be forfeited at the expiration of the then existing License.

23rd. Dues of all kinds on Timber cut under License, remaining unpaid on the 30th November following the season in which it was cut, shall be subject to interest from that date, but without prejudice to the power of the Crown to enforce payment of such outstanding dues at any time the Commissioner of Crown Lands may think proper.

24th. Licenses are to be granted in the annexed form in duplicate, one of which shall be given to the Licensee and the other kept on fyle at the Crown Lands Department.

FORM OF LICENSE.

By Authority of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 23, and Regulations dated the 16th April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty:

I DO HEREBY GIVE UNTO

and unto Agents and Workmen full power and License to cut

upon the Location described on the back hereof, by and to hold and occupy the said Location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned; from to Thirtieth of April, 18 , and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber through any ungranted or waste lands of the Crown:—

And by virtue of this License, the said Licensee has right by the said Provincial Statute, to all timber cut by others during the term of this License in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same anywhere within this Province.

But this License is subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon and travel over the ground hereby licensed, and cut and take therefrom all necessary timber to make floats, traverses, oars and withes for his or their use in rafting their timber or saw logs, the said timber or saw logs having been cut in the Province of Ontario, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff, but boom timber shall be charged for by its cubic contents as other timber.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking standing timber of any kind to be used for the making of Roads or Bridges, or for Public Works.

And that persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said Licensee, or any one acting for or by permission

And further: under condition that the said Licensee or representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs or other lumber cut under this License to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized.—otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said Licensee be subject to such other penalty or penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my Hand at the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , in duplicate.

Ground Rent payable on giving this License..... .....$

(*d.*)

Department of Crown Lands.
Toronto, 28th May, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the following order and regulation have been made by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under "The Public Lands Act of 1860," by Order in Council, bearing date the 27th day of May instant.

Order and Regulation made under "The Public Lands Act of 1860," by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 27th May, 1869:—

All pine trees growing or being upon any public land hereafter to be sold, and which at the time of such sale, or previously, was included in any timber license, shall be considered

as reserved from such sale; and such land shall be subject to any timber license, covering or including such land, in force at the time of such sale, or granted within three years from the date of such sale; and such trees may be cut and removed from such land, under the authority of any such timber license while lawfully in force; but the purchaser at such sale or those claiming under him or her, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing and fuel on the land so purchased, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing said land for cultivation, but no pine trees, except for the necessary building, fencing and fuel as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the patent for such land, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the necessary building, fencing and fuel as aforesaid), shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw logs.

All trees remaining on the land at the time the patent issues, shall pass to the patentee.

Provided, however, that this order shall not apply to any land to be sold as mining land, under "The General Mining Act of 1869," nor to land to be sold to any free grant locatee, under the Regulations or Order in Council, bearing date this day.

S. Richards,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(e.)

Notice.—Sale of Timber Berths.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 1st August, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of Timber Berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The Berths to be offered for sale are projected Townships, estimated at an area each of 36 square miles where the outlines are regular; each Township to be put up as one Berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a Bank authorised to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All Berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests Office, Department of Crown Lands, on and after the 15th instant.

R. W. Scott,
Commissioner.

Note.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the Townships of Aweres and Vankoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of 24 miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the Township of Vankoughnet.

Maps of the territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17, King Street East, Toronto.

(*f.*)

Conditions of Sale of Timber Berths on the north shore of Lake Huron, to be offered for sale, 15th October, 1872.

Each Berth to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of Bonus therefor, per square mile; payment to be made on the day of sale by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands in a Bank authorised to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All Berths offered for sale, will be so offered, as containing an estimated area in square miles, *more or less*, such area to be subject to correction by actual survey at the cost of the purchaser, under the first clause of the existing Crown Timber Regulations, or under any Regulation, with respect to the defining of such Berths that may hereafter be established by Order in Council.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued one month after date of sale and payment of Bonus, and ground rent for current season, subject to the existing Crown Timber Regulations, and to such Regulations as may hereafter be established by Order in Council, and also to all Orders in Council now existing or hereafter to be adopted affecting Licensed Territory.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth, and also to grant Special Licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold for the supply of coasting steamers.

No deduction from area sold to be allowed for water.

R. W. Scott,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 10th October, 1872.

(D.)

List of Purchasers at sale of Timber Berths, 15th October, 1872, who previously held limits, with the area in square miles held by each, and where limits are situated.

Names.	Area held, sq. miles.	Where Situated.	Remarks.
A. R. Christie	69	Western District.	These limits have been some years in the hands of Messrs. Dodge and Co.
H. B. Rathbun and Son	247	Belleville Agency	
" "	47	Western District.	In hands of Messrs. Dodge and Co. since 1871.
Cook Bros	503	Do.	For some years these limits have been in the hands of Messrs. Dodge and Co., except a few miles.
M'Arthur Bros	29	Do.	
Wm. Beatty	284	Do.	These limits are held in the name of Messrs. J. and W. Beatty and Co., who transferred to Rathbun and Son, and the latter transferred to Dodge and Co., who have held them since Fall of 1871. Held in security.
John Chaffey	279	Do.	These limits are held in the name of Chaffey and Fredenburgh.
Do.	42	Belleville Agency	
David Moore	294	Ottawa Agency	
	794		

(E.) List of Purchasers at Sale of Timber Berths, 15th October, 1872, who have written to Department to transfer their Berths; names of parties to whom they desire to transfer; also purchasers who desire other names to be associated with their own on issue of license, and names proposed to be so associated; shewing also whether such proposed transferees or associates held Timber Limits previous to the Sale of October, 1872, and if so, the extent of such limits and where situated.

Names of Purchasers.	To whom they desire to transfer.	Proposed Associates in Licenses when issued.	Area in square miles held under license by proposed transferees and associates previous to sale of Oct., 1872, and where situated.		Remarks.
			Area	Where Situated.	
Richard Nagle ...	James G. Ross ...	.....	385	Ottawa Agency.	Of Quebec Bank, limits held as security for Bank advances.
George Green.....	Thistle, Francis & Co.	.....	221	Do.	
D. C. Thomson ...	rchd. M'Dougall	.....	.....	.....	Held no limits previous to sale of October, 1872.
Archd. M'Dougall	Thos. E Johnson and Hiram Johnson...	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
Thos. E. Johnson	Archd. M'Dougall and Hiram Johnson...	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
A. M'Rae	.....	A. W. Edsall and Isaac Cockburn ...	.....	.....	Do. do.
Jacob Hespler ...	.....	J. W. Gearing ...	.....	.....	Do. do.

Note.—No Timber License can be issued, nor Transfer of Timber Limits recognized, unless all payments in connection therewith have been made.

(F.)

Map of territory sold as Timber Berths, 15th October, 1872. *(Not printed.)*

(G.)

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SIR WILLIAM LOGAN, FOR THE YEARS 1853 TO 1856, INCLUSIVE.

NORTH CHANNEL OF THE FRENCH RIVER.

Page 155. In general characteristics the North Channel differs in no way, materially from other parts of the French River as described in former reports.

The country along its banks is, for the most part, rocky and barren, the shores bold and precipitous, but nowhere rising to such an elevation as to be termed mountainous.

At the head of some of the bays and on the lakes of the northern end there are occasional patches of good land, where the surface is tolerably level, and hardwood timber, mixed with large-sized pine, is the principal growth; but these do not appear to be of any great extent anywhere in the immediate vicinity of the river.

WAHNAPITAE RIVER.

Page 161. Between Lake Huron and the head of the bay, and north of the main channel the country is bold, rocky and barren, like most other parts of the French River, but on the eastern outlet of the Wahnapitae River, towards the bifurcation there is some tolerably good flat land, bearing hardwood mixed with evergreens. The valley of the Wahnapitae, south of the White Fish River Route, contains many considerable tracts of flat land, much of which appears to be of good quality, bearing hardwood and large pine in abundance, but a great proportion of the flats are low, wet and swampy, and this is particularly the case where the river makes a long westerly sweep about half way between the mouth and Salter's base line.

There are likewise portions of the Valley above the White Fish River route where the land is of tolerably good quality, but the flats at that part of the river are less extensive and the general character becomes much more rugged and broken than it is further down.

ROUND LAKE, ON WHITE FISH RIVER.

Page 165. The lakes above Round Lake, of which there are five, are all long and narrow; the lowest one of the series measures upwards of ten miles in length, from head to foot, but is nowhere thirty chains wide except at the lower end where the breadth is about three quarters of a mile. Muckataewagaming lies exactly parallel with this long lake and measures from four to five miles in length, with a breadth never exceeding half a mile. Round Lake, as its name implies, is nearly circular, with a diameter averaging about a mile and three quarters; in addition to the tribute received by Round Lake from the head lakes to the east, and from Muckataewagaming to the north, a third tributary enters it on the west side, about three quarters of a mile above the outlet.

The country surrounding these upper lakes is, for the most part, very broken and rocky, few parts claiming much consideration for their agricultural capabilities; but pine grows abundantly of both the red and white varieties, and the white pine is frequently of large size. On the north side of Round Lake, between it and Muckataewagaming, there is a considerable extent of land, yielding stout maple and oak, mixed with large-sized white pine where the soil is evidently of good quality, but the surface is for the most part rugged and stony.

The same description will equally apply to the country on the north-west side of the water shed bordering on White Fish Lake, where patches have been partially cultivated

around the Hudson's Bay post, producing potatoes of the finest description, but the places capable of yielding them, or of being cultivated at all, are confined to very narrow limits, from the irregularity and general rocky character of the ground.

Page 167. The north shore of Lake Panache, from the junction of the stream from Lake Lavase to the western extremity, where the northern arm branches off, is tolerably regular, and it is bold and rocky most of the way; but the coast on the south side and up the eastern arm, is deeply indented by bays of great extent, numerous islands, many of which, especially those about the centre, are of large size are distributed over the surface of the lake. The surrounding country is, for the most part, rugged and rocky and the soil is nowhere, in the vicinity of the lake, of a higher character than to enable it to support a moderately good growth of red pine.

The lakes below Lake Panache, which all lie transversely to the course of the fast flowing parts of the stream that unite them, are narrow, sometimes not exceeding a few chains in width: they are bounded by bold, rugged, barren shores, destitute of attraction as regards the picturesque until reaching the lowest lakes of the series; these wash the base of the range of hills which stretch along the coast of Lake Huron, from Lacloche and though the country is barren, the scenery becomes very beautiful. The hills do not rise to a great elevation; one of the highest was found to be only 369 feet over the level of the small lake at its northern base and 421 feet above the level of Lake Huron: but the bare, white, precipitous sides and sharp, rugged outline of these hills stamp them with a character which strongly contrasts with that of the surrounding country.

The range here is divided into two ridges of equal elevation by a narrow valley, lying east and west, occupied by an arm of the lowest White Fish River lake on the west, and by a small lake where waters flow away from the White Fish River on the east. The southern boundary of the range is marked in the valley of the White Fish River by the last two falls in the stream below. The banks of the stream below the lowest fall are, for the greater part flat, and there is a tract of tolerably good land on either side, yielding principally hardwood mixed with pine.

In the Valley of the Sturgeon River below the Temagamang branch there are many parts susceptible of improvement, especially on the flats near the river which are occasionally wide and extensive.

At the mouth of the river below the Hudson's Bay post there is a wide tract of prairie, yielding a rank growth of wild grass interspersed here and there with clumps of low trees and bushes where the cattle belonging to the company which have become numerous range at pleasure and amply testify by their admirable condition to the capabilities of the soil from which they derive their subsistence; partially surrounding this prairie tract along the margin of the lake, there is an extensive marsh, already become somewhat celebrated for the quantity and quality of the cranberries it annually supplies.

On the east side of the river opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and on both sides above until nearly reaching the basin below the lowest fall the soil appears to be of good quality, giving a mixture of hardwood and evergreens among the latter of which there is some good white pine—small portions of this land have already been partially cultivated by the Indians and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company and the crops resulting from such cultivation particularly in potatoes have generally proved very productive. There are many spots also of equally good quality above the falls although portions are rocky and barren: but after making the ascent to the Smoke Fall the meanders of the river pass through a tolerably level country where the banks exhibit sections of arab-coloured clay overlaid with sand most of the way as far up as the Temagamang. The soil on these flats is chiefly sandy loam bearing in many instances large sized yellow birch, elm, maple and white pine.

Above the Temagamang the country becomes more broken than it is below and the flats are less extensive and before reaching the Maskanongi, it becomes for the greater part poor and rocky. White and red pine, tamarac and a species of fir which I was informed by Mr. Salter is recognised as the American Cypress constitute the greater part of the indigenous growth. The first three are frequently large and probably good timber; but the last which never attains a very large size is usually stunted in appearance, and invariably indicates a very barren soil.

Rising the Valley of the Maskanongi the country assumes a mountainous character with abrupt and precipitous hills on either hand varying in elevation from 200 to 300 feet until reaching Maskanongi-wagaming where the highest elevation according to my measurement

was 489 feet. Farther up the valley to the north of Matagamashing near the sources of the Maskanongi, the hills are still more lofty, and are nearly destitute of timber rising apparently to the height of from 600 to 700 feet above the level of Matagamashing.

There are but very few spots on the Maskanongi that can be fairly represented as possessing capabilities worthy of much attention for the purposes of agriculture. Portions of the lower part of the valley produce abundance of good sized pine especially of the red variety: but the upper part particularly the country surrounding the two largest lakes Maskanongi-wagaming and Matamashing is almost entirely a continuous succession of barren ridges of rock where the greatest proportion of the few and scattered forest trees consist of dwarfish red pine and cypress.

(COPY.)

Report of A. P. SALTER, *Esq., P.L.S., to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1856.*

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you, the following report of my progress upon the base or exploratory line on the North Shore of Lake Huron, performed by me under your instructions, extending from Sturgeon River, emptying into Lake Nipissing, to the Spanish River, emptying into Lake Huron, the most westerly point reached this season.

In my report of September 26th, I mentioned to you that my progress had been seriously retarded by the inclemency of the weather, the season having been unusually wet. This continued to the morning of the 3rd of October, when a change for the better enabled me to proceed more expeditiously with my work. In the same report I stated that I intended, provided it met with your approval, to prosecute this service during the winter; but not being able to engage men to accompany me, I was reluctantly compelled to abandon the undertaking.

In laying my report before you, I shall first give a general sketch of the proceedings of the party during the summer, and then describe as accurately as my abilities will allow me the nature of the country surveyed and explored, its natural resources, and its adaptation to purposes of settlement.

In my report of last year I stated that I felt confident a country possessing such vast natural advantages would not long remain in a state of primeval wildness, but that it would soon become a source of revenue to our Province. To this opinion, sir, I still adhere as, although traversing and examining, this season, a different section from that crossed and explored in 1855, I yet see no reason to change the opinion I then formed.

On the 10th of June, leaving Penetanguishene, the extreme point of civilization at present in this section, I reached French River on the 16th of that month, where, discharging my supplies from the bateau, and sending an officer in charge of her to Penetanguishene for further necessaries, with orders to meet me at Waddell's Mill. On the 1st of July I ascended French River, crossed Lake Nipissing, and proceeded up Sturgeon River to the point from which I had been instructed to commence my survey. I was here detained several days arranging my party, during which time I was engaged in taking a series of astronomical observations, for the purpose of obtaining the latitude, and regulating my watches; and on the 26th of the month, with the kind assistance of Mr. Murray, Assistant Provincial Geologist, I was enabled to get a set of lunar observations, from which I hope to be able to deduce the longitude of the mouth of the Sturgeon River.

From the point of commencement in latitude 46° 22′ 9″ N., by observations immediately below the first fall which impedes the navigation of the Sturgeon River, I produced the line west, noting at intervals the variation of the magnet, and planting a post of cedar at the end of six miles, with the distance from the post at the point of commencement marked thereon; and this system, I would here remark, was adopted throughout the survey, cairns of stone, where practicable, being piled round them, and the bearings and distances of trees taken.

On reaching the River Bueve, seven and a quarter miles from Sturgeon River, I left Mr. Johnston with an explorer, two chain bearers and eight axe and packmen, instructing him to push forward as expeditiously as possible, and with two canoes proceeded to the extreme north-westerly end of Lake Nipissing, whence running a loose line into the required latitude, I deposited a supply of provisions. From this, descending French River, I proceeded to

Waddell's mill, on the River Mah-zenazing, a small stream emptying into Collin's Inlet, and here taking from my bateau a further supply of provisions, I again pushed into the interior, exploring the river and chain of lakes as far as practicable, and on reaching the latitude of the base line, about twelve miles from canoe navigation, I made another depot of supplies, and returned to the front, having previously dispatched Mr. Mitchell, one of my chain-bearers who had been in charge of the bateau, to Shebahonahning, discharge at that post, and from thence to proceed to the Spanish River, and wait further instructions.

Taking a further supply in my canoes from Shebahonahning I proceeded up the White Fish River, and reached Round Lake on Monday, July 28th, depositing my supplies in the store of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, kindly furnished me for that purpose. I commenced the survey of the first meridian line from Round Lake, in latitude 46° 20′ 25″ N. This line I produced to latitude 46° 32′ 27″ N., or to the depth of twelve miles or two ranges of townships, north of the point at which the base line produced from Sturgeon River would strike the meridian, taking careful observations to check the bearing and to determine the variation of the compass. The survey of this line I completed on Tuesday, August 26th, and returned to White Fish Lake. Mr. Johnston not having arrived, I proceeded to the Spanish River, and having secured the provisions taken there by Mr. Mitchell, I returned to the White Fish Lake.

Having now a full party, I ran a loose line eastward from the meridian line for eleven miles, carrying in supplies with me, being apprehensive that Mr. Johnston had met with some accident. Not meeting the party at the end of this line, I again returned to the White Fish Lake, and sending Mr. Williams, one of my assistants, with a portion of my party to Waddell's Mill, with instructions to push on to the provision depot, I proceeded with Mr. Mitchell and the remainder of my party, guided by an Indian, through a chain of lakes towards Nipissing, having on my return from running the loose line been informed by an Indian that Mr. Johnston had run short of supplies. On Friday, the 12th September, I met Mr. Jones guided by an Indian lad advancing in search of me, and joined Mr. Johnston on the Wah-na-pi-ta-siber, a fine river flowing southerly, and emptying into French River, on the following evening. For an account of Mr. Johnston's proceedings from the time I parted from him on the River Bueve to this, I beg to refer you to his report, and also to that of Mr. Jones, the explorer, forwarded herewith.

Here taking charge of the line, I pushed forward with all expedition to the White Fish Lake which point I reached on Friday, September 26th. I here discharged Mr. Johnston's chain-bearers and three of the party who had been employed.

On Monday, September 29th, we proceeded to the northerly extremity of the meridian, and having by observation again checked the work, I continued the line west for four miles; here again leaving Mr. Johnston in charge, I ascended the Vermillion River, a large tributary emptying into the east branch of Spanish River, and supplying Mr. Johnston's party with provisions, I explored this river for several miles, making short excursions inland upon either side. On this service I was employed until October 13th. From this I proceeded to the main branch of the Spanish River, and explored it for several miles above the last point laid down by Mr. Murray.

The river being much swollen by the excessive rains of August and September, I could make but slow progress, having only two men to manage two heavy canoes, aided by Mr. Williams and myself: and on Monday, 20th, abandoning our canoes, I struck inland north, and intersecting the base line on Friday, 24th, reached Mr. Johnston's camp on the same afternoon. The weather, which from the 3rd of October had been most beautiful, again becoming broken and stormy, as mentioned in my report of September 26th, I determined to close my work for the season, and sending the party with the baggage down the river on a raft, I walked back to my canoes, and proceeding down the Spanish River to the first fall, at which point the bateau had been left by Mr. Mitchell, I secured my canoes for the next season, and reaching Penetanguishene on Sunday night, November 9th, discharged my party, and arrived at Chatham on Saturday, 15th November.

The topographical features of the section of the country surveyed and examined this season are very similar to those described in my report of last year, being composed of valleys of good land, varying in width, crossed by ridges of rock.

In the valleys the soil, as before described, was of good character, being either a fine sandy loam, or a deep deposit of decomposed vegetable matter, with a subsoil of white or

blue clay. The ridges, varying in height from 40 to 150 feet, were at times clothed with a fine growth of pine and poplar, mixed with birch, maple and hemlock; at others covered with a stunted growth of pine, cypress and red oak, or entirely destitute of vegetation.

Leaving the Sturgeon River westward for nine miles the surface is low and level, but the soil is of good character, being a deep vegetable mould, resting on a whitish blue clay. The timber is mixed, and consisting of black and white birch, cedar, tamarac, hemlock, balsam, spruce, black ash, soft maple and elm, with here and there groves of fine red and white pine. But two rock ridges were crossed on this route, their elevation above the level of the plain being slight, the one about one mile westward, the other two miles eastward of the River Bueve.

For nine miles west from this point the surface of the country is much broken by two ridges of rock, and although the soil in the valleys is of good quality and deep, the frequent occurrence of the ridges renders it less favourable for cultivation; the valleys having a maximum width of sixty chains.

On the next six miles the surface is undulating, the soil a fine sandy loam, with a subsoil of clay, and the timber black birch, maple, spruce, ironwood, cedar and balsam, with scattered groves of fine pine. This section I take to be a continuation of the tract I explored last year, lying north from "Owl Point," on French River, and referred to in my report.

Westward from this for seventeen miles the surface of the country is rugged and barren, and much broken by rock ridges. The valleys are narrow, and covered to a great extent with scattered boulders. The rock ranges are higher than those previously crossed, and more difficult of access, and as a whole this section is forbidding and unfavourable for settlement.

From this point to White Fish Lake, a distance of eighteen miles, the surface, though broken here and there by rock ridges, presents no serious obstacles in the way of settlement. The ridges were generally lofty, but easy of approach, and for the most part well timbered; pine of a very fine character being seen throughout the entire route. The valleys were broader than before, the soil being a rich sandy loam, resting on clay, and the timber the same as already described, but generally larger and more thrifty. On this section several lakes and water courses were crossed, the same being a portion of the inland canoe route from Lake Nipissing to the White Fish Lake. The margin of these lakes is generally bold and declivitous, but fringed to the water's edge with a thick and thrifty growth of timber.

The character of the country on the meridian line closely resembles that of the last section of the base line from the Wa-na-pi-ta River to White Fish Lake, with the exception that the valleys were broader and the soil generally lighter in character. Two prairies bearing fine grass were crossed. Between the fifth and eighth mile on this line I discovered considerable local attraction, the needle varying from 4° to 14° westerly. The existence of iron was plainly discernible on the rock.

Westward from the northern extremity of the meridian line for twelve miles the soil was of good character and the timber chiefly hardwood, and both the one and the other much the same as that described as existing in the fertile tracts. The hills crossed on this section differed from those previously met, being of a slate formation. At the distance of ten miles from the offset I struck the Vermillion River above spoken of, a fine broad stream with deep water and a rapid current, which flowing generally south-westerly empties into Vermillion Lake, and thence running southerly joins the east branch of Spanish River, about five miles east of White Fish Lake. The banks of this river present a very inviting appearance, both as regards soil and timber, the former being a rich alluvial deposit, with a subsoil of reddish-blue clay, and the latter principally hard wood, fine and thrifty. Inland for a considerable distance the same appearance prevails, white oak, elm and white ash being abundant.

This river, as I was informed by an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, takes its rise near the height of land, and unlike most of the streams in this country, is unbroken, save by the one lake above spoken of.

Vermillion Lake is a long, narrow sheet of water, timbered to the water's edge with birch, poplar, maple and oak, and from the peculiarly beautiful colour of the foliage in the autumn, the Indians have given it the name it bears. At its extreme westerly end I observed extensive gardens, which produced in abundance corn and potatoes. Of the remaining portion of the base line surveyed for fifteen miles, the surface, though considerably broken,

presented many tracts of land fit for settlement, the ridges being neither high nor rugged. For the last four miles the surface was very rough and broken, the valleys narrow and having a very slight depth of soil, and the ridges, broken, abrupt and barren.

On running the exploratory line in rear of Waddell's Mill for the purpose of carrying in provisions, many fine tracts of good cultivable land were crossed, similar, both as regards soil and timber, to the fertile sections already described, and groves of pine very fine and thrifty were very abundant.

I have thus, sir, endeavoured, without being tedious, to give you a minute description of the several sections of country crossed during my field operations of the past season.

Of the resources of the country I have but to repeat what I last year had the honour of reporting to you.

That there are extensive tracts of land fit for settlement is undeniable, and with equal truth it can be urged that extensive forests of valuable timber exist in the country; and these facts, added to one of equal importance, viz.:—that the climate is salubrious, will show that it requires but the energy of man to render what is now a vast wilderness a comfortable home for the emigrant.

The method of developing the resources of the country is a problem far more difficult of solution, and on this point I would beg respectfully to offer a few suggestions, which though perhaps, at present, premature, may be of some slight service in effecting an object so much to be desired.

The principal obstacles in the way of settling this country are, I apprehend, its present isolated situation as regards the inhabited and cultivated portion of the Province, and the difficulty of communication with the interior, where the tracts of fertile land are principally situated.

To lay down a general rule for the construction of means of communication in a country so varied by hill and valley, and so interspersed with lakes, is a difficult task, particularly, when as yet, so little is known of it; but I am of opinion, that by opening up one or more highways, navigable or otherwise, from the shore of Lake Huron to such a distance into the interior as may be deemed advisable, and from certain points on these main arteries constructing roads eastward and westward, as a means of ingress and egress for settlers, the chief difficulty for the present will be overcome. To effect this at as little cost as possible, I would respectfully suggest that from such points on the present surveyed base line as may be deemed necessary for a thorough exploration of the country, meridian lines should be produced northward for thirty miles, and southward to the shore of Lake Huron; the country lying between them being carefully examined by explorers attached to the surveying parties for that purpose. I would advise that these meridian lines should not be more than eighteen miles apart, for two reasons. First, that by this means the country can be thoroughly examined; and secondly, in case of need the chiefs of the parties can readily communicate with one another, which at, times in this uninhabited region, is absolutely necessary, as well for the safety of the party as for the advancement of the service.

In the performance of my duty I received every assistance from the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of the several posts passed, who, in addition to giving me every information in their power relative to the nature of the country I was about to traverse, most kindly and readily furnished my party when in want with supplies, and procured for Mr. Johnston and myself Indian guides and canoes to enable us to communicate with one another.

In conclusion, sir, I beg to state that to Mr. Johnston, my assistant, to Messrs. Jones, Williams and Mitchell, my explorer and chain bearers, I am deeply indebted for the promptitude with which they at all times obeyed my instructions, and for the readiness they invariably evinced to assist me in forwarding the service upon which we were engaged, which rendered in a great measure light that which, without this assistance, would have been an extremely arduous undertaking.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) ALBERT PELLEW SALTER,
Provincial Surveyor.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of
Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Copy.)

Report of JAMES JOHNSTON *Esq., P.L.S., to A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S., for the year 1856.*

SIR,—In compliance with your wishes, I beg to lay before you the following report of the progress of the party under my charge from the 1st July, the day on which you left me on the River Bueve, to the 15th September, when you again found me at the Wahnapita River, together with as accurate an account of the country traversed as I have in my power to supply.

From the 1st to the 10th July ran miles. The surface becomes broken with rock ridges about a mile west of the River Bueve, and continues so throughout the entire route. These ridges are generally low and flat and cut the line nearly at right angles. The soil in the valleys is much the same as that on the east side of the river: being generally a sandy loam of a good quality, with a clay sub-soil. The timber thrifty and composed of white and black ash, birch, hemlock, cedar, tamarac, balsam and spruce, with occasional groves of white and red pine.

On the 10th, my provisions being nearly exhausted. I despatched Mr. Jones with one man to search for the cache as you had directed; which he succeeded in finding about 3 miles in a south-easterly direction from our camp, and I continued the line as before.

From the 11th to the 14th, I had all hands employed packing provisions from the cache to end of previous day's work. From the 15th of July to the 16th of August, ran 15¼ miles. The first 6 miles of which is good rolling land, soil sandy loam and clay sub-soil, timbered with poplar, birch, pine, tamarac, balsam, maple and ironwood, the white pine being the prevailing timber on the high ground and of a superior quality. The remaining 9¼ miles is a broken rocky country, the ridges being much higher than any previously met, timber scrubby: pine, spruce, cypress and balsam.

Finding at this time that my supplies were insufficient to last until I would arrive at the cache, on the exploratory line running north from Waddell's River, and being very short-handed, 3 of my men having deserted on the 5th of August, and one being seriously ill, I determined on returning to the Hudson Bay Company's post at Lake Nipissing, where I hoped to find supplies and assistance.

I arrived there on the 21st August and, having got supplies of provisions and hired an Indian guide, we left the post on the 23rd, in two canoes lent us by Mr. Ironside, the Hudson Bay officer, who kindly rendered me every assistance while there. Thence, taking a south-westerly course across Lake Nipissing to an inlet called Amatchewakebing, which my Indian guide informed me would bring us to Lake Kepepawasing, where we had left off work. I followed the inlet, taking the bearings and distances, and arrived at the base line on the 26th. The banks of this inlet are in general low and rocky, but from the character and healthy appearance of the timber inland, I concluded the land became better. The timber being chiefly birch, pine, spruce, poplar, hemlock and maple. On the 27th, I sent Mr. Jones with two men back to Lake Nipissing with the canoes, instructing him to return by the River Bueve, exploring it and describing the country he passed through; my Indian guide informing me it was part of the water communication to White Fish Lake and had a branch from Lake Kepepawasing.

I then continued the line as before for 9 miles, through a country broken frequently with rock ridges, timbered with pine, cypress, balsam, tamarac and birch of an inferior quality, the country presenting altogether an unfavourable appearance for settlement. This took until the 13th of September, the day on which you again joined me at the River Wahnapita.

Mr. Jones returned from Lake Nipissing on the 5th of September, having satisfactorily explored the River Bueve. From his return until the 10th I employed him as picket-man, when I again sent him to explore Elbow Lake, and afterwards to proceed to White Fish Lake for another supply of provisions, on which service you found him before joining me at River Wahnapita. From this time to the 2nd of October, being yourself in charge of the party, it is unnecessary for me to speak. On this date you again left me, instructing me to carry on the base line west of White Fish Lake meridian line to Spanish River. For 11¼ miles it is first-rate rolling land of a superior quality, being mostly a rich sandy loam, timbered with poplar, birch, maple, cedar, pine, spruce, ash and elm, crossed in a few places by small slate ridges. This brings me about one mile and a quarter west of Vermillion River, where you met

me with a supply of provisions; the next 3 miles was through a second growth thicket of balsam, spruce, cedar and birch; soil light sandy loam. The next 2 miles, good land, slightly broken with rock ridges, soil a good clay loam, timbered with poplar, birch, cedar, spruce, pine and balsam. For the next 4½ miles broken, rocky country, with here and there some patches of good land, timbered with spruce, tamarac, balsam, birch and some good white pine; and then for 6¼ miles it is in general good rolling land, but very slightly broken with rock ridges, soil fine sandy loam, timbered with birch, poplar, pine, spruce and balsam. Then for 3 miles to the main branch of Spanish River, broken, rocky country, timbered with spruce, balsam, tamarac and large quantity of fine white pine.

Westward of the river, for one mile, the land is a good sandy loam, timbered with black birch, pine, cedar, spruce, balsam and maple, making in all 31¼ miles completed, from the day on which you left me on the White Fish Lake meridian line, until the 24th of October, the day on which you again met me at the main branch of Spanish River, and instructed me to close the work for the season.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient,
(Signed,) JAMES JOHNSTON.

A. P. Salter, Esq.

(Copy.)

Report of ARTHUR JONES, *Esq., P.L.S., to A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S., for the year 1856.*

SIR.—I have the honour to lay before you an account of my daily work, while serving under you as one of Mr. Johnston's party, in the capacity of explorer, in the survey of the base line on the north shore of Lake Huron.

When not exploring I was employed by Mr. Johnston as picket-man, and as such I continued to work until the 28th of July.

On the morning of the 28th of July I left the party, accompanied by one man, to explore the country north of the line, and struck the River Bueve at a distance of 6¼ miles.

For the first four miles the land was of the best quality, the soil a rich clay loam of good depth, timbered with a large growth of black and white birch, cedar, spruce, balsam, and some very fine white pine, and well watered by several brooks of excellent water.

For the next two and a quarter miles the land was poor and rocky, timbered with a stunted growth of cypress, pine and spruce, the last twenty chains were of good quality, being a strip following the course of the River Bueve.

After crossing the river the land abruptly rose for several chains, being in nature rocky and poor, timbered with white birch and small pine. This same description of land continued for two miles, at which distance, not thinking it necessary to proceed further, I turned, and on a course of S. 25° W., my previous course having been north, reached Mr. Johnston's camp on the afternoon of the 30th July.

The land passed over on my return was similar to that seen before, the underwood being very thick impeded our progress considerably.

After this I was employed on the base line as usual, until the 17th August, the day on which Mr. Johnston ceased work, in order to go back to Lake Nipissing for a fresh supply of provisions.

After returning to our work, which we did on the 26th of August, by water, in two canoes kindly lent us by the Hudson Bay Company's officer, Mr. Ironside, I was again sent, accompanied by one man and an Indian guide by Mr. Johnston to Lake Nipissing, to return the canoes lent to us, with instructions to procure, if possible, some old canoe, and proceed up the River Bueve, which we heard had connection with the lake at which I last left Mr. Johnston.

I arrived at the Fort on the 29th of August, and succeeded in procuring and repairing an old canoe, in which I left the Fort to join Mr. Johnston's party, this time by way of the River Bueve, noting its bearings and characteristics as I went.

The river's width at the mouth is about three chains, but this gradually diminishes to the width of one chain until within seven miles of the lake from which it runs; here it assumes its first width, deep water and moderate current.

The appearance of the country on either side of the river, with few exceptions, is good.

Banks about ten feet high, soil either clay or sandy loam, timbered with black and white birch, beech, ash, balsam, spruce, elm, soft maple and white pine, the latter being generally of a good size and height; there were also in places some very fine white oak, averaging two feet in diameter and forty feet in height.

At about twenty miles from the mouth a tributary stream, flowing westerly, enters this river, which my Indian guide informed me leads to White Fish Lake. I am inclined to think it connects with Elbow Lake, of which by-and-by I shall have occasion to speak.

The current of the Bueve from this branch to within 7 miles of the lake from which it runs, is very strong, water shallow and stony bottom; there are several falls and rapids which impede its navigation, besides several large drifts of logs, which seem to have been stationary for several years; round these we had to portage.

On the evening of the 4th September, I arrived at the point at which the base line crosses the lake. The next morning abandoning our canoe, we packed up, followed the base line and arrived in Mr. Johnston's camp about 2 o'clock, p.m.

Up to the 10th of September, I was employed as usual on the line, when Mr. Johnston, finding that his stock of provisions would hardly be sufficient for the use of the party to carry on the work, determined on sending me forward in the canoe which had been brought along the line, to search for yourself and party, or, failing in finding you, to procure supplies at White Fish post.

My route was by way of Elbow Lake, on the banks of which we were then camped. Previous to going, I explored this lake to the northward of the line for about four miles, after which I returned to the party, took the greater amount of their provisions and two men into my canoe, and proceeded down the lake in a southwardly direction, noting its course as I went.

After following its curved course for about four miles, I came to a fine river about 3 chains wide, deep water and moderate current flowing westerly; this I followed for about 2 miles and found myself in another large river, flowing southwardly; down this river I went for about two and a half miles, where I left the provisions, which I had brought so far, by Mr. Johnston's directions, in order that the whole party might be actively engaged on the line, instead of packing, as we were very short-handed. I also left one of my men here, to walk back through the woods to Mr. Johnston: myself and the Indian being sufficient to manage our little canoe.

After leaving the provisions, I followed up the river for about eight miles; at this distance I deviated from it up a small creek for a quarter of a mile, and then made a portage of 12 chains into a small lake; from this lake we portaged into another, and so on to four more, in the last of which, to my great pleasure, I met yourself and party coming towards us.

It is superfluous for me to further describe this route, as you yourself passed over the same ground on your return with me to Mr. Johnston's party. On my return to the party, I was never more actively employed than I then was in aiding you to push the work forward.

At White Fish Lake you made me chain-bearer, which capacity I filled for the remainder of the season.

Such, Sir, is as brief an account as possible of the work done,

By your most obedient,
(Signed,) ARTHUR JONES.

A. P. Salter, Esq., Provincial Surveyor.

Copy of T. N. McLESWORTH, *Esq., P.L.S., report to A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S., bearing date, 3rd December, 1857.*

GODERICH, 3rd December, 1857.

SIR,—Having received an appointment from the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 29th April, 1857, to assist in the exploration and survey of the country north

of Lake Huron, in accordance therewith, I placed myself under your direction, and, in compliance with instructions from you, dated 23rd May, I proceeded to make the following surveys:

On the 27th May, having completed my party and supplies, I left Goderich en route for the north shore of Lake Huron, arriving at Killarney on the 29th. On the 8th June, having procured the necessary canoes, and obtained some Indians for service as packmen, I proceeded by Lake Huron, White Fish and Spanish or Vermillion rivers to a post on the base line, 18 miles west from the 1st meridian, arriving there on the 29th June. On the 30th, I commenced the survey of the 2nd meridian, completing it on the 7th September, the distance surveyed being 49 miles, nearly; the very wet season and the rough character of the country traversed caused my progress to be slow on this survey. I also lost a few days in consequence of my supplies having gone astray in going down the east branch of Spanish River. On the completion of the above survey I proceeded to Killarney, to procure fresh supplies, and, in accordance with instructions from you, dated 22nd July, I proceeded on 14th September, by La Cloche, Spanish and Aux Sables Rivers, to a post on the base line, 54 miles west of the 1st meridian line, arriving there on the 25th. On the 26th September, I commenced the survey of the 4th meridian line completing it on the 5th November, the distance surveyed being 42 miles 26 chains. The weather, during the survey of this line, was very favourable and the country traversed less rough than that on the 2nd range line.

On the 6th November I left the Spanish River, on my return to Goderich, arriving at La Cloche on same day, where I procured a boat to convey my party home. On the 9th I arrived at Killarney, the weather being very rough and stormy. I was wind-bound there until the 13th, having on the 12th paid off the packmen whom I had engaged at Killarney. On 13th and 14th I sailed from Killarney to Main Station Island, 25 miles north of Southampton, where, head winds and stormy weather again setting in, I was wind-bound until the 19th, on which day, the wind having become fair, I left en route for Goderich, but when 3 miles north of the Saugeen River, a heavy gale and snow storm set in from the S.W., and, being unable to make the shelter of the Saugeen River before the gale came on, I was driven ashore 5 miles north of Southampton and my boat broken to pieces the following night; fortunately I was enabled to save my field notes and instruments, but lost my tents and provisions; I was obliged to make the remainder of the journey to Goderich on foot, arriving on the night of the 24th, when I discharged my party with the exception of my explorer, Mr. Alley, who remained in Southampton in charge of the luggage saved from the wreck.

2nd Meridian. I shall now describe the character of the country along the 2nd meridian line, 18 miles west of White Fish Lake, commencing at the base line and proceeding north. This section of the country is extremely rough and broken, the surface consisting principally of broken precipitous ridges of granite, the rock exposed almost everywhere to the surface, abounding in precipitous ledges, varying from 10 to 100 feet in length, having little soil anywhere on the surface, and covered in many places with large boulders, some from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The outline of the hills is extremely irregular; the whole surface of the country having a slight ascent northwards, broken with innumerable abrupt hills, having rocky and mostly precipitous sides, the precipices in most cases being on the south side of the hills. The explorations made on each side of the line in this section of country by my explorer, Mr. Alley, showed the same features and character, exactly, as those observed by me on the line, the whole country on each side consisting of rocky ridges with small valleys, some containing good soil, but not of sufficient depth or extent to be serviceable. The rocks observed on this portion of the second range line are all unstratified, viz: Granite extending from the base line to 11 miles north, then a small ridge of trap occurs, then granite again to 13 miles, and then white quartz in very irregular hills to the end of the line.

The timber on this section of the line is the same throughout, being white and red pine, balsam, spruce and white birch, tall and growing thickly, but small in diameter, very few of the pines being large enough for lumbering. In some of the valleys cedar and tamarac are found.

The soil is everywhere a red or brown sandy loam, in many places of good quality, but not of sufficient depth or extent to be suitable for agricultural purposes. Between 6½ and 7½ miles the line crosses an extensive tract of burnt timber or brulé, extending principally to the N.W., and visible for 8 miles in that direction, the hills being entirely bare of standing timber, and the naked rock everywhere visible. Another brulé occurs at 10½ miles and from

16 to 18 miles, the surface, which is extremely rough and hilly, is covered with a dense second growth of small balsam, spruce and birch, from 25 to 30 feet in height. From the end of this line, northwards, I could see for upwards of 10 miles, and the character of the hills and timber appears just the same as that from 16 to 18 miles.

There are numerous small lakes, as will be seen on the plan. These are all deep, the water clear and having abrupt rocky shores, thickly wooded, and in some of them rocky islets covered with small timber, giving them a very picturesque appearance.

Returning to the base line, and proceeding southwards, the line, after passing over a precipitous rocky hill at ¼ mile south, enters an undulating country, having a good soil of red or brown sand loam, changing in some places into a clay, with a mixed timber of maple, birch, pine, balsam. This surface extends some miles on each side, intermixed with swamp.

On the west side of the lake at three miles south, there is a fine open maple bush, which has been used by the Indians as a sugar bush, and has a soil of brown clay loam; this timber extends 1½ miles to the west, when it changes to spruce and pine, maple again appearing at 6 miles west; the country being level, and granite boulders appearing numerously on the surface:—To the eastward the surface is the same, the timber being birch, maple and poplar; granite boulders also appearing; at 6 miles rocky ridges of granite appear, lying east and west, having as before the precipitous sides facing the south—these ridges alternate with sandy valleys, thickly timbered with pine, spruce, balsam, birch—the country on each side as far as I explored being of the same character throughout, more birch prevailing on the east side, and more pine on the west of the line; at 11¼ miles south of base, the line crosses the west branch of Spanish River, the hills then rise abruptly nearly 450 feet above the river, and are composed of hornblend slate on the top, mica and argillaceous slates beneath. There are a series of falls on the river here, forming in all a fall of 60 feet in ¼ mile. From the top of the hill north of the river a very extensive view of the country S., S.W., W., and S.E. is obtained; West and S.W., it is much broken with rocky hills covered principally with white pine of small size, and westerly the hills attain a considerable elevation; S.E. the country is less elevated; but rolling and intersected by rocky ridges intermixed with sandy hills, over which there are extensive burnings or brulés, the prevailing timber being pine, balsam, spruce and white birch; at 13¼ miles south the line crosses the Spanish River again; at ¼ mile down stream from this crossing there is another fall on the river of 30 feet; the water appearing to have forced its way through a ridge of argillaceous slate, the course of the fall taking the same direction as the strike of the strata, which is S.W. with a dip of 35°—above and below this fall, the banks of the river are formed of yellow sand. The country between this and the east branch of Spanish River consists of flats of sandy clay broken by ridges of bare trap rock and clay slate, lying in ridges parallel to the courses of the river, and not more than ¼ mile apart. A large tract of the timber here has been burnt off; at 15¾ miles the line crosses the east branch of Spanish River where it opens out into a wide channel or lake ½ mile in width, the banks are rocky and precipitous and thickly wooded; from this river to the White Fish River, the country has the same features and character, being a series of rocky ridges, the valleys between having the same soil as beforementioned and interspersed with numerous lakes; the shores of which have a rocky barren appearance; from 18 to 23 miles south of base the prevailing rock being quartz, at 23 miles changing to trap, which at 26 miles changes again to quartz and continues to Lake Huron; at 27 miles the line strikes the north ascent of the La Cloche mountains, a bold and lofty rocky range of white quartz hills, lying in a direction parallel to Lake Huron, and extending for 50 miles along the coast from the mouth of Spanish River eastwards; crossing these mountains which attain an elevation of 700 feet above Lake Huron, the line terminates at their southern base at the edge of Lake Huron; the line coming out at Lake Huron at the eastern extremity of the bay, lying east of the La Cloche peninsula, and at a point where the water is very much contracted and cut up into numerous channels by small islands.

In concluding my remarks on this line, I consider it throughout its whole extent too rough in surface, too much broken by rocky ridges and lakes, and possessing too small an extent of good soil in any one place to render it fit for purposes of settlement; the best portion of land which I passed through, in its extent being that from the base line to 6 miles south, and this tract of land would be too much isolated to make available by itself.

4th Meridian.—I shall now proceed to describe the country traversed by the 4th range line, commencing at the base line, 54 miles west of the 1st Meridian and proceeding north-

wards; the country is more level than that on the 2nd Meridian line, the hills more gentle in their slopes, but have the same character of surface, the rock appearing in most of them in small steps or precipitous ridges on the southern faces of the hills; the rock at the base is granite, at ½ mile north quartz appears, changing at 2½ miles north to granite boulders, from this to 15¼ miles north the surface is undulating, formed entirely of granite boulders, covered with a light soil and thickly timbered with birch, white pine, poplar, spruce, balsam; from 15¼ to 18 miles the rock is quartz, the surface is more diversified by ridges in which precipitous ledges of rock occur, and the line terminates in a lake of several miles in extent called Green Lake, the shores of which are low, the rock appearing everywhere around and the timber mostly birch and spruce.—There are several islands in the lake, which extend 5 or 6 miles in a N.E. direction from the end of the line. The valleys between the hills have a brown sandy loam soil of medium quality. The character of the country on each side appears by exploration of a similar character with that on the line: the same rocks, timber and soil prevailing throughout.

Returning to the base line and proceeding southwards, the surface becomes more rough and for the next six miles is formed of a series of rough, broken granite hills, the rock appearing close to the surface, alternating with dense, cedar swamps and interspersed with small lakes; from 6 to 10 miles south of base, a large lake extends along on the west of the line; to the eastwards the surface is rolling for two miles, then level with a considerable extent of cedar swamps and small marshes intermixed; the soil is a sandy loam over rock; the prevailing timber being pine, spruce, birch, cedar, tamarac; from 9 to 10¾ miles the line crosses a pinery, the timber being nearly all pine of large size, the surface level, the soil a good brown clay loam, but not more than a foot deep over the rock, which is trap; from this to the east of the line at Spanish River, the country traversed by the line is nearly similar: level, descending by abrupt steps of bare rock at intervals; the timber being red and white pine, spruce, birch and balsam, with occasional ridges of maple, the soil a sandy mould of some depth in places, in others the rock approaching the surface; interspersed with numerous lakes with abrupt rocky shores and thickly timbered banks; the rocks south of the base are granite from the base to 7¼ miles south, quartz from that to 8¾ miles, then trap from 8¾ to 13¾ miles, from 13¾ miles to 17 miles granite and trap, and from thence to the end of the line grey quartz.

Approaching the Spanish River the land lies low, the ridges of rock being of slight elevation, and the surface somewhat swampy. The character of this line on the whole is better than the 2nd range line; it is more level; possesses more available soil, and has better timber; but it is altogether too rocky in its surface to make available for a good settlement; the best part of it is from 12 miles south of the base line to the Spanish River, a few townships might be laid out on each side of the line here, suitable for a people coming from a mountainous country, who with economy and labour might make a good settlement.

I may here mention that I noticed considerable magnetic attraction in many of the granite boulders frequent on this line.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks for your kindness in offering me every facility and assistance in prosecuting the work, and also my satisfaction with the conduct of my explorer Mr. Alley, and chief chainbearer Mr. Robertson, both of whom aided me zealously and cheerfully in my work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) T. N. Molesworth,
P.L.S.

A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S.
Chatham, C.W.

(COPY.)

Report of T. W. Herrick, *Esq., P.L.S. to A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S., bearing date December 20th,* 1857.

Toronto, December 20th, 1857.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I beg to lay before you the following report

of my progress during the summer, while surveying meridian lines on the north shore of Lake Huron as also of the character of the country passed through.

On the 3rd June, I started with my party from Penetanguishene, having previously met with considerable delay from the quantity of drift ice between that place and Collingwood rendering it impossible for a boat to pass through. Coasting along the north shore of Lake Huron, I arrived on the 12th at the mouth of White Fish River, and after some delay in obtaining canoes proceeded up the river to White Fish Lake, and thence by the east branch of the Spanish River to the northern extremity of the meridian line surveyed by you last summer.

Starting on the 25th June from the post planted there by you in latitude 46° 32′ 27″ N., I surveyed northward for a distance of 18 miles, planting corner posts for townships at intervals of six miles and correcting my course every clear night by astronomical observations.

My progress on this part of the line was slow, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of provisions so far inland. Having completed this part of the work, I started back on the 27th July for the base line on White Fish Lake, and commenced on the 2nd August, to survey from thence southward towards the shore of Lake Huron which I reached on the 3rd September, at a distance of 25 miles from the base line on White Fish Lake.

From thence, proceeding with my party in canoes along the lake shore, I reached, on the 16th September, the mouth of the Blind River and, under the guidance of an Indian, portaging from lake to lake, arrived, on the 20th, at Lake Endähdähyegin, and from thence to the post on the base line mentioned in your instructions as 72 miles to the west of the principal meridian or first line surveyed by me. Starting from here I ran a line northward, parallel to the principal meridian, for a distance of 18 miles, establishing township corners as before.

Having completed this portion of the range line, on the 13th October I proceeded to produce the same line southward from the base line, and on the 14th November, reached the shore of Lake Huron at a distance of 23 miles from the base line and about three miles to the west of the mouth of the Serpent River Here,according to instructions previously received from you,I started my party for the Sault Ste. Marie, and in company with a few of my men who did not wish to continue out during the winter, I started for Penetanguishene with the intention of procuring supplies for the winter. But, finding at the Hudson Bay Company's station at La Cloche instructions from you of later date, desiring me to discontinue the work for the winter, immediately on my arrival at Shebahwahnanning, I despatched a schooner which lay there to fetch the party down. Owing to adverse winds and the extreme roughness of the season, the schooner did not reach Penetanguishene until the 4th December, on which day I discharged my party,

I now proceed to give a description of the nature of the country surveyed by me during the summer.

Starting on the principal meridian line, 12 miles to the north of the base line,and proceeding northward, the surface of the country for the first six or eight miles is undulating, crossed at intervals by ridges of granite and greenstone rocks, lying northeast and southwest, the soil is for the most part good, consisting of a sandy loam with clay sub-soil, and in the lower valleys a deep soil of vegetable matter. The timber consists chiefly of birch, maple, spruce and poplar, mixed with fine pine. On the lower grounds we find tamarac, mixed with cedar, spruce and black ash. On this portion of the line we crossed two branches from the Spanish River, both flowing in a south-westerly direction,and navigable in most places for canoes.

After passing the second branch of the Spanish River, the surface becomes rugged and rocky and generally unfit for cultivation, the last six miles being a succession of deep valleys and high barren granite mountains covered with burned timber.

About the tenth mile on this line, I found a good deal of impure magnetic iron ore, causing considerable local attraction: the variation of the needle being 9° or 10° West. On that portion of the meridian line to the south of White Fish Lake, we passed through some rich undulating country intersected here and there by granite ridges.

In the neighbourhood of Lake Penage may be found some fine land heavily timbered with maple mixed with red and white pine of very superior quality and favourably situated for lumbering purposes as there is direct water communication by Lake Penage and White Fish River to Lake Huron. The country disimproves when within a few miles of Lake

Huron, the soil being in general stony and barren though in many places may be found groves of fine pine. On this line we crossed several streams and lakes containing deep, clear water. The rocks, met with in this section of the country, are chiefly red granite, syenite, gneiss, greenstone, &c.

Proceeding to the second line surveyed by me 72 miles to the west of that just described. I found much improvement in the general features of the country the soil being better and the surface less uneven. Commencing on the base line and proceeding northward, we passed through a great deal of land of good quality and well adapted for settlement, the timber, in general, consisting of pine, maple, birch, spruce, &c. The country is well watered by numerous streams and beautiful lakes, some of which contain lake trout, white fish, black bass, &c., in abundance.

About the second mile on this line, I found micaceous iron ore of good quality lying in masses on the surface, and upon examination discovered iron to be widely spread through the district. Proceeding southward from the base line towards Lake Huron, we passed through a great deal of good rolling land well timbered with red and white pine of good quality, birch, maple, hemlock, spruce, &c. On approching the Lake shore as on the former line, the country becomes rocky and barren, and the timber less luxuriant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS WALLIS HERRICK.
Provincial Land Surveyor.

Albert P. Salter, Esq.,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

(Copy.)

Report of P. S. DONNELLY, *Esq., P.L.S. to A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S., bearing date 15th January,* 1858.

MOORE, 15th January, 1858.

SIR,—In pursuance of instructions, I received from the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated April 29th, 1857, to assist in the exploration survey north of Lake Huron. I placed myself under your direction and in compliance therewith accompanied you to the base line on Spanish River, parted with you there June 22nd, 1857, and followed Mr. Johnston, P. L. Surveyor, along the said line until he had established the post 36 miles west of the principal meridian. On the 25th of June, I commenced my first range line from that post bearing N. 0° 32′ 30″ W., 16 miles and 66 chains, over high broken and precipitous rock ranges with small valleys of stoney land between, heavily timbered and occasionally interspersed with large boulders; for ten miles the ridges were composed of granite, after which quartz appeared to the end of the line bearing strongly marked indications of the presence of minerals. My progress was rendered slow, owing to the roughness of the country, the difficulty of cutting the large standing burnt pines through which the line past for the last miles run and also owing to the detention met with in crossing the numerous narrow lakes whose length generally lay across the line nearly east and west. Having used the last of my provisions towards the end of the 17th mile, I was obliged to return to the base without having quite completed the distance you directed me to run, but from a high bluff of rock I was enabled to gain an extensive view of the surrounding country, which appeared to be similar in every respect to that latterly passed through. The line on its reverse course S. 0° 32′ 30″ E. passes over a well timbered and fertile tract sufficient in extent for three townships on either side of the line, but which the La Cloche mountain range bordering on Lake Huron would render inaccessible to intending settlers. I crossed that range and reached the water's edge of Lake Huron on the 5th of August, having surveyed 47 miles and 55 chains. I arrived at the La Cloche post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the night of the same day, where I remained during the day following to procure canoes &c., &c., and articles of clothing for my party—having ascended the River Mississaga, I packed in my instruments, camp equipage, pro-

visions, &c., from the head of the grand portage on an easterly and northerly course to the post, 90 miles west of the principal meridian. The ground, for about six miles, was of excellent quality and timbered with pine, hemlock and balsam, and maple, beech and hemlock alternately. From this to the post, the country travelled over was very rough and broken. Agreeably to the instructions I received from you through your messenger on the 28th August, I, accompanied by my explorer, examined the country north of the post last mentioned, and perceiving that its character was similar to that of the country traversed by my first line northerly from the base line, I determined on running southerly only—the course being 31° 22′ E. and distance 23 miles and 48 chains, over low rock ridges of granite and trap (quartz occasionally appearing) and through valleys of good soil, heavily timbered, but not of sufficient extent as to render them serviceable for agricultural purposes, at about five chains east of the post I planted on this line, 18 miles from the base, is a vein of copper ore in quartz, a specimen of which I herewith transmit as also one from a vein I discovered at the head of the Grand Portage, on the S.W. side of the river. Having ascended the Mississaga a second time and reached the post at the base line, 108 miles from the principal meridian, I commenced the survey of my third range line on the 19th of September, and completed on the 5th of October, the course being 31° 39′ E., and distance to the water's edge of Lake Huron, 19 miles and 72 chains. From base line to the Mississagua, 332 chains 25 links, soil is sandy loam and stoney, thickly covered with black birch, maple, hemlock, pine, &c. Thence to 607 chains, good land, hard wood timber, and suitable for farms, between 607 and 808 are valleys of good land, low ridges of rock and swamp alternately, the greater part being arable soil. From 808 to 1115 are granite rock ridges and lakes, between 1115 and 1504 chains, is capital hardwood table land partly though the Indian Reservation ; from 1504 to 1592 the balance of the said reservation to the water's edge of Lake Huron, is composed of cedar swamp and low ridges of rock through which a road could be constructed from the lake to the tract above noted as lying between 1115 chains and 1504 chains ; this being the only tract traversed by any of my lines, easy of access otherwise than from the westward. On the 6th of October, I proceeded to the Bruce Mines to procure some necessary supplies, and on the same day returned to the River Thessalon where I received your instructions, to return to Penetanguishene where I arrived on the night of the 21st of October, and discharged my men on the 22nd, allowing those that did not reside there time to go home. In conclusion I beg to state that the country lying to the eastward and westward of my range lines, was properly explored for several miles each way and found not materially to differ from that which the lines traversed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed), P. S. Donnelly,
Prov. L. Surveyor.

To A. P. Salter, Esq.,
P. L. Surveyor,
Chatham, C.W.

(Copy.)

Report of A. P. Salter, *Esq., P.L.S. to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date 17th January,* 1859.

Chatham, January 17th, 1859.

Sir,—In forwarding for your approval, my returns of the survey of Townships No. 1 and 2, north range 25 west. I have the honour to lay before you the following report in which I shall confine myself to a general description of the country, my diary and field notes, furnishing you with a minute description of each section, and with a daily report of my progress.

With the exception of the northerly and north easterly sections of Township No. 1. North, the whole is fit for settlement, a few of the central sections are rather low, but are

susceptible of drainage ; the soil is either sandy loam, black mould, or red clay, the subsoil red or white clay.

A serious drawback to the settlement of the township will, I fear, be found in the scarcity of timber, a very considerable portion of it having been overrun by fire, and in some sections the surface soil has been completely burned off, being of a peaty nature. This is to be regretted as the soil is generally of good character and offers a good opening to intending settlers.

The surface on the westerly side of the township is somewhat broken by ravines, which, however, offer no serious obstacle to its settlement. Numerous small rivulets of excellent spring water cross the country, a great acquition to an agriculturalist.

In township No. 2, but little land fit for arable purposes was met, its general character being rough and rocky ; many of the sections are well timbered, and in places mineral, specular iron was observed in the rock specimens of which, I have the honour herewith to forward ; as a whole this township offers few inducements to settlers.

In surveying the lakes met in this township, having no other means of transit than a raft, I triangulated such portions as were accessible without much loss of time and estimated the remaining distances or measured them with a micrometer glass. In this, Sir, I have departed from the strict letter of my instructions, but as the country under survey was so broken, and comparatively worthless, I trust you will approve of the course I adopted as being calculated to save expenses.

In accordance with your wishes, I have made a return of the various improvements made on the several sections ; appending thereto such remarks, for your information, as I was enabled to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,) Albert Pellew Salter,
Provincial Surveyor.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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(Copy.)

Report of Robert Gilmore, *Esq., P.L.S. to the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date* 11*th March*, 1861.

Paisley, 11th March, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of your Department that on the receipt of my instructions, dated 7th May, 1860, I lost no time in organising my party, and preparing for the survey of those tracts allotted to me—having hired the proper number of men, and procured the necessary supplies, I chartered a small schooner to convey the whole party at once to the Mississagua. We sailed from Southampton on the 5th June, and arrived off the Mississagua River on the 10th ; on the 11th, I disembarked and proceeded up the river in a Mackinaw boat as far as the falls where I established my store camp. The Mississagua during summer is navigable for boats of four feet draught for its entire course, at least as far as my survey extended ; but in the spring and autumn when the melting snow and rain swell its tributaries, then the narrow defiles through which it finds its way two miles from the mouth prove too contracted for its swollen waters, which rising, tumble over themslves in the gorge and convert what in summer is but a swift current, which I have often stemmed in a canoe, into falls of two or three feet in height. For the rest of its course so far as explored by me, this river rolls a gentle stream between banks, from 10 to 15 feet high with good land generally on each side. This portion of the newly surveyed tract, therefore, offers great inducements to settlers. Here we have a really noble stream which steamers of the draught already mentioned can ascend for 15 or 20 miles, thus affording to those who may cast their lot on its banks opportunities for com-

munication, procuring supplies and exporting produce, such as are not enjoyed by many older and richer sections of the country. The Mississagua also teems with fish ; sturgeon abound and are killed in great numbers, and of a large size. White fish are also caught by the Indians, in gill, nets in considerable numbers, for thirty miles from the mouth, which fact, alone I should think, would be a great inducement to the settlers.

On those parts of the land included in my survey, which I describe as good land, the timber is generally maple, black birch, ironwood, red oak and hemlock, the swamps, which are numerous and extensive, are generally tamarac, and there are some fine pines scattered over the whole extent of my survey. None of the land is what, in the older settlements, would be classed as first quality, but what I describe as good is usually fair soil for farming purposes. As I have already stated, the best land is to be found generally along the Mississagua. All not marked as swamp on sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, township No. 4, south range 16 west, and on section 31, township No. 3 south, on the same range, is of the above quality. On sections 10 and 15 north of the Mississagua River, there are some splendid pines, the finest I have ever seen. It is to be remarked that there is no beech in the survey. Over a large part of sections 28 and 29, 33 and 34, in township number 3, south range, 16 west, extends a sandy plain, perfectly level and in many places entirely destitute of vegetation, what timber does grow on it is of a diminutive size. The shore of the lake is rocky and shelving, indented by endless shallow bays, silted up with sand, and able to offer shelter only to light boats or canoes. There is, however, excellent security for vessels in the east mouth of the Mississagua and in the bay to the west of Salvaille's Mill.

The sections along the lake consist of poor light soil ; there is, however, a considerable quantity of valuable pine scattered through them ; between this and the river lie large swamps, timbered chiefly with tamarac, which does not here attain a large size, although I saw some of the largest dimensions in other sections of the survey.

In that part of my work which has not been subdivided, there is good land along the Blind River, the Lake of the Mountains, at the lake in the extreme north of the work, and in a few other places. The soil and timber is generally the same as in those places more minutely described. The Blind River, however, requires especial notice for its splendid falls and, in some places, beautiful scenery. Rising, I believe, in the lake at the N.E. corner of township No. 3, south, it first enters the region explored by me at Canoe Lake. Before it enters Cataract Lake it presents a beautiful spectacle, falling in a mass of snow-white foam from a height of nearly 50 feet in an inclined plane of about 200 feet in length, forming, with grim rocks and dark forest such a picture as will yet, I doubt not, make this present wilderness familiar to the traveller and the artist. Again, on leaving this lake, as if in contrast, the river at once takes a leap of nearly twenty feet and then pursues its course to the Lake of the Mountains, where its stream is backed by the dam at Salvaille's Mills. This river is navigable for canoes from Lake Huron to the lake I have mentioned as its source ; there are of course portages at the falls. The water is deep from the Lake of the Mountains to the mill. There are very considerable quantities of valuable pine along almost its entire course. An extensive trade in lumber is carried on at the mill. Small craft can load close to it in the river's mouth. The larger ones load partly there and complete their cargoes in the bay to the west, where the lumber is taken in rafts. This can only be done in fine weather.

As shown by the map the general character of the country is rough and hilly, interspersed with lakes and streams. The hills are sometimes of considerable altitude, probably 400 or 500 feet, and as their summits are frequently bare of trees, they afford extensive and magnificent views of the country, the general features of which are really beautiful. In the neighbourhood of some of the larger lakes especially, the beauty of the scenery is scarcely to be surpassed. All the large lakes, especially those on the Blind River, abound in fish—pike, pickerel and black bass are the most numerous varieties.

I did not see any indications of copper, except at a place 65 chains west of the meridian between ranges 15 and 16, and on the line between township 3 and 4, south, where a vein of quartz, about 15 inches wide, and containing copper in small quantities crops out. I enclose a specimen.

In conclusion, let me add that, while I regret not having been able to finish the survey of township No. 3, south range, 15 west, I trust you are satisfied it was no fault of mine. My men worked diligently and faithfully. We remained to the last day on which we could hope to catch the steamer at Little Current, which, unfortunately, we missed by a few hours, and

had to return to Southampton in a small boat which I purchased for the voyage. My plan and field notes accompany this report, and I trust they will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ROBERT GILMORE,
P. L. S.

Report of A. P. SALTER, *Esq., P.L.S. to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date January 10th,* 1860.

CHATHAM, JANUARY 10th, 1860.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to forward for your information the following report upon the service you were pleased to place under my charge during the past season.

In order to render explicit the remarks I have to offer I shall divide my report into three parts :—First, I shall describe the location of the main line of road from the Goulais to the Spanish River, and of the two branches thereof leading to the Village of St. Mary with such remarks upon the general topography of the country as I am enabled to supply ; secondly, I shall report upon the portions of road constructed, the manner and cost of construction ; and, thirdly, I shall lay before you as briefly as possible a general description of the country, its resources and its wants with a view of giving you as full information as you could obtain even by a personal inspection.

Leaving Chatham on 10th June, and Detroit on 12th, I proceeded by an American Steamer to the Sault Ste. Marie, having previously despatched an assistant with my provisions and a portion of my party from Toronto by way of Collingwood, whom with his men I found awaiting my arrival.

Having made the necessary arrangements, I commenced the survey and location of the roads on June 16th, and assisted by Provincial Surveyor James Johnston, closed upon the range line 36 miles west of the principal or " White Fish Lake Meridian " as surveyed by Provincial Surveyor P. S. Donnelly, and 135 miles east of Goulais Bay on 14th October.

As soon as practicable I discharged my party, and having given the contractor his final estimate for the season returned to Chatham reaching home on 5th November.

Our point of commencement of the main line, was on the Goulais River in latitude 46° 44′ N. about two miles North-East of its entrance into Goulais Bay. This river has for several miles from its mouth an average breadth of five chains with a rapid current in places ; the general depth of the channel is twelve feet with a sandy bottom. Both banks of the river are well timbered with hardwood mixed with hemlock, spruce, balsam and pine ; the soil near the bank is a fine sandy loam resting on clay which continues for about thirty chains upon either side. Leaving the bank of the river, we entered upon a low level plateau which stretched eastward to the first range of hills ; the soil is here a light sand, and the country has been overrun by fire. The timber, where standing consisted of spruce, pine, cedar, tamarac and balsam.

The surface of this section is favourable for the construction of a six miles road.

From this point to the eastern boundary of the Township of Aweres five and a half miles, the surface was much broken by ridges of rock and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a good line for a road. We guided our line, however, in such a direction as to avoid as far as practicable all expensive excavation and blasting. Some of the valleys contained good land but many boulders were scattered over the surface. The timber on this section was fine, and thrifty black birch, maple, cedar, balsam and ironwood prevailing with here and there, a few white pine of fine growth. At the distance of eight miles from our point of commencement considerable local attraction was observed and a vein of iron ore discovered : specimens of which are forwarded marked, No. 6.

11½ *miles.*—From the eastern boundary of Aweres to the Garden River the surface is more level and the rock ridges less frequent.

The soil as well on the roadway as upon either side for a considerable distance is a fine sandy loam ; the timber much the same excepting that pine of a large size and sound was plentiful.

The Garden River is shallow with a very rapid current : and like most of the streams in this country floods its banks during the spring freshets. In width it is two hundred and seventeen feet ; the height of the banks where crossed on the east side ten feet ; on the west four feet ; it has a gravel bottom and four feet of water. A large quantity of very fine pine was seen on both sides of this river. A good truss bridge will be required across this stream.

19½ *miles.*—From the Garden to the Echo River five miles ; the principal portion of this tract is first-rate arable land. The soil is a fine sandy loam ; the timber, maple, birch, cedar, very large pine, balsam, hemlock and basswood.

This river will also require a good truss bridge ; its width is one hundred and fifty feet ; depth, fifteen feet ; height of banks, three feet with a mud bottom.

My reason for keeping south of Echo Lake instead of North as laid down on the plan furnished me, was that after a careful exploration, I found that northward of the lake, the construction of a road would involve a very serious outlay if a track could be obtained at all, the country north of the lake being very rugged and rocky.

24½ *miles.*—Eastward of Echo River for six miles the surface of the country is more broken ; several rock ridges were crossed, and one of considerable extent near the easterly bank of the river. The soil in the intervening valleys was a fine sandy or clay loam with a few scattered boulders ; the timber chiefly hardwood, fine and thrifty ; north and south of the roadway the same appearance prevailed and a great portion of this tract is fit for settlement. A large lake was met lying north of the road on this section ; in the neighbourhood a great quantity of fine white pine mixed with hardwood was observed.

30 *miles.*– From this point to Desert Lake, the second of the Thessalon chain six miles, we passed over a fine tract of country, the soil being a first rate sandy loam. This section extended south of the road as far as explored ; the usual hardwood timbers prevailing and white pine of a fine growth being abundant.

36 *miles.*—From Desert Lake to the Thessalon River, the tract of country passed was good. Very few rock knolls disturbed the equality of the surface. The soil is a rich sandy loam well timbered and this section is well adapted for purposes of settlement. The river at our crossing point has a width of three hundred and fifteen feet ; the extreme depth of the water, fourteen feet with a slow current and mud bottom. A good truss bridge will here be required ; but the water being shallow at the approach to the river upon both sides, and the stream sluggish at the crossing point selected the bridging of this stream will not be so expensive as from its width might be supposed.

43 *miles.*—Eastward of the Thessalon River for five miles, we pass through a section of country which for soil and timber is not surpassed on the shores of the lake.

The soil is a rich sandy loam ; and the hardwood timbers, so frequently mentioned, prevail on this tract, with a mixture of fine white pine.

48 *miles.* From this point to Lake Wa-que ko bing, a distance of eight miles, the surface is level and affords a good line for a roadway ; the soil is, however, a light sand or gravel, the prevailing timber being white pine, which, though fine in growth and fit for saw-mill purposes, is very far from being of so good a quality as that found in the valleys mixed with the hardwood. A mile to the northward the surface of the country is rocky and broken.

56 *miles.* Leaving Lake Wa-que ko-bing we guided the line over a level tract of hardwood land, passing between a chain of lakes and thence to the Mississaga River, thirteen miles.

South of the line the country is fitted for settlement, but to the northward it is more rugged and rough.

A considerable portion of this tract has been burned and much valuable timber destroyed.

The soil is a sandy loam with boulders scattered over the surface.

The Mississaga is fringed with a thick growth of hardwood, mixed with spruce, balsam and pine. The soil, within 40 chains of the river, is a rich sandy loam resting on a white clay.

This river is one hundred and ninety-eight feet in breadth, and will require to be spanned by a good truss bridge. A middle ground being discovered at the point selected for crossing, will materially lessen the cost of bridging.

69 *miles.* Eastward of the Mississaga for five miles our line passed over a level tract of country, the surface slightly broken by an occasional rock knoll, affording an easy roadway.

The soil is light and sandy and, for a considerable extent, has been overrun by fire. A second growth of pine, spruce, balsam, poplar and birch had sprung up on this section, which had originally been an extensive pinery.

This plateau extended to the north and south of the road line for a considerable distance, as reported by the explorers.

74 *miles.* From this point eastward for five miles, the country is level but the rock near the surface; and though we were able to obtain a fair line for a road, it is a section but ill adapted for settlement.

The timber, as may be expected, is stunted in growth and scrubby and consists chiefly of small pine, balsam and white birch.

An extensive marsh, about half a mile in width, bounds our roadway on the south, leaving a coarse prairie grass with clumps of tamarac and black alder. South of this marsh there is again a tract of fine hardwood land,

A river, containing a yellow sulphuret of copper, was discovered at seventy-five and three-quarter miles, bearing northeast, and traced for two miles, specimens of this vein are forwarded for your inspection, labelled 35.

79 *miles.* Producing our line eastward for 15 miles, we passed near a chain of lakes, bounded by bold and precipitous cliffs, fr m which the Blind River takes its rise. Our progress here was slow, as the frequent occurrence of bold rock hills rendered it necessary to make a careful exploration before proceeding. Though compelled to make frequent curves to evade expensive cutting and blasting, we succeeded in discovering a fair line of road.

The country passed on the line, as well as that to the north and south offers but few inducements to settlers. High ranges, with narrow intervening valleys, form its general character. The timber was small and scrubby, pine, spruce, balsam and cypress prevailing, with occasional narrow valley timbered with hardwood. The soil, where any, was a light sandy loam. Where crossed the Blind River was ninety feet in width, having banks six feet in height, a slow current, sandy bottom and ten feet of water.

94 *miles.* Thence to the westerly branch of the Serpent River, a distance of twelve miles, the surface of the country is low and level but rocky; the timber much the same as before. A large quantity of red and white pine was observed; the average size of the trees being two feet in diameter. The westerly branch of the Serpent River is eighty feet in width, its banks three feet in height, with a slow current and sandy bottom.

106 *miles.* Proceeding eastward we crossed the Serpent River and a southwesterly flowing tributary of the same. The main river where crossed is in breadth ninety-three feet; its depth is ten feet, and its banks six feet in height, with a slow current and sandy bottom. The easterly branch is eighty-two feet in width, has three feet of water, with low banks and a gravel bottom. The general character of the country between the eastern and western branches of the river is rocky and barren. No high ridges were met; yet the surface is considerably broken by low knolls of rock. The prevailing timber is white birch, spruce, balsam and tamarac. A large quantity of fine white pine was observed throughout this section.

117 *miles.* From this point to the Spanish River our line passed, for the most part, over a level country; a few rock ridges broke the uniformity, which were neither an obstruction to the formation of a good road, nor an obstacle in the way of settlement.

On the first seven miles of this section the soil is a sandy loam, and the timber birch, hemlock, maple, cedar spruce and balsam, mixed with a large quantity of fine red and white pine On the last three miles the soil is a clay loam and the timber similar in character.

This is the largest river emptying into Lake Huron, and in its vicinity are met extensive tracts of land fit for settlement. It has several branches, all of which, as I have been informed, take their rise near the height of land. The navigation is broken by numerous falls, some of which are very picturesque and afford unlimited water-power. We crossed the river immediately below the Aux Sables, the first tributary entering into it.

Towards the shore of Lake Huron the country is rugged and broken, but northward there are considerable tracts of land fit for settlement.

The Spanish River, where crossed, is three hundred and ninety six feet in breadth, has banks twelve feet in height, a slow current, rock bottom, and has twenty feet depth of water

127 *miles*. From the Spanish River to the range line the surface of the country is much broken, and though no serious obstacle to the construction of a good road presented itself, the valleys are narrow and afford but little room for settlement upon either side.

In the valleys, beech, mixed with the usual hardwood timbers was seen, but the soil was generally light and stony.

135 *miles*, 17 *chains*. In compliance with your directions, specimens of the several geological formations passed on this line, were obtained, which, being duly labelled and the positions from which they were taken being noted on the plan, they are forwarded for your inspection.

Of the two branches of this road leading to the Sault Ste. Marie I have next to report.

In establishing these roads I was compelled, from the character of the country, to deviate from the lines laid down for my guidance. After mature consideration, I determined to make the terminus of the road at Pim's Wharf, as, being an established steamboat landing, it afforded facilities to emigrants which could not be obtained without a considerable outlay. On sounding the water at the foot of the allowance for road, laid out by Provincial Surveyor Alexander Vidal, a few chains to the eastward of the present wharf, I found that the construction of a dock at this point would involve a very serious expenditure, and Mr. Pim having gratuitously offered me the right of way through his property, I considered the public service would be benefitted by accepting his offer.

At the distance of two miles from the water, I found it necessary to form two lines, one diverging to the northwest in order to reach the Goulais River, the other to the north-east in order to connect the McKay Road with the main road and thereby form a line of communication with the Bruce Mines and lower parts of the lake.

On the survey of the western branch leading to Goulais River, no serious difficulty was encountered until I passed the northerly limit of the Township of Korah. From this point to the foot of the Goulais Hills the surface was much broken by rock ridges, and I experienced considerable difficulty in finding a line for a road. This same range crosses the western boundary line of the Township of Aweres, along which, as I previously reported, I hoped to have discovered an easy line; but I am of opinion that the construction of a road by either route would be attended with a very considerable outlay, and that the benefits to be derived from its construction would not be commensurate with the cost of construction. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the western branch should be continued through the centre of the Township of Korah, south of the Goulais range of hills, until it intersects the waters of Goulais Bay; and that the eastern or McKay branch alone should be produced to intersect the main line of road as surveyed from the Goulais River.

The western branch thus formed would pass through a tract of country well adapted for settlement; and its construction would, I am of opinion, serve materially to promote the settlement of the Township of Korah.

On the survey of the eastern branch a good line of road was obtained to within one mile of the northern boundary of the Township of Tarentorus. Three ravines were crossed and several deviations from a straight line were made to avoid expensive cutting and bridging.

The land on both sides of the road is good to this point, but a considerable portion of the country has been burned.

Northward from this to the intersection of the main road the country is much broken by ridges of rock, and although a fair line of roadway was obtained, its course is tortuous.

I would here suggest, Sir, that the road should not be constructed under the present specifications, a copy of which are hereto annexed, beyond the termination of the land fit for settlement; but that in order to form a winter road as a means of postal communication, it should be close chopped a width of thirty feet, as, from information gathered from those well acquainted with the country, I am led to believe that a road opened to a greater extent than this would, at certain seasons, be impassable from the heavy snow-drifts.

For some time to come I apprehend the general mode of communication between the principal points will, during the months of navigation, be by water: and if a good winter track, such as I have described, were found, I am of opinion it would answer all present purposes.

The road through the Township of Korah, I would recommend, should be constructed under the existing agreement with the contractor.

In accordance with the specifications received by me on 3rd July, I accepted tenders for the performance of the work, until 3 p. m., of Monday, the 25th day of July.

After a careful examination of the several tenders, I allotted the contract to Mr. Thos. Maitland, as previously reported, his tender being the lowest and the prices offered for the performance of the work being, as I considered moderate.

On the 9th August, Mr. Maitland entered upon his work and has, I think, performed as much as I could reasonably have expected, considering the late period at which he commenced active operations.

The difficulty of hiring labourers for so short a period, and the broken state of the weather during the latter part of the month of September and the month of October much retarded his progress.

The road is chopped and cleared for nearly five miles on the McKay or eastern branch, and for about one and a half miles westward from the junction of the two branches.

A considerable amount of bridging, ditching, grading and levelling has also been performed, and for four miles to the northeast and three and a half miles to the northwest, the road is passable; but no portion has as yet been taken off the contractor's hands, as it has yet to be satisfactorily completed in accordance with his agreement.

From the accompanying estimate (No. 2) taken on the 27th of October, you will perceive, Sir, that there has been expended in the construction of these roads during the past season, the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy dollars thirty-four cents ($2,170-34). From this sum the contractor has received the sum of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars thirty four cents ($1,953 34). The balance having been detained for the full completion of his contract as provided for in his agreement.

To complete these roads under the existing specifications to the termination of the land available for settlement on the eastern branch, and to the water's edge of Goulais Bay, through the centre of the Township of Korah will, I estimate, require a further expenditure of seven thousand dollars ($7,000). Making the cost of construction of twenty-three and a half miles of road nine thousand one hundred and seventy dollars ($9,170), or an average of three hundred and ninety dollars ($390) per mile.

To open a winter road such as I have described from the Goulais River to French River and to connect the same with the McKay branch, leading to the Village of St. Mary, would cost ninety dollars ($90) per mile, exclusive of bridging, cross-waying and ditching.

In constructing the branches of this road leading to the Village of St. Mary, I deemed it advisable to ditch both sides of the road for the first two miles, as being the portion over which the greatest amount of traffic would pass. Although the surface of the country is high and has a gradual descent to the river, yet the soil is of that retentive nature that, without good drainage the water would remain on the surface and soon destroy the road. In bridging the Root River, I raised a structure similar to those thrown by the officers of the Board of Works over streams of a like character, and in crossing the ravines, constructed my bridges of round timber, covering them with logs as cross-way, guarding the sides with a rough but substantial hand rail.

In excavating I gave as steep a grade to the hills as was consistent with safe travelling and by every means in my power endeavoured to lessen the cost of construction.

I have thus, Sir, as explicitly and briefly as possible described to you the nature of the country traversed, the mode adopted in the construction of these roads; the amount expended in their construction, and the sum which will be required for future operations; I shall now in accordance with the preamble I laid down in the opening part of this Report given you a general view of the whole section of country bordering on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

What I have previously stated, I again reiterate that this section of country will sooner or later prove a source of great revenue to the Province

The mineral resources of which but little yet it is known must and will be developed; the tracts of arable land will I feel satisfied be settled and improved conjointly with the mineral sections, and draw thousands of emigrants to our shores who now seek a home across the lines.

The timber region, if thoroughly explored will open an avenue for the safe investment of

capital, and the fishing stations already eagerly sought after will year by year increase in value and importance, and tend to forward the improvement and eventual settlement of the country.

Taking first the country hordering on the shores of Lake Superior.

But little is known of this region save the information which has been acquired by a hasty examination of its coast line; and, I believe I am correct in saying that with the exception of the half breed trapper and Indian, no living soul has ever penetrated the interior.

If the opinions of practical miners are to carry any weight no reasonable doubt can be entertained that our country contains a vast amount of mineral wealth.

Inland from the shores of Lake Huron indications of iron and copper have been found by myself and others, and specimens obtained this year, are forwarded for your inspection; the precise locality where these discoveries were made being marked on the plan.

Many families have already taken up land in the newly surveyed townships; and, after a road is opened affording a means of communication with the interior, I am satisfied that many more will follow this example and the portions of arable land be readily settled.

Several saw-mills are in active operation on the coast of the lake, and though at present the lumber trade is depressed as are indeed all branches of commercial business, I yet feel sanguine as to its future success.

The fishing grounds as I have said, are eagerly sought after and a thriving trade is carried on at many points of the lake by parties engaged in this branch of commerce.

The surveys and construction of the roads have done much to encourage the settlement of this section, and I trust that at the close of the present year, we shall see a marked improvement in this portion of the Province.

In order to bring more prominently under your notice the importance of this part of the country, I beg to lay before you the value of the exports reported at the Custom House of the Sault Ste. Marie as supplied to me through the kindness of Messrs. Wilson and Pilgrim, the revenue officers at that port.

Value of exports to England, and the United States reported at the Custom House, Sault Ste Marie, from 1st May to 31st October, 1859, consisting of copper—ore, furs, fish, isinglass, &c.	$308,035 00
Custom duties collected at this port, during the same period.....	5,159 77

I would also here state that the amount of land sold in the Townships of Korah, St. Mary and Tarentorus, since the first day of May, when these townships were opened for sale was 3,900 acres.

These facts, Sir, will serve to give you some idea of the importance of this section of the Province, which is yet in its infancy, and only of late has received the attention of the Executive Government.

If, Sir, in its present state this section returns five thousand dollars to the Provincial Treasury, what may it not do when its resources are developed, and the interior thoroughly explored.

The population, as nearly as could be ascertained between Goulais Bay and the Bruce Mines including the Island of St. Joseph, was 2,288.

The Bruce and Wellington Mines were the only works in active operation on the Canadian side of the lake until the close of the past season, when Mr. Palmer commenced work on the Root River location adjoining the Township of St. Mary, with I believe good prospects of success.

Smelting works have been erected at the Bruce Mines this season by Mr. Fletcher, and it is to be hoped the shareholders of these mines who have been the pioneers of mining in this portion of Canada will reap the reward of their indomitable, energy and perseverance. The company propose constructing a road for their works to intersect the main line as soon as it is opened up.

The Wellington Mine situated about one mile west of the Bruce is progressing favourably and under its present able manager will evidently prove a profitable investment for capital.

The population of these mines is 1150 souls.

The quantity of ore shipped to 31st October, 1859, from both was 2250 tons, the average value thereof being from eighty to ninety dollars ($80 to $90) per ton.

Viewed then, Sir, in four points; as a mining region, as a timber producing country, as an agricultural district and lastly as a section of our Province possessing valuable fishing grounds, I consider it worthy of note and well deserving the fostering care of the Government.

It may not be unprofitable, and I trust I shall not be stepping beyond my duty if I compare the progress made by our neighbours on the South shores of the Lakes with our own, and endeavour to explain the reason why they so far surpass us in improvements.

In order to place in a clear light the advancement made by the Americans, I beg to quote from authentic documents the returns from the mines on the South shore of Lake Superior, the general traffic of this section of the country and the number of vessels employed in the carrying trade. I shall confine myself to the years 1858 and 1859, though I am in possession of statistics shewing the gradual improvement on this Lake since 1847; to quote which would, however, exceed the limits of this Report.

Vessels of all kinds passed canal at Sault Ste. Marie, during the season of 1858	241	
Value of copper exported, 1858		$2,730,600 00
Value of iron exported, 1858		102,000 00
Imports from lower ports of United States to several points on Lake Superior, 1858		3,000,000 00
Vessels of all kinds passed canal at Sault Ste. Marie, during the year, 1859, from 1st May to 31st October	891	
Total tonnage of same	331,687 Tons	
Total amount of copper exported during the same period.	6,430 Tons	
Value of same		2,895 468 00
Total amount of bloom iron and iron ore exported during same period	68,765	
Value of same		479,484 00

To this must be added the amount of copper and iron shipped during the month of November; and to the general exports for both seasons the fur, fish, isinglass and hides which would materially enhance the value of the exports.

The success of our neighbours is attributable chiefly to the fact that the whole country was surveyed and blocked out, thereby affording to explorers an opportunity of examining the interior and of developing its wealth.

In this, Sir, we might profitably follow their example as I feel convinced that if our country were surveyed into blocks of six miles square and inducements offered to parties to explore it under similar regulations as those adopted by the United States authorities, the mineral and other wealth said to exist there would be opened up, and in a few years materially increase our revenue; and that many emigrants who now seek a home in the neighbouring States would remain with us and help to improve this portion of our country.

On the portions of this section fit for agricultural purposes spring wheat, barley, oats, maize and hay have been successfully cultivated. Specimens of the two first mentioned grains, I beg to forward with the mineral specimens. The wheat was raised by Mr. Walker on Isle Campement d'Ours, and the barley by Mr. Richardson on the Island of St. Joseph.

The soil is peculiarly adapted to the culture of all esculent roots and the climate is salubrious.

The greatest degree of cold in winter is, I believe, from 20° to 35° and this rarely for more than three days consecutively.

Possessing as this section does an invigorating climate, large blocks of arable land, fishing grounds abounding with trout, white fish, herring and pickerel, forests of valuable timber, water power unlimited, and in its most rugged and barren portions as is believed an inexhaustible supply of mineral wealth I deem it of no little importance to the Province.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to bring under your notice, at the particular request of the parties concerned, the claims of certain inhabitants of the Island of St. Joseph. Several of them applied to me during the summer, and I promised to mention the subject to you with a view of getting their several claims adjusted.

I have thus, Sir, endeavoured as briefly as possible to lay before you a faithful report upon the service you were pleased to entrust to my direction which, I hope, will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very Obedient Servant,

(Signed.) ALBERT PELLEW SALTER,
Provincial Surveyor.

The Honourable
the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

(Copy.)

Report of C. G. HANNING, *Esq., P.L.S. to Andrew Russell, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Crown Lands, Quebec, bearing date 17th July*, 1861.

BOWMANVILLE, July 17th, 1861.

Andrew Russell, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner,
Crown Lands Department,
Quebec.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions from Crown Lands Department of date May 9th, 1860, and received same month, to make survey of Township Nos. 2 and 3 S.R. xx West. Having engaged my party, I left Bowmanville on May 28th, 1860, and arrived together with party at the Bruce Mines on the 31st same month, having there stored my provisions, and engaged another man to make up the party. I employed the men on the following day in packing across the bush to the neck of Otter Tail Lake. Owing to the badness of the road, however, I was induced to give up this method of transporting my provisions after the first day, and hired a boat and a large canoe for that purpose. Owing to delay caused by four portages on the River Thessalon, and afterwards the difficulty experienced in travelling across some eighteen miles of an unexplored country to my starting point, I did not commence work until the 19th June. Having taken an observation at this point, and verified the correctness of the bearing, I laid off a line of a bearing S. 88° 21' West. I proceeded with my survey on which I was engaged until the first week in April with the exception of some few days noted in diary. On the opening of navigation, I sent back one of my chain bearers and two men for which purpose, I beg to say I had to borrow money. I have to say also that I was put to much inconvenience in not having received a remittance during the progress of the survey, and not being able to pay off those men I had to discharge or who left me of their own will. Accompanying is report of the two townships which I have had the honour to survey for you :

SOUTHERLY TOWNSHIP.

Along the shore generally the land is rocky and barren, the timber for the most part destroyed by fire. On the western limit of second range, sections 18 and 19, the land low and level, soil sandy, timber principally tamarac, spruce, cedar and small pine. Eastward from this to Thessalon River the land becomes more undulating, the timber is mixed with a considerable quantity of small balsam ; soil light sandy loam with occasional ridges of rock ; near the banks of the Thessalon the surface is much broken by ravines ; behind those on both sides of river, some tracts of hardwood occur ; the soil generally of good quality. Towards the eastern limit of the township the country is more broken and hilly, soil light. The north-eastern portion is generally good rolling land, broken occasionally by a ridge of rock ; timber mixed and hard wood ; in this portion are also some rich alluvial flats on the banks of the river. Towards the north-western part the land becomes level, and timber mixed with some pine of good growth. The river through this township is broken by four rapids which are capable of being used to a large extent as motive power for machinery. The

average width below the most westerly rapid is about 70 feet; it is navigable for large boats as far as first rapid. The prospects of this township being settled are good, as this river affords great facility in getting to the adjoining good lands. Owing to the survey being made during the winter months, I did not make much search for geological specimens. Ridges of quartzite conglomerate are to be found on both sides of river. I discovered no limestone. Trap seems to be the prevailing rock.

NORTHERN TOWNSHIP.

In this township, the south-westerly portion is generally good rolling land, timber mixed and hardwood generally of large growth. The soil principally clay bottom and sandy loam. The south easterly portion is generally level, timbered with mixed timber, white pine and balsam, the soil light and sandy. In the centre portion of the township are several large tracts of low and level land, timber principally tamarac and spruce, soil light and sandy, very marshy in several places. On both the eastern and western limits the country is rough and broken, soil light, rock ridges frequent, timber hardwood and mixed, some good pine are to be found on both limits and also on some ridges in the centre portion of said township, but nowhere in sufficient quantity to be reserved for lumbering. The two northern ranges of township are particularly rough and broken, the summits of the hills, in most cases, are rock, covered with moss and a growth of small mixed timber. Some of the valleys are well timbered with hardwood, the soil is of a good description, but rock near the surface The rock in this township does not, as far as I could perceive, vary from that in the south township. In the north part it seems to be composed entirely of trap; towards the river the quartzite conglomerate is met with.

The prospects of settlement for this township are not so good as for the south township, the good land being scarcer, and the access to it more difficult.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) C. G. HANNING.

Copy.

Report of CHAS UNWIN, ESQ., P.L.S., *to Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date September 10th, 1861.*

TORONTO, September 10th, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of survey of townships number three and four south, range twelve west, and number four south, range eight west, performed under your instructions, dated Quebec, 15th May, 1860.

I left Toronto on the 6th of June, and met my party on the following morning. They were hired at Penetanguishene some few days before and left that place for Collingwood also on the 6th of June. I was detained in Collingwood until the 9th, waiting for the Steamer "Ploughboy." I arrived at Little Current on Sunday 10th, from which place we proceeded by small boats the same evening to the Hudson Bay post of La Cloche. Here I was detained storing provisions and rigging my boat until the morning of the 12th.

I reached the south-west angle of township No. 4 south, range 12 west, on the 13th, and at once proceeded to the point A, as shown on the tracing accompanying instructions. At this point I took an observation of Polaris, and ascertained the bearing of my western boundary already run by P. L. Surveyor Herrick, and running all section lines in the township parallel and at right angles thereto as the case may be.

Sections 1 to 6 in township No. 3 south range, 12 west, are valuable although intersected by ridges of rock. The valleys are extensive and rich in a fine sandy loam soil, covered with maple, beech and yellow birch and pine of a very good quality.

The sections are abundantly watered by various creeks and by Otter and North Lakes, which run almost across the township.

The shores of the lakes are in many places rocky, in some even precipitous, but for the most part, covered with pine which cannot fail to become valuable as the district is settled.

Whilst the lakes abound in trout, bass and pike, the woods are much hunted through by Indians, who annually kill large quantities of deer and procure many otter and other skins.

Sections 9 to 12 correspond in most particulars to the aforesaid sections. Nos. 9 and 10 are the most rocky, whilst 11 and 12 contain much good land. There is an excellent communication with Serpent Bay from Eagle Lake, via Serpent River. There are but few portages, and the river is wide, with a moderate current, the whole distance being probably 30 to 35 miles.

Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, are, for the most part low, flat and swampy, the soil is poor, and timbered chiefly with tamarac. The few ridges running through them are timbered with white birch, balsam, hemlock and a few pines of inferior quality.

Sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19 to 24, present few grounds for remarks, consisting chiefly of rocky ridges free from minerals. The valleys are well timbered, the lakes abounding with fish, and are the haunts of immense flocks of ducks and other water fowl.

Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, present few attractions for the settler, the lands being high and rocky and greatly destroyed by fires. The remaining sections in this township, 25 to 28 and 33 to 36, are, however, superior to the last mentioned; the absence of hills and rocks of any consequence, combined with an improvement in the quality and depth of soil, (sandy loam and rocky bottom) makes this the most important district in the township. The hardwood tracts are extensive and intersected by creeks, which are well supplied with water during the height of summer.

Township No. 4 is, in its general features, more level than No. 3. I failed to discover traces of any minerals. As to its agricultural capacities, the soil is sandy loam, varying in depth from 3 or 4 inches to 15 and 20 inches.

There is an extensive meadow running in a south-easterly direction from Turtle Lake, producing a great quantity of hay, which may prove of great benefit to the early settlers.

The sections fronting on Serpent Bay and Serpent River are tolerably well wooded with pine of a fair quality, well adapted for manufacturing into lumber, whilst the rapids on Serpent River, section 25, affords a mill site at once contiguous and efficient.

A range of hills skirts the banks of the river, but as there are frequent breaks in them they afford no serious impediment to drawing out the timber from the interior.

There is also a mill site in section 28, on the small river running out of Wagoosh Lake, and an abundance of pine on the shores thereof. A mill might be erected on this river and could be well supplied at a small expenditure of labour.

I completed the survey of township No. 4 south range, 12 west, on Tuesday, 19th February, and produced the east boundary of the township across Serpent Point to Lake Huron, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th, 21st; the land crossed on the point was mostly rocky, the soil sandy and timbered with poor pine and tamarac.

I had deferred traversing the lakes in the two townships until the winter, thus saving much time.

Having fully completed these two townships, I left Serpent Bay on Friday, 22nd February, about 3 p. m. The travelling on the ice was very heavy in consequence of a fresh fall of snow. I and my party were treated most hospitably by Messrs. Anderson, on board their schooner, which was ice-bound about 23 miles on the way to La Cloche. Their kind hospitality, on this and other occasions, materially accelerated my progress, as it dispensed with the necessity of camping, and one of their party, acting as guide, assisted in forwarding my provisions, for which service he would accept no remuneration. I reached La Cloche on Monday at 8.30 p.m,

Whilst the axe-men were forwarding stores to the township No. 4 south range, 8 west, and building a store shanty, myself and chainman were engaged in making a traverse of Spanish River on the ice, from Donelly's line to the west boundary of the township, which being completed, I proceeded as directed to the point A plan B, and ran the line A B, having taken an observation at point A and found the true bearing of the meridian line, and ran section lines parallel and at right angles thereto.

The line A B passes through a good district of hardwood land, with here and there rocky ridges, the soil varies from sandy loam to stony clay. It is timbered with first-class pine, large sound maple, beech, cedar, black and yellow birch.

The general appearance of this country marks it as one that will amply repay the settler. At the distance of two miles and twenty-seven chains from the meridian line, there is a portage road which has the appearance of being much travelled. Here I passed several encampments of Indians, who had such an abundance of deer and cariboo meat, as proves that the early settler will not have to depend entirely upon the farm, for the chase will, during the winter, supply his table with fresh meat.

This township will, I think, prove to be one of the most valuable on the Great Northern Road. It is well timbered and many sections abound with maple of large size and pine of superior quality. It is easy of access, a great part of the front of the township being on Spanish River, which is easily navigable for schooners and steamers fifteen miles past this township.

The River Sable, which runs through a large portion of the township will afford mill sites to any extent.

The value of the fisheries of these rivers is not unknown, a company having rented the right to fish from Government for several years. Many Indian families support themselves during the spring and summer months by fishing.

The soil is for the most part a good sandy loam; in many places there is a good alluvial deposit with strong clay sub-soil. There is little doubt that farmers producing corn or grain of any kind would find a ready market for it, and, more especially, if a grist mill were to be established in conjunction with a saw-mill, at the mouth of the Sable. The Indians on the Island of Manitoulin produce large quantities of corn annually, and complain that they have to carry it to the Bruce Mines, or Owen Sound, to have it prepared for use. Indeed they mostly sell their produce, (even though they know that they must shortly be purchasers at greatly advanced rates) rather than be at the expense of so much labour and time in carrying it so great a distance; they would gladly support a mill near their own homes. There can be little doubt as to the success of a saw-mill or mills in this locality, the facilities for establishing the mill are very great, the supply of water unfailing, and pine enough within easy distance of the river to supply a large demand for many years.

The north-eastern sections are generally hilly and broken by rocks. Those to the north-west are nearly level, being broken by few hills; the land is well timbered and the soil is good sandy loam. The centre and southern sections are covered with good timber, the surface is not much broken by rocks. What swamps there are were tolerably dry in June, and I have little doubt, when cleared, they will dry and form good arable lands.

The large swamp which occupies so great a part of sections 27, 28, 32 and 33, is of this kind.

In sections 25 there is a large sandy plain for the most part bare, but in places growing a few small pines. It borders on the Sable River and runs down nearly to its mouth.

The section bordering on Spanish River must be regarded as the most valuable in the township, not merely because of their proximity to the river, but because of their superior quality and greater depth of soil. The timber on these southern sections is pine, yellow and black birch, maple, oak and ash.

After completing this township and producing its western boundary southerly to Lake Huron, which was accomplished on Friday evening, the 19th July, I proceeded to La Cloche, settled my business with the Hudson Bay Company's agent there, and took the first boat for Collingwood, which left Little Current on Tuesday, the 23rd, arriving at Collingwood during the same night.

I left Collingwood next morning and got to my destination the same day.

Trusting my survey and returns may prove satisfactory,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) CHAS. UNWIN,
P. L. Surveyor.

(H.)

Statement showing area of territory under Timber License, and estimated area of territory considered as pine timber lands remaining unlicensed in the Province of Ontario, 31st December, 1872.

		Sq. Miles.
Area under license,	Ottawa Agency	7,512
do	Belleville do	1,981
do	Western District	3,041
		12,534
Area in western district, sold as Timber Berths in October, 1872; licenses not issued		5,000

Estimated area unlicensed.	Sq. Miles.	
Western district, (exclusive of sale of October)	5,000	
Ottaw Agency	5,750	
		10,750

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,

Toronto:
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1873.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Commissioner's Report... 1

APPENDIX (A) :—

Copies of Circulars and Schedules to Municipalities..... 8
Copies of Constitution and By-Laws of the Peterboro' Immigration Society..... 10
" " " " " Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society..... 12
" " " " " Ottawa Valley Immigration Society. 13
Copies of First Annual Report of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society..... 13
Copies of Form of Certificate for Assisted Passages..... 16

APPENDIX (B) :—

Report of G. T. Haigh, Esq., Agent for the Province of Ontario, Quebec..... 17
Report of Mr. Thomas McMurray, Local Agent, Bracebridge..... 29
Correspondence with, and appointment of Mr. D. Currie as Provincial Agent at London..... 31
Report of Mr. D. Currie..... 32

APPENDIX (C) :—

Report of Mr. Alex. Begg, Emigration Agent to Scotland..... 33
Report of Rev. Edward White, Emigration Agent to England..... 35
Report of Mr. O. Gjerdrum (of Norway) on Norwegian Emigration.. 37
" " " On the Muskoka Free Grants..... 38
Report of Mr. F. C. S. Ridgway on Formation of Immigration Aid Societies..... 41
Copy correspondence with the Dominion Government..... 42

APPENDIX (D) :—

Report of Dominion Immigrant Agent, Ottawa..... 49
" " " " Kingston..... 50
" " " " Toronto..... 55
" " " " Hamilton..... 60
Abstract Statement of the four Agencies for 1872..... 64
" " " " " 1871..... 64
" " " " " 1870..... 65
" " " " " 1869..... 65
Comparative Statement for the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872..... 65

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

ON

IMMIGRATION.

To His Excellency, the Honourable William Pearce Howland, C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following report relative to the various measures taken by me during the past year (1872) to promote and increase a healthy immigration to this Province and for the distribution and settlement of the Immigrants on their arrival; the success attending such proceedings; some of the benefits arising therefrom and also suggestions respecting future operations.

Shortly after the sanction of Your Excellency was given to the appropriation by the Legislature of the sum of eighty thousand dollars for the promotion of Immigration. I caused to be printed a map circular for the information and guidance of Immigrants, and for the information of any person proposing to settle on lands under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act," as also those wishing to take up land in the experimental Township of Ryerson; the circular contained not only full information respecting these lands but also of the soil, climate, manufactures, public works, currency, taxation, education, rates of wages and cost of living; as also instructions to emigrants leaving home as to out-fit, passage, and other particulars: referring them to the Government Emigration Agents for all special information. The map shewed the lakes, rivers, railroads in operation, in construction, and projected, canals, public roads, and the counties, townships, villages, towns and cities of the Province and also the Free Grant Townships, with the Government Colonization Roads leading thereto. Fifty thousand copies of this map circular were issued as speedily as possible, a large portion of which were sent to the principal Dominion Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom, and the remainder were distributed through this and the other Provinces.

In addition to the above I caused to be printed 2000 copies of a large poster in English, containing brief information, similar to that inserted in the map circular. These were sent to Britain to be distributed by the Dominion Agents. I also purchased numerous copies of

various pamphets on the resources, climate, agriculture and manufactures of the Province, which I considered would be serviceable in extending the knowledge of this Province in the United Kingdom. These also were sent to Europe for distribution.

In anticipation of a largely increased immigration over former years, I caused a circular and blank schedule to be prepared, and copies to be sent to the various reeves and mayors of the respective municipalities of this Province, calling attention to the desirability of rendering assistance by co-operating with the Government, in furnishing employment to the immigrants on their arrival, and in other ways promoting their general welfare, and by requesting them to state to my Department the number of skilled and unskilled labourers and female servants, to whom such municipalities would be prepared to furnish employment. Copies of the circular and schedule, and an aggregate of the returns made by a number of the municipalities will be found in Appendix (A.) These returns shew a demand for upwards of 23,000 farm labourers, mechanics, and female servants. A very large proportion of the municipalities did not make any return, otherwise the number of immigrants applied for would have been much larger. Copies of the returns, as received were forwarded to the respective Immigration Agents in Ontario, and to Mr. Haigh at Quebec, for their information and use, whereby immigrants on their arrival at the respective agencies were at once forwarded to the several points at which their labour was in demand.

The total number of immigrant labourers for the year 1872, as asked for in the above returns, was:—

Agricultural labourers	14,057
Mechanics	2,264
Female servants	6,791
Total	23,112

In addition to the returns thus sent in, applications for many hundreds of labourers of all classes were made to the several Immigration Agents, of which no account has been taken

The total number of immigrants that arrived in the Province during the year 1872, as reported by the several agents at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, was 28,129. The number reported for the year ending the 31st of December, 1871, was 25,842, thus shewing an increase of 2,287 souls in favour of the year 1872.

In addition to the number of immigrants reported as having arrived at the above named agencies, there has doubtless been a large accession to the Province of settlers from Great Britain and Ireland, who paid their own expenses out, and of whom therefore we have no available record as to their numbers. Mr. Haigh, the Immigration Officer of my Department at Quebec, in his report (Appendix B), records the departure by special immigrant train, direct for places in Ontario, of 3,950 immigrants who would not therefore report themselves at any of the Immigration Agencies, also of the departure of 1,50 by boat and ordinary train; of 348 by rail, and of 1,234 who were granted free passage by the Dominion Agent at that port. Very few, if any of the latter, would report themselves at an agency; therefore it may be considered that over 34,000 immigrants have during the past season made the Province of Ontario their home.

Indigent immigrants, on their arrival at an agency in Ontario, were furnished, when

necessary, with a good wholesome meal, and forwarded as soon thereafter as possible, by free railroad or steamboat passes, to their several places of destination, by the respective Immigration Agents, at the expense of the Local Government. By this prompt measure of distribution, dependent on the returns from the municipalities, the congregating of large numbers of immigrants at any of the points of debarkation, and much consequent suffering, was avoided.

I have to regret that efficient shed accommodation is not as yet provided at some of the local agencies in this Province. I am pleased to state, however, that steps are now being taken by the Dominion Government to remedy that evil; and the accommodation now provided at two of the agencies, Kingston and Toronto, is all that could reasonably be required.

Whilst the immigrants should not be encouraged to remain long congregated together at the agencies, yet common humanity, and prudential considerations also, require that even during the shortest stay they should be properly and kindly cared for, and protected from undue exposure or inclemency of the weather.

I have reason to believe that the demand for immigrant labour amongst the farming community has far exceeded the supply, and that, as a consequence, the larger proportion of those who have sought a home amongst us, though strangers to some extent, in a strange and, have found remunerative labour ready for them, and are thankful for the improved circumstances in which they find themselves since leaving their fatherland; while a small proportion of the whole, it may be, either from their not being able to adapt themselves at once to the labour of the country, or from shiftless or indolent habits acquired before leaving their old homes, find themselves here, as they would anywhere else, in anything but comfortable circumstances. At the same time I must remark that a more cordial co-operation among the farming community of Ontario and the newly arrived immigrant would be very beneficial to both parties. An effort should be made by the farmer to endeavour to hire the immigrant by the year, instead of by the month or summer season, as by that means the newly arrived immigrant would not be thrown on his own resources in the winter, when it is difficult to procure work, and before he has been enabled to save sufficient money to provide against such a contingency.

The expenditure on account of immigration from the 1st of January to the 31st of December of the present year has been $57,678.14, of which $25,290 was expended in refund bonuses to immigrants.

The payments under the various heads of expenditure for the past and three previous years are as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Provisions, including the cook's services, and attendant expenses	$2,993 74	4,797 93	4,387 43	4,743 70
Free transports of Immigrants and their baggage	4,153 80	6,353 10	6,653 64	7,478 47
Medicines and Medical attendance	134 67	601 88	333 40	80 99
Emigration Commissioner, Special Agents, &c.	3,200 00	3,955 00	1,576 00	7,598 16
Emigration pamphlets, placards, printing and advertising, postage and freight, extra Clerk hire, contingent expenses of Agencies, &c.	14,817 79	8,674 74	16,762 09	12,417 58
Total	25,300 00	24,382 65	29,712 56	32,388 14
Refund bonus to Immigrants				25,290 00
Total				$57,678 14

Thus at a cost of about $1.\frac{70}{100}$ per head to the Ontario Government, it appears that a

least 34,000 persons have been induced to settle in the Province during the last year, or at $2.05 per head, estimating only the 28,129 persons distributed from the Provincial Immigration Agencies.

A greater knowledge of Canada, and a more widely felt interest in this Province, as a field for immigration, now exist in the mother country, which will no doubt result in insuring a continuous stream of immigrant labourers, and also a goodly number of tenant farmers, with more or less capital at their disposal, who will settle on partially cleared farms in the older townships of the Province; while many of the old settlers, with their grown up sons and daughters, requiring a greater breadth of land, will remove into the FREE GRANT-DISTRICT and into other new sections, where good farms may be secured and made into happy homesteads for the younger members of their family.

It is extremely desirable that immigrants, on their arrival here, should be distributed as rapidly and judiciously as possible, instead of being left to congregate at the frontier cities and towns, overstocking the labour market in those places; while the demands from the agricultural municipalities for labourers remain unsatisfied. The organization of such societies as hereafter referred to, will tend to facilitate the rapid distribution so much needed, and to prevent much distress that would otherwise be unavoidable.

The kind of co-operation required from the municipalities in the distribution of the immigrants who may come to us is suggested by the constitution and rules of the "Peterborough Immigration Society" (see Appendix A.), and of "The Ottawa Valley Immigrant Aid Society," a copy of whose constitution is also given in Appendix A. As I am convinced that similar organizations are desirable in all the cities, towns and counties of the Province, I recommend the adoption of means resembling those taken by the district societies above named, and will therefore use measures to institute the same.

On the opening of navigation I instructed Mr. G. T. Haigh, the agent for my Department at Quebec, to again proceed to that port and superintend the disembarkation and dispatch of the immigrants for this Province. His report will be found in Appendix B. Having heard that the Rev. Messrs. White and Smith were proceeding home on private business, and while there were desirous of interesting themselves in emigration to the Province, I informed them that I was willing to assist them in their endeavours, and accordingly furnished them with pamphlets, maps, and other necessary information. Copies of their reports will be found in Appendix C. After perusing a letter from the Rev. Horrocks Cocks, of London, England, to my predecessor in office, the Hon. John Carling, in which the former proposed to deliver a series of lectures on Ontario in the United Kingdom, I authorized him to deliver some. He did so, and I believe that the lectures were of service to the cause of immigration.

In the month of May Mr. Alex. Begg, of Wick, in Scotland, and late of Ottawa, was appointed Emigration Agent for this Province to Scotland. His report, as well as that of Mr. Peter Fleming, of Dundee, who acted as an Emigration Agent for Ontario during the summer months, will be found in Appendix C.

Being convinced of the necessity of having some person to look after the distribution and comfort of immigrants arriving in London with the intention of settling in that city, or in the surrounding country, I appointed Mr. Donald Currie, of London, to act as an immigration agent for that district, for the summer months. His report will be found in Appendix B.

Mr. Thomas McMurray, of Bracebridge, again acted as immigration agent for Muskoka, looking after the welfare of the immigrants on their arrival in that district, and assisting them in settling on land. His report will also be found in appendix B.

The number of acres of Free Grant Lands located in 1872 was 15,075 acres. The total number of settlers for the same period was 875. The numbers as to settlers include heads of families and others over 18 years, but do not include children under that age.

The amount paid for refund bonus up to the 31st December, 1872, was $25,290.

The number of immigrants assisted out by the various charitable societies in the United Kingdom, show a falling off as compared with previous years. This is doubtless in consequence of the general prosperity at present existing in the United Kingdom, and the unwillingness of benevolent persons to assist a class of persons who have by means of strikes and other measures, become antagonistic to the capitalist; but the immigrants sent out by them have generally been of a good class. One of the prominent ideas in the programmes of these societies is that arrangements should be made in the Colonies for re-payment, by the immigrants, of the whole or a portion of the amount advanced them by these societies, to enable them to emigrate. In this, I conceive, a position is taken that is indefensible. The assisted emigrant arrives in the Colony with barely sufficient to take him to his place of destination. For some time after he cannot, as a general rule, expect to obtain the highest current rate of remuneration for his labour, because not at first wholly adapted to his work. Without furniture or other necessary conveniences for domestic purposes, a considerable time must elapse ere he can possibly have any spare means to remit. The effect of his emigrating upon the rate payers at home has been, that for every pound contributed towards payment of his expenses out, a saving in payment of poor-rates has resulted, during the subsequent twelve months, of a sum far exceeding the cost of his outfit; for if the emigrant and his family have not previously been a charge upon the parish funds, other families have, and his emigrating so far relieves the labour market as to leave an opening for some parish-supported family to take his place, and also become self-supporting. Secure to the emigrant his full earnings in the land of his adoption, and if he has any of them to spare, he will most likely remit home a portion to assist other members of his family to emigrate. Thus will be accomplished in an indirect way, and without interfering with the freedom of the emigrant, all that the British Emigration Societies seek to accomplish. Miss Rye and Miss McPherson have again, as in previous years, interested themselves in promoting an immigration of boys and girls to this Province, and have between them brought out 506 souls, the average age being about 10½ years. These children, after being for a short period retained in the Homes at Belleville, Galt and Niagara, were distributed among the neighbouring farmers, and I am informed have in general given the greatest satisfaction. These ladies are doing good work in the cause of emigration.

I have appointed certain gentlemen during the last month to proceed to the United Kingdom to further the cause of emigration to Ontario, but as the result of their labours cannot be known until the opening of navigation, and their appointment appertains to the present year, I do not consider it advisable to particularize.

Measures have been taken to establish a Scandinavian settlement in the Free Grant District, by setting aside a township exclusively for persons of that nationality, and I anticipate an emigration from those countries to Ontario during the ensuing spring

The adoption of the principle of giving a bonus to an immigrant after a three months' residence in the Province, though causing a large increase in the business of the Department, has been of a successful nature, and I have taken measures to prevent the liberality of the country being abused, in seeing that the bonus is only paid to persons entitled to the same. It is a pleasing fact to have to call your attention to the number of American citizens—4,493 in number—who have reported themselves at the different Immigration Agencies and Custom Houses as settlers in Ontario. There has, also, certainly been an addition to our population larger than can be accounted for by natural increase, and by the immigration from Europe. In almost every city, town and village in the Province, for the past two or three years, dwelling-houses have been built as rapidly as materials and workmen could be procured to build them; and yet the fact remains that there is scarcely a vacant dwelling-house to be found, especially of the smaller class, such as are required by the working population: and where new houses have been built, they have not unfrequently been rented, and even occupied, long before they were completed. I can account for this want of house accommodation, after successive years of active house-building operations, only by supposing that, in addition to the accession to our population from the Old World, large numbers have immigrated from the United States, and this supposition is borne out by the reports of the Dominion Agents.—Appendix D.

It is doubtless a fact, that many who had been allured from Canada to the United States, by extravagant representations of the easy attainment of wealth amongst our neighbours, have discovered their mistake and have returned to Canada, the land of their birth or adoption; and many others, as well of native as of foreign origin, have on account of our commercial and agricultural prosperity, left the United States and made their homes in this Province. With an economical management of our affairs, an extensive construction of railways and other public works, and a continued agricultural and commercial prosperity, we may expect these influences progressively to operate in our favour. My correspondence with the Dominion Government relative to the proposed emigration of the Russian Menonites to Canada, and other matters regarding immigration will be found in Appendix C.

In Appendix D will be found copies of returns made to my Department by the Dominion Immigration Officers at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, showing the arrivals during each quarter, and for the whole year, at their respective Agencies; the number fed and furnished with free transport, and their places of destination; also comparative statements for the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872.

From the various agencies thus employed for the spread of information, in regard to this Province, throughout the United Kingdom; the comparative success and comfort attained by the immigrants already settled here; the contemplated extensive construction of public works, including several hundred miles of new railways under contract, and others proposed to be put under contract during the year; and from the impulse thus given to many industrial projects, and the liberal provision to be made for industrial and general education, we have every reason to anticipate, with the blessing of Providence, a prosperous future for our Province, and for the Dominion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,
Commissioner.

Toronto, Jan. 14th, 1873.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A).

COPIES OF CIRCULARS AND SCHEDULES SENT TO MUNICIPALITIES, OF THE "CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE PETERBOROUGH IMMIGRATION SOCIETY," OF THE CONSTITUTION AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY, OF OTTAWA IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY, AND COPY FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR ASSISTED PASSAGES.

Immigration Branch,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, April 20th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose to you two blank forms of Schedules, with a request that you will have the same filled in and returned to this Department. One Schedule is intended for a return of labourers, female servants and mechanics, required by your municipality during the year; the other for a return of the minimum to maximum wages paid, and the current prices of several articles of provisions and fuel, and house-rents. I trust you will see the importance of making these returns as correctly and as quickly as possible. The question of Immigration is an important one for this Province, and the Government is taking such steps as in its opinion are necessary for its development; but no great measure of success will result in the absence of co-operation by the municipalities, and by the people desiring to avail themselves of immigrant labour.

I enclose you a small tract, which shews, in a condensed form, the kind of aid the Government proposes to afford to societies and individuals sending emigrants out to this Province. An agent has been appointed in Quebec, to represent Ontario; and any applications for immigrants, sent to this Department, will be forwarded to him, and, as far as possible, will be immediately attended to.

I beg to suggest that when immigrants are applied for, an officer of the Municipality should be appointed to meet them on their arrival, and to direct them how and where to proceed.

I solicit, generally, your hearty co-operation in this, and in any other plans that you may suggest, for the promotion of immigration to this Province and for the successful settlement of the immigrants.

I am Sir,

Yours very truly,

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,

Commissioner.

To ———

Municipality of ———

SCHEDULE A.

MUNICIPALITY OF ———

COUNTY OF ——— ONTARIO,

——— 1872.

To the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,—

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your circular, dated 20th of April, I have the honour to return to you a Schedule of the probable number of immigrants which may

find homes and employment in this Municipality during the coming season: and to assure you that my colleagues in the Council and myself will use every effort to obtain employment for immigrants sent to us to the extent indicated in the Schedule. I beg also to communicate such information as I have been able to obtain, respecting cleared lands for sale in the Municipality.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant,

(Reeve or Mayor.)

	CLASS OF LABOURERS.*	NUMBER REQUIRED.	AVERAGE WAGES.			
			SUMMER.		WINTER.	
			$	c	$	c
1	Day labourers, to whom continued employment can be secured during the whole year.					
2	Day labourers, who can be assured of employment only during the busy seasons of the year.					
3	Female servants					
4	Mechanics (specify the kind, and the number required of each)					

* Cities and Towns will please make their returns distinct from Township Municipalities
NOTE.—For list of Cleared Farms, see returns inside.

SCHEDULE B.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Minimum to Maximum Rate of Wages paid to the undermentioned class of Mechanics, Labourers, and Household Servants, in the Municipality of ————.

CLASS OF MECHANICS AND LABOURERS.	WAGES PER DAY.		CLASS OF MECHANICS AND LABOURERS.	WAGES PER DAY.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Maximum.
Carpenters	$	$	Shoemakers	$	
Cabinet-Makers			Bakers		
Bricklayers			Ordinary Labourers	Per Month	Per Month
Plasterers			Farm Labourers, by the Month, during the busy season only, including board and lodging		
Stone-Masons					
Plumbers					
Gas-Fitters					
Iron-Moulders			Farm Labourers, by the year, including board and lodging		
Tinsmiths					
Blacksmiths			FEMALE SERVANTS.		
Wheelwrights			Housemaids ... per week		
Harness-Makers			Nurserymaids		
Tailors			Cooks		

Statement of Minimum to Maximum Cost of Provisions, Fuel, &c., in the Municipality.

Description of Provisions.	Weight or Measure.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Description of Provisions.	Weight or Measure	Minimum.	Maximum.
Beef	per lb.	$	$	Oatmeal	per 100 lbs.	$	$
Mutton	"			Indian Corn Meal	pr. lb.		
Pork	"			Buckwheat Flour	"		
Geese	each			Potatoes	per bushel		
Turkeys	"			Cabbages	each		
Ducks	"			Tomatoes	per peck		
Milk	per quart			Carrots, Turnips and Parsnips	"		
Tea	per lb.			Apples	"		
Coffee	"			Cordwood	per cord		
Sugar	"			Coal	per ton		
Soap	"			House of 3 Rooms.	pr. m'th		
Bread	per quartern loaf			" 4 "	"		
Wheat Flour	per 100 lbs.			" 5 "	"		

Reeve (or Clerk).

(Copy)

PETERBOROUGH IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Peterborough,

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Committee of the "Peterborough Immigration Society" to inform you of the formation of the Society, and to solicit your aid in the carrying out of its objects.

In order that you may fully understand and appreciate the importance of the designs of the Society, I send you herewith a copy of its constitution, and a handbill which they have had distributed throughout the county. I may also state that the Registrar has already received a large number of applications in response to their request; that they have engaged a very suitable building for the use of immigrants on their arrival; and that, for servant girls, they have arranged for their reception at the Peterborough Protestant Home, when unaccompanied by fathers or brothers.

The Committee desiring to fill as speedily as possible the applications received by them, are anxious that you should cause to be forwarded to us with as little delay as possible the following:—

Ten bricklayers and masons,
Five plasterers,
Ten house carpenters,
Five painters,
Fifty farm labourers,
Twenty boys, suitable for farms, stables, &c.,
Fifty servant girls;

And for which they can find immediate and permanent employment.

In order that as little delay as possible may take place on their arrival in sending them to their places, the Committee desire that I may be informed of their despatch to Peterborough, by telegraph.

The Committee would also suggest that, so far as possible, they should be sent in car loads, in which case (if properly arranged) they might come here without change of cars.

A member of the Committee will always attend at the station to see to their wants on their arrival.

It will also be observed that the Registrar of the Society keeps a register of lands for sale, and business openings in the county, for the information of those desiring to at once commence for themselves. In addition to this, the Committee will do all in their power to forward the views and render assistance to such persons coming to this county; and they think they may say, that no county in the Province offers greater inducements to such persons, than our own.

The Committee propose informing you from time to time of their ability to find employment for immigrants, and trust that none will be sent to this county without due notice to them.

I have the honour to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN CARNEGIE, JUN.,
Secretary of the Society.

To the Honourable
The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

CONSTITUTION OF THE "PETERBORO' IMMIGRATION SOCIETY."

"This Society shall be hereafter known as 'The Peterborough Immigration Society,' and shall have the following officers, to be elected annually on the first Wednesday in May, in each and every year of the existence of the Society, by those present at such annual meetings, viz.; a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Medical Attendant, and a Managing Committee, consisting of five members, and of which Committee the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar of the Society shall be *ex-officio* members, in addition to the said five members—three of the said Committee to be a quorum.

"The Managing Committee shall have the charge and direction of all business coming within the objects of the Society, and may from time to time direct the payment of such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary; such payments to be made by the order of the Chairman (countersigned by the Secretary) on the Treasurer, or in the absence of the Chairman, then by the order of three members of the Committee, countersigned by the Secretary, and the said Committee shall report to the Society their proceedings, and shall carry out such directions as may from time to time be given them by the Society.

"The Society shall meet whenever convened by the Chairman, and at such meetings shall receive reports from the Managing Committee, and transact such business as may, to them, seem calculated to advance the objects of the Society.

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary to notify members of meetings, keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, and take charge of all papers connected therewith.

"It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys contributed for the benefit of the Society, and give receipts therefor. To hold the same, subject to the order of the Chairman (countersigned by the Secretary), and render an account thereof to the Managing Committee or Society whenever requested so to do.

"The Registrar shall keep a book for the purpose of registering such information as the Managing Committee may from time to time direct. Said book to be furnished by the Managing Committee at the expense of the Society.

"The Managing Committee shall, as soon as practical in each year, ascertain the approximate number of persons requiring immigrant labour (of all classes) in the town and surrounding townships.

"The Managing Committee shall procure (at a moderate rental) during the summer season, a suitable place for immigrants on their arrival (more especially for those who are pecuniarily unable to provide for themselves), and shall endeavour to provide employment for them with as little delay as possible.

"The Managing Committee shall solicit the Town Council and other Municipalities in the county (or in any other way they may deem expedient) to contribute funds for the purposes connected with the maintenance and welfare of the Society, and the relief of the destitute immigrant. Such sums to be paid over to the Treasurer.

"Your Committee would respectfully suggest the early discussion by the Society, of the most advisable course to be pursued towards advancing the settlement of the lands in the back townships."

OTTAWA IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Office: Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Established 1870.

Patron—His Excellency Baron Lisgar, G.C.B., Governor-General; *President*—Honourable Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance; *Vice-Presidents*—Honourable James Skead, Senator, W. H. Johnson, Esq; *Treasurer*—James Jarvis, Esq.; *Bankers*—The Bank of British North America; *Honorary Physicians*—Dr. Grant, M.P., Dr. Henry, Dr. Beaubien; *Secretary*—A. J. Christie, Esq.; *Assistant-Secretary*—Mr. Edward H. Williams.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF THE SOCIETY

Article 1.—The name of the Society shall be "The Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society."

Article 2.—The objects of the Society shall be:—

1st.—The assisting of the friends and relatives of the members, and others desirous of making this country their home, to emigrate from their present place of residence into Canada.

2nd.—To afford advice and assistance to immigrants on their arrival.

3rd.—To promote the social well-being of immigrants in the City of Ottawa and its vicinity.

Article 3.—Any person of good character, without respect to religion or nationality' may be admitted as a member.

Article 4.—Any person may become an honorary member for one year on payment of the sum of four dollars.

Article 5.—Any person may become a life member, and entitled to all the privileges of membership, on payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars. The Society shall also have power to elect to a life membership, any person who may have rendered important services to the Society.

Article 6.—The subscription for ordinary members shall be two dollars per annum, payable in advance, quarterly.

Article 7.—Any person desirous of joining the Society shall be proposed and seconded by two members, at a regular meeting, and balloted for at the next regular meeting.

Article 8.—A member shall have the privilege of introducing strangers to the rooms of the Society, for the space of one fortnight.

Article 9.—The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, composed of a President, a first and second Vice-President, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, a Treasurer and a Committee composed of nine other members: the President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer to be elected annually; three of the Committee to retire quarterly, by seniority, but to be eligible for re-election.

Any five members of the said Council shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 10.—The regular annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in September, at which, in addition to ordinary business, the election of officers shall take place.

Article 11. The regular monthly meetings shall take place on the first Tuesday in each month.

Article 12.—The Council shall, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Society, give such aid to indigent members as in their judgment may seem necessary: shall pay attention to arriving immigrants, enquire into their treatment, their circumstances and wishes, assist them with advice, and relieve such as may be destitute.

CONSTITUTION OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

1st. That the Society shall consist of such persons as may desire to form its ranks, having for its object the facilitating of Immigration of farming hands, mechanics and female domestic servants, to the Valley of the Ottawa.

2nd. All persons enregistering their names in person or by proxy, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and upon payment of an entrance fee of five dollars, and thereafter an annual contribution of two dollars, towards defraying the expense of maintaining the Society, shall be regular members.

3rd. Subscribers shall elect from among themselves a President and four members, who shall thereafter be known as the President and Managing Committee of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society, who shall hold office until the second Wednesday of November next, and on that day, and in each and every subsequent year, the subscribers of the Society, in good standing, shall elect their officers from among the members then in good standing.

4th. That the President and Managing Committee shall have the right to appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Agents, either as paid or unpaid servants; and shall define their duties by By-law, and may also require security to be supplied for the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them, as the interests of the Society may be deemed desirable or necessary.

5th. That all monies shall be paid to the Treasurer, who shall be obliged to deposit the same in one of the Chartered Banks, in the name of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society, and that the same shall not be withdrawn therefrom, except by cheque, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Treasurer.

6th. That the quarterly meetings of the Society be regularly held on the 2nd Wednesday in the months of February, May, August and November in each and every year, at the office of the Society, in the City of Ottawa.

7th. That any five members in good standing may request the President to call special meetings of the Society at any time, on notice of six days clear; and if he shall refuse, that then a public notice, inserted in one of the newspapers of the City, signed by any five members, shall entitle the meeting to be held, notwithstanding such refusal of the President to call a meeting.

8th. In case of absence of the President from any cause, at any meeting of Committee or Members, then those present shall appoint a Chairman, who, for the time being, shall exercise all powers devolving on the President.

Ottawa, 8th November, 1872.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Society,

GENTLEMEN.—The President and Managing Committee of your Society have much pleasure in making the first annual report of its operations, and beg leave to make the following statements and suggestions:—

In compliance with the resolution of a general meeting of the Society held in January last, your Committee waited upon the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Immigration for the Dominion, and sought his permission to procure labourers through the agencies in England, Ireland and Scotland, and they have much pleasure in saying that the Minister

cordially granted their request. The Dominion agents gave their services in the promotion of the objects of the Society, and the necessity for employing special agents, at first contemplated, was thus obviated.

Having obtained permission to employ the Dominion agents for the purpose stated, the Secretary of your Committee remitted to them and to other parties, from time to time, a total sum of $4,683.75, for the whole of which he holds vouchers, and has prepared a detailed statement in accordance therewith. The total number of emigrants assisted to this part of the country, through the means sent by your Committee's Secretary, numbers nearly three hundred adults, and it is satisfactory to know that the whole of these persons are now in the country.

Your Committee have great pleasure in stating that, all things considered, the operations of the Society have been attended with success. But they have to report that certain losses have been sustained, amounting to about 7 per cent. of the whole receipts, owing to the non-fulfilment of their engagements by a number of the Immigrants. The failures are attributable mainly to the two following causes:—First, owing to the want of uniformity in the rate of wages offered by members of the Society—for instance, some members offered at the rate of $12 per month for a particular class of labour, while others offered at the rate of $14 per month for the same class of labour. When this was discovered by some of those who had been engaged at the lower rates, they refused to fulfil their engagements. Second, owing to the fact that, after the arrangements of the Society had been made to engage Immigrants for the term of twelve months, and after instructions to that effect had been sent to the agents in England, an Act of the Dominion Legislature was passed, limiting the term of labour engagements with Immigrants to six months. The operation of this clause of the Act was not discovered until it was too late to change the arrangements of the Society; and the consequence was that engagements were made for your Committee, which could not be enforced in law, and several Immigrants took advantage of the flaw to get out of their engagements.

These are drawbacks to the efficiency of the Society, but your Committee do not consider the proportion of failures to be any higher than is experienced in the ordinary working of any of the large lumber establishments of the country, and perhaps not so high as some anticipated would be the result from the system of giving assisted passages. But it is gratifying to find that, through the instrumentality of the Society, nearly three hundred adult persons have been brought to the Ottawa Valley, who, in all probability, would not have immigrated without the assistance rendered, and it is satisfactory to know that every one of them has remained in the country, and, as a rule, all of them are doing well; while it is certain that the addition of three hundred to the working population of the district must be attended with advantages, directly or indirectly, to the members of the Society and the industries of the country generally. It is well known to your Committee that numbers of those who have been assisted by your Society have already found the "ways and means" to assist, in turn, their friends, and many others have made known their intention of assisting their friends during the coming winter and spring. Your Committee would here beg to remind you of the well-known rule of computing the value of Immigration on the other side of the boundary line, namely, that each adult Immigrant is worth to the country one thousand dollars; and assuming this to be a correct rule of computation, it will be seen that your Society has added to the wealth of the country nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Society has, during this first year of its operations, served a very useful purpose, and they believe, that with the experience gained, combined with greater efforts and means, it may in the future be productive of much greater usefulness: and assuming that it is the unanimous desire and intention to continue its existence and operations, your Committee beg to be allowed to submit the following suggestions:

First,—That an alteration should be made in the By-laws of the Society, so as to bring them in harmony with the Act of the Dominion Legislature, to which reference has already been made.

Second,—That in future a uniform rate of wages should be agreed upon to be paid to the respective classes of workmen, labourers and domestic servants, as they believe that neglect of this very desirable rule has been one of the chief causes of the failures during the present year.

Third,—That all persons who advance money to assist Immigrants to the country, but

whose servants fail to fulfil their engagements, shall be indemnified against losses on that account.

Fourth.—That in view of the necessity for increased effort and greater means, your Committee would suggest the advisability of applications being made to the City and County Councils in the locality for advances of money to aid the Society in the promotion of immigration, all such monies to be borrowed on ample security, and to be repaid within twelve months.

Your Committee have had under consideration the desirability of seeking labourers in other parts of Europe than Great Britain and Ireland, as from the prevalence of high wages and the actual scarcity of labour there, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining emigrants. It has appeared to them that, owing to the very low rate of wages which prevail in Norway and Sweden, there would be very little difficulty in obtaining a large number of an excellent class of Immigrants from that country. The Swedes and Norwegians are hardy, industrious and frugal in their habits, are accustomed to a climate very similar to that of Canada, and, as they are well skilled in the use of axes and farming implements, they would be eminently suitable for the lumbering operations and general farming of the country. Your Committee would, therefore, suggest the advisability of having an agent appointed for that country.

Your Committee have great pleasure in acknowledging the benefits which have accrued from the arrangements effected with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, by the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Immigration, whereby the passages of adult emigrants were reduced from £6 6s. to £4 5s., the result being, without doubt, a much larger emigration to Canada than would otherwise have been the case. They would also tender their acknowledgments to the Hon. Mr. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, for his action in granting a refund bonus to the Society at the rate of six dollars per adult, on all Immigrants who have been assisted out by the Society, and resident in the Province for three months.

Your Committee feel greatly indebted to the Right Hon. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Calne, and Mrs. Williamson, of Bath, for their valuable services in the cause of emigration generally, and the special interest they have manifested in your Society. The thanks of the Committee are also due to the Dominion and Ontario agents, Messrs. Dixon and Connolly, London; Foy, Belfast; Larkin, Dublin; Madden, Monaghan; Ross and Begg, Scotland; Shaw, Glasgow; Downs, Bristol; W. Crosby Snape (Allan's agent), Torquay, and Messrs. Stafford and Haigh, Quebec, all of whom have rendered special and valuable services to the Society.

Your Committee have great pleasure in stating that the working expenses of the Society for the year have been very trifling, being mostly for the printing of blank forms required by agents, and that the whole amounts to only $37.25.

In conclusion your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their high appreciation of the gratuitous services of their Secretary, Mr. W. J. Wills, upon whom has devolved the whole of the laborious work, and they beg to be allowed to tender their warmest thanks to him in the name of the Society.

(Signed) J. M. Currier, President.
J. Skead,
J. Bearman,
R. McConnell,
F. C. S. Ridgway.

Ottawa, 13th November, 1872.

[After the above report had been read and adopted, the members proceeded to the election of President and Committee of Management for the ensuing year. The President and Committee of last year were unanimously re-elected. At a subsequent stage of the meeting resolutions were passed in accordance with the suggestions of the report; and it was decided to make greater efforts, if means could be found, to promote emigration to the Valley.]

1872.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA.

(ASSISTED PASSAGES.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE, NO._____

This is to certify, that the undermentioned Emigrants are being assisted by_____ from_____ to the Province of Ontario, as Settlers there; that they are of good character, and calculated to be an acquisition to the Province.

Signature and address of the Secretary of the Society, or of the individual assisting the Emigrants..... _____

Per_____ Ship_____ 187

NAME.	NATIONALITY.	OCCUPATION.	AGE.

Souls_____, equal to_____ adults.

Destination_____ Province of Ontario.

Passage paid to_____

The Persons mentioned in the above Certificate have been seen and approved by me as Settlers, in respect of whom _____ should receive the Government allowance, on performance of conditions.

Signature of Dominion or Provincial Agent..... _____

The Persons mentioned in the above Certificate presented the same to me at Quebec, on the_____ day of_____, 187 , and left Quebec on_____ for _____

*Signature of the Agent at Quebec*_____

Endorsed_____ 187

_____

Emigration Agent at _____ Ontario.

NOTE.—The Agent at Depot of Destination in Ontario will retain this Certificate, and send an acknowledgment thereof to the Society or Individual who gave the Certificate.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF MR. GEO. THOS. HAIGH, ONTARIO IMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC; THOS. McMURRAY, LOCAL IMMIGRATION AGENT, BRACEBRIDGE, AND MR. D. CURRIE, PROVINCIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON.

MR. G. T. HAIGH'S REPORT.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IMMIGRATION OFFICES,

QUEBEC, Dec. 24th, 1871.

SIR,—I have now the honour to submit to you my Report of the Immigration to, and the operations of the Ontario Immigration Agency at, the Port of Quebec during the season of 1872, to which I have appended various statistical tables, showing the numbers, sexes, and nationalities of the immigrants, and the numbers and destinations of those who have settled in Ontario.

On the 28th of March last, having received instructions from you, I left Toronto and proceeded to Quebec, and immediately took measures for the erection of an office for the Agency, within the Dominion Government Immigration Depot at South Quebec. I caused advertisements to be inserted in the local papers for tenders for building the same; and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Peton & Co., for the sum of $490; and the office was completed and ready for occupation shortly after the opening of navigation.

The total arrivals during the season of 1872 were:—

Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Short Ships, Stowaways, &c.	Grand Total.
2,482	31,733	34,215	300	34,515

Comparing the above with the total arrivals in 1871, as per Dominion Agent's Report, there appears a decrease of 2505 souls; but as my report relates only to the season of navigation, comprising about eight months, while that of the Dominion Agent's is compiled from the arrivals of the whole year, the decrease will not, in reality, be so large, as several hundreds find their way from Portland to Quebec, and are then forwarded by the Dominion Agent to their several places of destination in Canada, and these are included in his returns.

Table of arrivals during the season of 1872.

Where from.	Cabin.	Steerage.	As compared with 1871.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
England	2136	12443	.....	3336
Scotland	167	3962	703	.....
Ireland	179	3068	267	.....
Total from United Kingdom	2482	19473	970	3336
Germany	.....	645	346	.....
Norway	.....	10759	.....	1241
Other Countries	.....	856	456	.....
Total Steerage	.....	31733	1772	4577
Add Cabin	.....	2482	.....	1772
Total under Imperial Act	.....	34215	Deduct Stowaways, &c.	2805
Add Short Ships and Stowaways	.....	300		300
Total Immigration	.....	34515	.....	2505
Total decrease	.....	.....	.....	

Showing a decrease in the immigration from the United Kingdom of 2366, and from foreign countries of 439. As the stowaways and short ships were nearly all from the British Isles, the decrease from the United Kingdom may be put approximately down at 2066.

The above does not include arrivals by the Gulf Port Company's boats, which brought, in the aggregate, over 5000 steerage passengers to Quebec this season. Most of these were fishermen and others connected with the fisheries, and who would doubtless return to their homes, but a large proportion were immigrants from the Maritime Provinces for Ontario and the Western States.

The total number of steamers bringing immigrants was	104
The total number of sailing vessels	65
Total	169

There proceeded to Montreal without disembarking their passengers at Quebec 2 steamers and 3 sailing vessels.

The average passage of the steamers :—

Montreal Ocean S. S. Co., "Allan Line"—

Liverpool	11 days.	Glasgow	15 days.
Londonderry	10 "	Dublin	13 "

Per Dominion Line..... 14 days.
And per London " ..... 17½ "

The average passage of sailing vessels was :—

United Kingdom.... 45 days. Norway.... 49 days. Germany.... 49 days.

The following table gives the number of cabin and steerage passengers brought by each line :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Mail Steamers	1875	15957	17832
" Extra "	46	1496	1542
" *via* Halifax. N.S	28	1590	1618
" Glasgow, generally calling at Dublin	172	4960	5132
Total by Allan Line	2121	24003	26124
Temperley's London Line	255	2732	2987
Dominion Line	96	614	710
Extra Steamers	.....	108	108
Sailing Vessels U. K.	10	83	93
" Germany	.....	645	645
" Norway	.....	3548	3548
Total	2482	31733	34215

The following gives the nationalities brought out by each line :—

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Total British.	German.	Norwegian.	Other countries	Total.
Allan Line Liverpool and Derry	10445	.....	2234	12679	.....	4297	856	17832
Allan Line Extra	181	351	.....	532	.....	1010	.....	1542
" " Glasgow	2	3674	900	4576	.....	556	.....	5132
" *via* Halifax, N. S.	346	.....	24	370	.....	1248	.....	1618
London Line	2987	.....	.....	2987	.....	.....	.....	2987
Dominion Line	508	104	85	697	.....	13	.....	710
Extra Steamers	21	.....	.....	21	.....	87	.....	108
Sailing Vessels U. K.	89	.....	4	93	.....	.....	.....	93
" Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	645	.....	.....	645
" Norway	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	3548	.....	3548
	14579	4129	3247	21955	645	10759	856	43215

Total British 21955
" Foreign 12260

Total by nationalities 34215

The nationalities of the Immigrants, as compared with 1871, were—

	1871.	1872.	
English	17,915	14,579	Decrease 3,336
Scotch	3,426	4,129	Increase 703
Irish	2,980	3,247	" 267
British	24,321	21,955	Decrease 2,366
Germans	299	645	Increase 346
Norwegians	12,000	10,759	Decrease 1,241
Other Countries	400	856	Increase 456
	37,020	34,215	Decrease 2,805

The following table gives the number and sexes of Immigrants assisted out by societies and benevolent persons in the United Kingdom, during season of 1872, and who have settled in Ontario :—

Date of Arrival. 1872.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent	Sexes.			Total No. of souls.
			Males.	Females	Children	
April 30	S.S. Scandinavian.	Clerkenwell Society (Herring)	46	29	26	101
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	12	4	3	19
"	" "	Emigration League (Cocks)	1	1	1	3
May 8	" St. Patrick	Ottawa Valley Society	2	1	0	3
"	" Hibernian	Sussex Ontario Emigration Club, No. 1	11	5	6	22
"	" "	Derbyshire Ontario Emigration Socieiy	2	1	0	3
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	10	3	5	18
" 11	" Varuna	Baron Hambro'	6	11	9	26
"	" "	"Hogg's" Institute	7	0	0	7
" 13	" Medway	Emigration League	34	18	29	81
"	" "	Cow Cross Mission	13	3	7	23
"	" "	British and Colonial Emigration Fund	13	6	9	28
"	" "	Shoe Black Brigade, London	6	0	0	6
" 19	" Prussian	Hon. Mrs. Hobart	32	25	46	103
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	7	2	0	9
"	" "	Lady Cooper	4	1	0	5
"	" "	Clerkenwell Society (Herring)	18	21	44	83
"	" "	Miss McPherson	27	6	44	77
"	" "	Derbyshire Ontario Society	2	2	4	8
" 20	" Nestorian	Ottawa Valley Society	7	4	0	11
"	" "	Rev. H. Fletcher	3	2	10	15
"	" "	Rev. Mr. White	2	1	4	7
"	" Scotland	Emigration League (Cocks)	14	15	21	50
"	" "	British and Colonial	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Cow Cross Mission	7	5	8	20
" 21	" Germany	Hogg's Institute	4	0	0	4
"	" "	Lady Spottiswoode	11	16	15	42
" 22	" Thames	Cow Cross Mission	5	3	1	9
"	" "	Emigration League	14	13	14	41
"	" ,,	British and Colonial	3	3	6	22
"	" Austrian	Ottawa Valley Society	0	1	1	2
" 27	" Sarmatian	Sussex Ontario Society	2	0	0	2
"	" "	Sydenham Emigration Club	3	4	11	18
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	19	15	23	57
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	10	6	7	23
June 5	" France	Rev. H. Williams	25	0	0	25
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	2	1	0	3
" 11	" Scandinavian	Clerkenwell (Herring)	34	25	23	82
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	1	2	0	3
" 12	" Hector	Cow Cross Mission	12	5	8	25
"	" "	Emigration League	1	2	5	8
"	" "	British and Colonial	3	4	14	21
"	" "	Hogg's Institute	6	0	0	6
" 17	" Emperor	Emigration League	4	2	12	18
"	" Hibernian	Ottawa Valley Society	12	1	0	13
"	" "	Sussex Ontario Society	0	1	1	2
" 25	" Prussian	Ottawa Valley Society	3	3	0	6
"	" "	Miss McPherson	15	15	54	84
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	8	14	11	33
"	" Sweden	Ottawa Valley Society	9	0	0	9
July 2	" Nestorian	Ottawa Valley Society	2	5	2	9
"	" Niger	Emigration League (Cocks)	2	3	8	13
"	" "	British and Colonial	2	2	4	8
" 4	" Adalia	Emigration League	12	10	16	38
" 9	" Sarmatian	Hon. Mrs. Hobart	25	25	37	87
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	3	1	4	8
"	" "	Cow Cross Mission	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Sussex Ontario Society	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	24	16	24	64
" 10	" Manitoban	Ottawa Valley Society	0	1	0	1
"	" Mississippi	Ottawa Valley Society	1	0	0	1
" 13	" Medway	British and Colonial	2	1	1	4
"	" "	Emigration League	3	2	5	10
" 16	" Moravian	Clerkenwell (Herring)	2	1	4	7
"	" "	Emigration League	2	0	0	2
" 17	" St. David	Miss McPherson	10	5	33	48
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	1	0	0	1
"	" Scotland	Cow Cross Mission	8	4	5	17
"	" "	Emigration League	8	4	13	25

Date of Arrival. 1872.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent.	Sexes. Males.	Females	Children	Total No. of souls.
" 21	" Scandinavian	British and Colonial	1	1	2	4
"	" "	Cow Cross Mission	1	1	2	4
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	10	9	17	36
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	6	2	0	8
" 25	" Thames	Emigration League	5	5	8	18
"	" "	British and Colonial	7	5	0	12
" 29	" Hibernian	Clerkenwell (Herring)	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Emigration League	0	1	0	1
Aug. 1	" St. Patrick	Ottawa Valley Society	2	0	0	2
" 4	" Prussian	Clerkenwell (Herring)	17	18	16	51
"	" "	Hon. Mrs. Hobart	17	17	29	63
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	0	2	6	8
" 10	" Emperor	Emigration League	6	7	11	24
" 11	" Peruvian	Sussex Ontario Society	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Miss Rye	0	12	100	112
" 13	" St. Andrew	Ottawa Valley Society	2	5	0	7
" 18	" Sarmatian	Ottawa Valley Society	2	1	0	3
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	7	5	5	17
"	" "	Miss McPherson	17	10	85	112
"	" Hector	Emigration League	5	5	10	20
" 25	" Erl King	Cow Cross Mission	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Hogg's Institute	1	0	0	1
" 27	" Moravian	Ottawa Valley Society	7	7	0	14
"	" "	Rev. Lee Hutchings	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	1	1	8	10
"	" "	Derbyshire Ontario Society	3	0	0	3
Sept. 1	" Scandinavian	Ottawa Valley Society	0	2	0	2
"	" "	Cow Cross Mission	1	0	0	1
" 9	" Hibernian	Derbyshire Ontario Society	1	1	4	6
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	14	21	36	71
" 10	" Medway	Cow Cross Mission	4	0	0	4
"	" "	British and Colonial	0	1	5	6
" 14	" Scotland	Emigration League	30	18	37	85
"	" "	British and Colonial	0	4	11	15
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	0	2	0	2
" 15	" Prussian	Ottawa Valley Society	2	4	7	13
"	" "	Sussex Ontario Society	1	2	5	8
"	" "	Emigration League	5	3	4	12
" 24	" Nestorian	Sussex Ontario Society	1	1	1	3
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	8	8	14	30
"	" St. Andrew	Ottawa Valley Society	0	1	0	1
" 29	" Thames	Emigration League	1	0	0	1
"	" "	Clerkenwell (Herring)	1	1	0	2
"	" "	Cow Cross Mission	1	0	0	1
" 30	" Sarmatian	Clerkenwell (Herring)	0	1	0	1
"	" "	Rev. H. Smith	9	6	6	21
"	" "	Thomas Lee	8	4	1	13
"	" "	Miss Rye	0	8	50	58
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	0	3	0	3
Oct. 2	" Manitoban	Ottawa Valley Society	1	2	2	5
" 8	" Austrian	Clerkenwell Society	0	1	0	1
" 15	" Polynesian	Derbyshire Ontario Society	1	2	0	3
" 19	" Emperor	Emigration League	1	1	6	8
" 22	" Scandinavian	Ottawa Valley Society	0	4	0	4
" 30	" Sweden	Cow Cross Mission	1	0	0	1
Nov. 4	" Nestorian	Ottawa Valley Society	1	3	2	6
" 9	" Medway	Emigration League	1	1	2	4
" 11	" Sarmatian	Clerkenwell (Herring)	0	1	3	4
"	" "	Miss Rye	0	14	1	15
"	" "	Ottawa Valley Society	0	1	0	1

As a whole the Immigrants were of a superior class to those who arrived in 1872, and many of them had small amounts of capital with them.

In general the health of the Immigrants was good, though there were a few cases of small pox and fever on board the vessels on arrival, still, by prompt measures being taken, the diseases were prevented from spreading. Dr. S. Rinfret was most assiduous

in the care and attention he bestowed on all Immigrants who required his assistance during the time of waiting between disembarkation and despatch by the cars. I have again, as last year, to suggest the advisability of requesting the Dominion Government to furnish Dr. Rinfret, the medical officer in charge of the Immigrants after their arrival, with a suitable surgery and room, which latter should contain some half dozen pallet stretchers, on which women and others who have not recovered from the effects of the voyage, or who are not seriously indisposed, may remain for a day or so until sufficiently recovered for the journey West. This I consider a most important point as a preventative of illness, especially in the hot summer months, the crowding of Immigrants in the cars, combined with their weakness from sea sickness, and the high temperature to which they have not been accustomed, being a great provocative of disease. The only accommodation that there is at present is the Marine Hospital on the Quebec side of the river, and the majority of the sick Immigrants prefer risking the consequences of the journey West, instead of being sent to that institution.

During the season there arrived, exclusive of *short* ships (or ships with less than 20 passengers), 104 steamers and 37 sailing ships, in all 131 vessels. All these sailed under the provisions of the Imperial Emigration Act, and the Emigrants, if British subjects, though of different nationalities, are returned in the passenger lists as natives of the country from which the steamer sails: and this is the case of fully one-third of the steerage passengers who embarked at Liverpool, and who had arrived there from Ireland in coasting steamers—in most cases the deck passage by steamer to Liverpool being much less than the railway fare to Londonderry or Queenstown. Many Scotch also came to Liverpool for the purpose of sailing in the mail steamers from Liverpool, in preference to the Glasgow line, therefore the purely English Immigration in reality, is less, and the Scotch and Irish more than is represented in the Imperial returns.

Immediately on arrival at Quebec I caused to be printed large posters, referring Immigrants to me for any information they might require, and especially with regard to the Province of Ontario. These I had posted on the wharves and steamboat landings, as also on the Grand Trunk Railway and Immigrant depots at South Quebec.

The following return shows the number of souls and adults that have proceeded to Ontario by the special Immigrant train:—

EAST OF TORONTO.								TORONTO AND NORTH.		WEST OF TORONTO.								Total.	
Ottawa Agency.		Kingston Agency.		Direct.		Total.				Hamilton Agency.		London Agency.		Direct.		Total.			
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
1420	1125½	427	318½	2591	2124½	4438	3568½	8516	6641	1504	1201½	562	427½	1359	1094½	3435	3723½	16389	12933½

Giving a total of 16,389 souls = 12,937½ statute adults. Of these 332 souls equal to 250 adults, were Germans; and 134 souls equal to 121 adults, were Scandinavians, making a total of 466 souls, equal to 371 adults of foreign origin; leaving therefore 15,923 souls, equal to 12,562½ adults of British extraction, that have proceeded to Ontario by special Immigrant train. As there were disembarked at Quebec, the total

Number of British—steerage	19,473
Proceeded to Ontario by Immigrant train	15,923
It leaves unaccounted for	3,550

I beg here to call your attention to the fact that the number of adults despatched

West seldom, if ever, equals the numbers disembarked, and this arises from the different rating of an adult on the ocean and on the railway, the latter being more liberal in their interpretation of an adult.

Of the 3,550 unaccounted for, many proceeded to Ontario after staying a few days at Montreal. I am informed by the Dominion Agent in that city that he has during the year forwarded nearly 3,000 Immigrants into the Province of Ontario since the 1st of January last, and who have arrived via Quebec, Portland, New York and Boston, and many who were intending to settle in Ontario having purchased in the old country tickets to Montreal, were obliged to go there in order to obtain a free pass for the remainder of their journey, the Dominion Agent at Quebec refusing to grant them free passes direct to their destination, on the ground that they had already a destination in Canada, away from the port of disembarkation.

The numbers that have proceeded to Ontario from Quebec during the season may be summarised as follows :—

By Grand Trunk Railway Immigrant train	16,389
Per ordinary train and boat	750
By free passes from Mr. Stafford	1,434
Total	18,573
Tickets sold by Mr. Orkney	348
Total	18,921

The number granted free passes by Mr. Stafford includes the arrivals per Gulf port steamers, short ships, stowaways, &c., as also does the tickets sold by Mr. Orkney.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from Quebec Agency by special Immigrant train, for the season of 1872.

EAST OF TORONTO.

Ottawa Agency.

STATIONS.	ADULT TICKETS.	STATIONS.	ADULT TICKETS.
Almonte	12	Kemptville	8
Arnprior	37	Ottawa (City)	1125½
Carleton Place	23	Pakenham	47
Gloucester	6	Perth	45½
Irish Creek	9	Sandpoint	62½
Smith's Falls	24		

Total for Ottawa Agency and District.....1399½

Kingston Agency.

STATIONS.	ADULT TICKETS.	STATIONS.	ADULT TICKETS.
Aultsville	1	Millbrook	6
Belleville	254½	Morrisburg	13
Bowmanville	190½	Napanee	26
Brighton	6	Newcastle	29
Brockville	143	Omemee	5
Colborne	28	Oshawa	298½
Cobourg	120	Picton	1
Cornwall	11	Prescott	17½
Dickinson's Landing	11	Scarboro'	2
Duffin's Creek	6	Shannonville	6
Frenchman's Bay	1	Trenton	35
Gananoque	9	Whitby	126
Grafton	2	Williamsburg	1
Kingston	318½	Port Hope, Peterboro', Lindsay	467½
Lancaster	19		
Lansdowne	2		
Matilda	8		

Total for Kingston Agency and District.....2169.

Total number of adult tickets issued East of Toronto, 3568½ equal to 4438 souls.

Toronto and North.

Stations.	Adult Tickets.	Stations.	Adult Tickets.
Barrie	45	Newmarket	8
Bradford	10	Orillia	10
Collingwood	43	Toronto	6525½

Total for Toronto and North, 6641½ adults, equal to 8516 souls.

West of Toronto.

Stations.	Adult Tickets.	Stations.	Adult Tickets.
Hamilton	1201½	Mitchell	4
London	427½	Mount Brydegs	1
Ailsa Craig	1	Niagara	17
Acton	23	Oakville	7
Beamsville	17	Paris	51
Berlin	37	Parkhill	1
Brampton	13	Rockwood	1
Brantford	73½	St. Mary's	49
Bronte	2	St. Thomas'	19
Chatham	36	St. Catherines	24
Clinton	9	Sarnia	48
Dundas	33	Seaforth	20
Dunville	3	Shakespeare	2
Elora	5	Stratford	121
Galt	43	Waterton	3
Georgetown	19	Widder	3
Goderich	72	Windsor	28
Granton	5	Woodstock	38
Grimsby	13		
Guelph	226		2723½
Ingersoll	37		

Total number of adult tickets West of Toronto, 2723½ equal to 3435 souls. In all 16,389 souls, equal to 12,933½ adults.

As the Immigrants for the United States, invariably went West by the special Im migrant train, we may presume that the majority of the British unaccounted remained in the Province of Quebec, or proceeded on to Ontario, either by boat or ordinary train.

All the Immigrants, in number 3,086 mentioned in the foregoing statement as ticketed for places west and north of Toronto (with the the exception of those for Hamilton), paid their own fares through, the Dominion Government not granting transport further than Toronto and Hamilton, thus leaving a balance of 13,303. To 8,399 of these I granted free transport. The residue, therefore, 4,904 in number, must have paid their way to Toronto and points east in Ontario.

The following Statement shews the Counties in the United Kingdom, and the Countries in Europe and elsewhere, to which Emigrants, to whom I gave free passes to Ontario, belonged.

	Souls.	Adults.		Souls.	Adults.
ENGLAND.			ENGLAND.		
Northumberland	16	11½	Northampton	32	21
Cumberland	13	8	Cambridge	33	28
Durham	34	23	Lincolnshire	83	68½
Westmoreland	4	2½	Huntingdon	30	19
Yorkshire W. R.	81	69	Bedfordshire	29	26½
Yorkshire E. R.	36	25½	Herefordshire	23	19
Yorkshire N. R.	34	29½	Norfolk	64	50½
Lancashire	139	116½	Suffolk	44	36½
Cheshire	41	36½	Nottingham	29	18
Derbyshire	41	30½	Buckingham	68	55½
Shropshire	39	29½	Essex	157	118½
Staffordshire	50	40	Worcester	29	23½
Leicestershire	15	13	Warwick	128	97½
Rutland			Hertfordshire	46	35

Emigration Statement—Continued.

—	Souls.	Adults.
ENGLAND.		
Berkshire	54	43
Kent	450	315
Middlesex	506	380
Surrey	370	285
Sussex	136	109½
Hampshire	104	82½
Somersetshire	146	97
Gloucester	111	85½
Monmouth	18	15½
Oxford	58	50
Wiltshire	57	43½
Devon	591	441
Dorset	141	103½
Cornwall	251	182
Channel Islands	118	79½
London	909	711½
Various English	126	79
WALES.		
Flintshire		
Denbighshire	1	1
Carnarvon		
Merioneth		
Cardigan	1	1
Caermarthen		
Anglesea		
Brecknock	1	1
Radnor	1	1
Montgomery	3	2
Pembroke		
Glamorgan	16	12½
IRELAND.		
Antrim	214	172½
Armagh	88	68
Carlow	7	4½
Cavan	32	28½
Clare	3	3
Cork	30	22½
Donegal	23	19
Down	96	80
Dublin	104	89
Fermanagh	25	23½
Galway	8	7½
Kerry	3	2
Kildare	1	1
Kilkenny	10	10
King's Co.	31	25½
Leitrim	3	2
Limerick	44	31½
Londonderry	35	28½
Longford	3	3
Louth	2	2
Mayo	19	16
Meath	3	3
Monaghan	36	33
Queen's Co.	13	9½
Roscommon	6	5½
Sligo	8	7
Tipperary	17	14
Tyrone	55	49
Waterford	1	1
Westmeath	2	2
Wexford	39	30½
Wicklow	19	18
SCOTLAND.		
Aberdeenshire	217	114
Argyleshire	32	25½
Ayrshire	34	30
Banff	8	7
Berwick	15	13½
Caithness	13	13
Clackmannan	2	2
Dumfriesshire	23	18½
Dumbarton	3	3
Elgin	1	1
Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian	41	32½
Fife	17	14½
Forfar	51	46½
Haddington, or East Lothian	6	3
Inverness	29	27
Kincardine	10	6½
Kircudbright	1	1
Lanarkshire	183	151
Morayshire	17	11
Linlithgow, or West Lothian	1	1
Nairn	7	7
Peebleshire	3	2
Perthshire	87	60½
Renfrewshire	31	23
Roxburgshire	9	6
Rosshire	43	34½
Stirlingshire	3	3
Sutherland	1	1
Wigtonshire	9	8
Hebrides	1	1
Orkney	3	3
Shetland	7	7
GERMANY.		
Prussian Poland	246	199
Prussia Proper	18	17
Hesse, Grand Duchy of	12	6½
Brunswick	1	1
Posen	37	31
Mecklenburgh Scwherin	2	2
Hanover	4	4
Silesia	15	13
Saxony, Kingdom of	1	1
Alsace	3	3
Norway	35	32½
Sweden	27	26½
Denmark	29	21½
OTHER COUNTRIES.		
France	5	3½
Belgium	3	3
Iceland	1	1
Finland (Russia)	2	2
Newfoundland	1	1
New Brunswick	1	1
United States	6	5½

The girls brought out by Miss Rye, and the boys by Miss McPherson, were of an age well suited to adapt them to the climate of the country and they will, doubtless, in a few

years become thriving and prosperous members of the community. Great thanks are due to the above ladies for their great exertions in the furtherance of immigration into this Province, and the class of immigration that is conducted under their auspices is one that will work well, and is one to which the Government, without risk, might give pecuniary asssistance, as children are not likely to leave for the neighbouring Republic, but, having been for some years brought up in the Province, they will, no doubt, in time consider it as their native country.

The following statement shews the total number of Immigrants assisted out by the principal Societies, &c. :

	Souls.	Adults.
British and Colonial Emigration Fund	117	77
Clerkenwell Emigration Society (Herring)	641	470½
National Emigration League (Horrocks Cocks)	459	331½
Hon. Mrs. Hobart. East London, Family Society	253	181
Miss Rye	185	109½
Miss McPherson	321	208
Ottawa Valley Society	248	220

I may mention also, that a large proportion of the British proceeding to the Western States have no particular reason for settling in that part of the Continent, but are advised to go there by the ticket agents at home, from whom they purchase their tickets, and whose interest it is to send the Immigrants as long a distance as they possibly can, in order that the larger the amount paid for the ticket, the greater may be their commission. I am pleased to state that, during the season I have induced 1005 Immigrants to change their destination from the United States to Ontario. 610 nearly all British, with their passages paid to places in the United States, and 395, mostly foreigners, I persuaded by the grant of a free pass, to remain in Ontario.

Among the Immigrants whom I induced to change their destination, and to proceed to Ontario, were 134 Scandinavians, viz., 51 Norwegians, 47 Sweeds and 36 Danes ; and the majority of these are now settled in the western part of Ontario.

From conversations that I have had with various Norwegian and Swedish captains, and from arrangements I have made with them I do not doubt that, coupled with the nucleus already obtained, we shall have a fair Scandinavian Emigration to Ontario next year. I have also had several conversations with Baron du Falkenberg, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General for Canada. He personally is very favourable to the scheme, and when satisfied of the soundness of the inducements offered, will, I am certain, report favourably thereof to his Government. He, as well as others of his nationality connected with Scandinavian Immigration are entirely of the followng opinion, "that in order to form a nucleus, a township, or portion of a township should be set exclusively apart for Scandinavian Immigrants, and that a clergyman and doctor, the one a Norwegian and the other a Swede (in consequence of the difference in the language among the lower classes) should be induced to reside in the settlement and for the first five years should receive a stipend, say $500 per annum each, from the Ontario Government, after which time the settlers would be in a position to support them." With the above remarks, I entirely agree, and would suggest that, some 3 or 4 of the Norwegians now in this Province should be sent along with a Government official, into the free grant district, in order to select a township for settlement purposes. When once a nucleus is formed and prospering, it is certain to be increased bythe incoming of other Immigrants—the difficulty is to establish the nucleus.

It will be necessary next year to appoint an Interpreter for the agency at Quebec, entirely free from the control of the Steamship Lines. He must speak both the German and the Scandinavian languages.

There have also a large number of Prussian Poles arrived this season, and though their destination was the Western States, I persuaded some 280 of them to remain in Ontario, and they are now settled in the County of Renfrew, and in the neighbourhood of the Opeongo Lakes.

The Immigrants sent out by the various charitable societies were, on the whole, a good class of settlers, and likely to be of service to the Province, but I must again call your attention to the remarks made in my last annual report, to the effect "that many old men and women, with no regular trade and no capital, assisted out by these societies, are of too great an age to enable them to make themselves useful members of the community, and consequently they must become a tax on the bread earning portion."

To induce a large and increasing flow of Immigration into this Province, the advantages and opportunities that Ontario holds out to intending Emigrants should constantly be kept before them. The efforts of persons who are permanently stationed in the United Kingdom, such as the agents general of the Australasian Colonies and the different American land and railway agencies, must of necessity be counteracted before a large emigration can be obtained for this Province. I would suggest that the establishment of a Provincial Emigration Office in Liverpool would be of the greatest benefit both to the Immigrants themselves as also to the Province. Not only Emigrants going to Ontario could be supplied with any information they might require, but Emigrants having no particular destination might be persuaded to try their fortunes in our country. In reference to the Quebec agency, I am of opinion that it has been of great service, especially to the Immigrants, in advising them in what parts of the Province they would find suitable employment, as also in inducing Immigrants who had no particular desire to emigrate to any one locality, to settle in Ontario. Again, in the case of women and children coming out to join their husbands in Ontario, it was of great assistance to them in procuring them free transport for the journey west, thus obviating to a great extent, the trouble and annoyance to which women with large families of children, are subjected on their arrival. I have been in communication with various gentlemen, and employers of labour throughout the Province, and have often been able to send them the requisite labour direct from Quebec, and the having of these situations open enabled me to persuade many Immigrants from settling in the United States, by sending them at once to these vacancies.

I have also been in constant communication with a very large number of ocean ticket agents in the United Kingdom, and whom I have induced to send their Emigrants direct to me, many of them such as Messrs. Reed and Keim, A. A. Wise and W. R. Dixon, having sent some hundreds of first class Immigrants this season, and who are now settled in Ontario.

The small card referring Immigrants, on their arrival at Quebec, to me, which on my suggestion you caused to be printed and distributed in the old country, proved of infinite service, as the Immigrants came at once to the Ontario office for advice.

The demand for domestic servants and agricultural labourers has been very great, but the supply has not been nearly equal to the demand. This will always be the case as the country is opened up, and more farm hands are required, besides, also, the demand for railways and other public undertakings. With regard to the deficiency in the supply of farm hands and servant girls, the Ottawa Valley Society, to some extent, remedied the evil in that portion of the Province, by adopting a system of partially prepaid passages. Though a few Immigrants were dissatisfied and did not turn out well, on the whole the workings of the Society may be considered a success. As to the demand for mechanics, there are always enough emigrating to keep the supply nearly up to the demand; but yet, not in sufficient number to reduce the scale of wages.

The greatest portion of the Immigration of the season consisted of Immigrants proceeding to join their friends and relatives in the Province, and the proportion for distribution was extremely small. Towards the end of the season the great majority of the arrivals were women and children, the number of adult working men being very limited. Those Immigrants from the British Isles that have proceeded to the United States are mostly Irish, and a few Scotch; the vast majority of the English and a large proportion of Scotch have made the Province of Ontario their home.

From the experience of the past season, I would suggest the advisability of the agency having an office on the Quebec side of the river, as the office at South Quebec is only required on the arrival of the steamer at the wharf, and all the sailing ships and general Immigration business is conducted on the Quebec side. I look upon this as almost a necessity, the danger from fire at Point Levis being considerable. In fact, it was with the

greatest difficulty that the office was saved from the fire, which totally consumed the Grand Trunk Depot.

In forwarding Immigrants to Ontario, I have felt the want of persons authorized to receive them on arrival, and this refers especially to the municipalities east of Toronto. For, with the exception of Ottawa and Kingston cities, there are no places to which I can direct Immigrants on their arrival. It is useless for the municipalities, especially those lying off the front, to send in returns of Immigrant labour required by them, unless they send also the name of a person authorized to receive and distribute the Immigrants on their arrival in the municipality. The formation of County Immigration Aid Societies in Ontario, working in conjunction with societies at home, would obviate this difficulty. If this could not be accomplished I would suggest that each municipality appoint some person to whom I can direct Immigrants. This would insure a more general distribution throughout the Province.

In reference to the accommodation provided by the various steamship lines for the steerage passengers brought out by them, I have to remark, though there were a few complaints, that in general the Immigrants were *satisfied* with the same, especially on the Allan and Dominion lines of steamers. I made it a point of always asking the Immigrants as to the treatment they received on board their respective vessels, and answers most contradictory to each other were often given at the same time. Some being perfectly satisfied, the others the very opposite.

I am of opinion that the real reason for the complaints against the treatment of steerage passengers lies in the fact that the time consumed in an Atlantic voyage is too limited to enable the ship's officers to enforce discipline amongst the passengers. For example, take the case of the Allan mail steamer leaving Liverpool on the Thursday evening, with, say 600 steerage on board, two-thirds of them Foreigners. During that night and next day Friday, when lying at Moville, the passengers embarked at Liverpool are occupied in settling themselves down in their berths, &c., and arranging themselves for the voyage.

On Friday evening the Irish contingent, averaging 150, embark, causing a certain amount of confusion amongst the other steerage passengers. The next day they are on the Atlantic. The great majority too ill to leave their berths, and this state of things continues until Wednesday or Thursday, when a little system is inaugurated, which, if continued, would make the steerage passage more comfortable, but on the Sunday the steamer arrives at Quebec, and the voyage is over. If, however, the voyage had been one of some weeks, as is in the case of sailing vessels, the passengers would have adopted a regular routine, and there would be few if any complaints.

There is no doubt that the employment of stewardesses is most necessary, and they are carried in some of the Allan line steamers, but not in all, nor in the steamships of other lines.

The complete separation of the sexes and the sending below of all women after sunset, should be rigorously enforced; the too close intimacy of the crew and steerage passengers should be prevented.

The passengers' warrant (specially exempted from stamp duty by the British Government, in order to bear lightly on the Emigrant) should, instead of being taken from the Immigrant before landing, be left in the possession of the Immigrants. This warrant is the receipt for the passage money, and is the property of the Immigrant, and this being taken from him, he cannot, in case of any complaint against the Steamship Company prove, without great trouble and expense, that he was a passenger on board the vessel.

It would also afford the Dominion Agent and myself a better means of identification of the Immigrants, and this is very necessary, when it is remembered that letters and sums of money are continually sent to the Agent, as also letters, to hand to particular Immigrants on arrival.

I would also recommend that a request should be made to the Dominion Government that the two Acts passed in the last session of the Parliament of Canada, and which relate to Immigration and Quarantine should be put in operation immediately on the opening of navigation, and that in no case should steerage passengers be allowed to be landed at any hours other than between six a.m. and six p.m., the times mentioned in the Act.

By strictly adopting this rule much unnecessary discomfort to the Immigrants would be avoided. The Quarantine Act should also be carried out in its integrity, and instead of the present cursory one, a thorough medical examination of all the steerage passengers should be made by the health officers, and when disease is detected prompt measures should at once be taken to counteract the same.

Before closing this report, I must beg leave to call your attention to the very kind courteous treatment I always received from the Dominion Agent, Mr. Stafford and his Deputy and Assistant, Messrs. Doyle and Stein ; the same remark applies also to the officials of the Custom House. With the Dominion agents in Ontario, I was constantly in communication, and their information was very valuable in enabling me to direct Immigrants to where labour was required. Of Messrs Maclaurin and Edwards, my assistants at Quebec, I can only speak in terms of unqualified praise. They were always at their work at all hours of the night or day, and were ready and willing to do anything necessary to promote the comfort of the Immigrants and the interests of the Province.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. THOS. HAIGH.

Ontario Immigration Agent,

Quebec.

To

Hon. Archibald McKellar, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Ontario.

REPORT OF MR. THOS. McMURRAY.

Bracebridge, 7th November, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the season of 1872.

From various causes the flow of immigration has not been so great as was anticipated. However, it is generally conceded that most of those who have arrived are well adapted for the settlement.

I find that 382 immigrants have found their way to Muskoka during the season. Besides this, a large number have settled in the Parry Sound district.

As to their nationality, about three-fourths are English, the remainder being Irish, Scotch, German, and others.

It is encouraging to know that many of those who have been benefited by emigration are sending home money, to bring out their friends and relatives, so that next year we may look for a much greater influx.

Another noticeable feature in connection with the operations of this season is the fact that many from the United States have been attracted hither, and their universal testimony is, that all things considered, they can get on better here than on the other side.

That an increased interest is being felt in the settlement of the Free Grant Lands, is evinced from the large number of communications which I daily receive from various parts of the Old World as well as from many sections of this Dominion.

The valuable information circulated by your Department has no doubt largely contributed to this result.

I have been much pleased to find that many of our best settlers have been induced to come here through reading "The free Grant Lands of Canada, from practical experience of Bush Farming in the Free Grant Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound," and from information disseminated through the columns of the *Northern Advocate* newspaper. There is a great desire on the part of intending emigrants to get hold of a local paper published in the Free Grant Districts, in order that they may cultivate an acquain

tance with their future home: hence the intense desire which is manifested for this weekly. The Rev. A. Styleman Herring, of Clerkenwell, London, writes:—"Thanks—"many thanks for your very kindly sending that most interesting weekly paper (*Northern "Advocate*). I have learned much from it."

During the season a number of gentlemen interested in emigration have visited the district with a view of obtaining correct information concerning the Free Grant Lands. Mr. O. W. Gjerdrum, of Norway, and Mr. Alexander Somerville, "The Whistler at the Plough," were here in April. The latter gentleman has since written several letters giving an interesting account of his trip, which have been widely circulated throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The Ontario Press Association made their annual trip to the beautiful lakes of Muskoka in July, the members of which expressed themselves delighted with the evidences of prosperity which they witnessed, a full account of which appeared through the press.

The Rev. Mr. Stobo, from Scotland, made a visit in August, exploring beyond the Maganetawan River.

The Rev. Horrocks Cocks, from London, who spent some time in the district a year ago, made a second visit in October last, and conferred with those emigrants who had been assisted by the League with which he is identified.

It is gratifying to add that the crops throughout the entire districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound have been much in excess of former years. Labour is also plentiful at good wages, and general contentment reigns.

The erection of emigrant sheds has been agitated for some time, and I consider it important that such should be provided. Most of those who arrive have large families with only limited means; for such to stop at hotels is simply to use up what is absolutely required to enable them to go upon their land; hence, if sheds were built at suitable points, and the same furnished with cooking stores, the families of land seekers might remain at such places at a trifling cost, until the heads thereof selected their lots, put up their log shanties, and made the necessary preparations to enable them to commence operations upon their own land, which could not fail to prove a great boon to many.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McMURRAY,
Local Immigration Agent.

The Hon. Archibald McKellar,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

MUSKOKA IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

BRACEBRIDGE, 7th November, 1872.

The undersigned has to report, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Ontario, the number of arrivals of Immigrants for the seven months ending October 31st, 1872, and their nationality:

English	288
Irish	38
Scotch	20
Germans	6
Norwegians	1
Other Countries	29
Total	382

THOMAS McMURRAY,
Local Immigration Agent.

Appointment, Correspondence with, and Report of Mr. D. Currie, Provincial Immigration Agent at London:—

LONDON, 3rd June, 1872.

Hon. Archd. M'Kellar, M.P.P., Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I have been looking up a place such as you spoke to me about in the shape of a shed or vacant place for the Immigrants that might arrive, and would have to stop over, but can see nothing of the kind that can be had.

If a part of the Infantry or Horse Barracks which is now vacant could be got, would be a most suitable place for that purpose.

I would like to know from you what length I would go in expenses with any that might arrive and need same, or some general instructions for me to act upon.

Yours respectfully,

D. CURRIE.

LONDON, 20th June, 1872.

Hon. Archd. McKellar, M.P.P.

DEAR SIR,—There has been a great many Immigrants my way these two weeks back. I have done the best I could with them that wished to remain around London, in finding them places, but some of them that have come along said they were forwarded from Hamilton to London, and that the immigration agent there told them that they would be sent from here any place they wished to go west. There were a party of three wanted me to send them to Chatham, but not having any instructions I could do nothing with them in the matter.

I would like to have some instructions from you as how to dispose of such that may come along.

Yours faithfully,

D. CURRIE.

(Immigration Branch.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, June 21st, 1872.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Honourable the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and in reply, to give you the following instructions:—

1st. I am writing to Ottawa for permission to use a portion of the Barracks for Immigration purposes, and may expect an answer by Tuesday next.

2nd. Any needy Immigrants coming to your agency, you will please supply with food for say 48 hours, or until such less time as employment may be found for them.

3rd. If utterly destitute, you can provide lodgings for them until such time as a shed can be obtained for the purpose. The limit of time to keep them either in lodgings or in the shed, except in extreme cases, will be 48 hours.

5th. If any Immigrant requires medical treatment, you will please obtain it at as moderate an expense as possible.

6th. You had better have a few hand bills printed and posted around the market place, and farmers hotels, in visiting persons who may require employees to apply to you.

7th. Where it is necessary to forward Immigrants to persons requiring their services, you can do so by issuing passes on the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Port Hanley Railways, not giving passes on the Great Western further than Chatham or Strathroy, or on the Grand Trunk further than Ailsa Craig.

8th. I furnish you a pass-book for use on any of the lines; the companies will furnish their accounts to you at stated times, as will other parties also, when you will certify them if correct, and forward them to me. I fill up a *sample* pass at the end of the book. There are 102 passes in the book.

9th. At Hamilton, the agent has a contract with an eating-house to furnish meals to Imigrants at 10c. per meal per adult. You can also take this course, or any other as economical.

Any other information will be given on application.

Your obedient servant,

WM. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

D. Currie, Esq., London.

Report of Mr D. Currie, Immigration Agent at London.

LONDON, 17th October, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Undernoted is statements of arrival, and number of, emigrants at this port to date:

July,	Total Adults,	46	Children,	10	
Aug.	" "	134	"	7	
Sep.	" "	157	"	15	
Oct.	" "	46	"	"	
		383		32	Total 415.

Nationality of above,	English,	323.	
" "	Scotch,	42.	
" "	Irish,	49.	
" "	Icelander,	1.	Total, 415.

The number of above forwarded to destinations by Railway and Stages are as follows:—

By Great Western Railway	33	
" Grand Trunk "	6	
" London & Port Stanly Railway	30	
" Huron Stage	2	71
Number that found employment in London and neighbourhood		344
	Total	415

Yours faithfully,

D. CURRIE,

Immigration Agent, London.

W. EDWARDS, Esq., Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF MR. ALEX. BEGG, EMIGRATION AGENT TO SCOTLAND, AND OF THE REV. EDWARD WHITE, EMIGRATION AGENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. REPORT OF MR. O. GJERDRUM, OF CHRISTIANA, ON OPERATIONS IN NORWAY, AND ON VISIT TO FREE GRANT TERRITORY. REPORT OF MR. F. C. S. RIDGEWAY ON FORMATION OF IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY, AND COPY CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

REPORT OF MR. ALEX. BEGG, COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION FOR SCOTLAND.

TORONTO, 6th November, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my efforts in Scotland in connection with Emigration to Ontario, since my arrival in Glasgow on the 28th of March last.

On landing, I proceeded to the office of the Allan Steamship Co., and procured a list of their Agents in the north of Scotland, with the view of co-operating with them, and enlisting their sympathies in favour of Ontario. I found the Allan Company ready and willing to afford every facility and assistance.

At an early date, I obtained a supply of official pamphlets and documents from Lieut.-Col. D. Shaw, Dominion Agent at Glasgow. These I distributed, as well as subsequent supplies, amounting to over 5,000. From Col. Shaw I received every attention and cordial co-operation.

Soon after my arrival I visited Dumfriesshire, and had the pleasure of inducing a number of intending emigrants, possessing several thousand pounds, to choose Canada in preference to the United States. They are now settled comfortably in Ontario.

In my journeys I visited the neighbourhoods of Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Elgin, and canvassed to a considerable extent the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Caithness, Orkney and Shetland. Were I in the position to offer free passages, to be repaid by the parties, I could guarantee by next spring a very large number of excellent female servants, from the Orkney and Shetland Islands, where the female population is largely in excess of the male.

My method of distributing information as I went, was generally by conversational meetings, and calling on the School teachers in the various localities, requesting them to hand the pamphlets and documents to the children to bring home to their parents. I also mailed many to post masters and teachers, requesting their assistance in giving these documents circulation.

In Edinburgh, I visited the children in the "Home" provided for *street waifs* by the donations of benevolent persons, through the efforts of Mr. Quarrier, of Glasgow; and on the 29th of June I visited a similar institution in Glasgow, under the same management. The occasion was very interesting, as it was a gathering of the friends and patrons of that institution to encourage and take farewell of a party of the juveniles.

prior to their leaving Scotland for their Ontario home in Galt. The children were well provided and cared for in every respect. They felt happy and in great glee at the prospect before them. Mr. Quarrier deserves great credit for his exertions in this truly Christian work.

But there is another class well worthy of being looked after, and highly deserving of Christian sympathy and assistance. I mean the indigent widows and orphans of Scotland: and I have no doubt were their great destitution, in many cases, and strong claims brought before the benevolent people of Ontario, a HOME for poor Scottish widows and orphans would speedily be provided, where the children would receive proper attention until old enough to go out to service or be adopted into other families.

In the various localities visited by me, I was fortunate in being well received by the Press, whose columns were open for the dissemination of information respecting our magnificent country. Of this I took advantage by having suitable articles inserted and by advertising. Farmers holding large farms, and employers of labour generally, are opposed to emigration.

From the Ultima Thule of Scotland, Lerwick, and southwards, I delivered fifteen public lectures at the following places, viz:—Lerwick, Peterhead, Aberdeen, Woodside, Elgin, Strichen, New Pitsligo, Turriff, Huntly, Wick, Castletown, Thurso, Halkirk, Dunn, and Lybster. At the latter place I had the assistance of Mr. Nicholson, Dominion Agent for the West Highlands, who addressed the Highlandmen present in Gaelic. At Thurso Mr. Easton, the popular temperance lecturer, presided at my meeting, and afterwards, the same evening, by arrangement, my audience adjourned to hear him speak of Canada and temperance. He spoke very favourably of Ontario as a field for emigration. My lectures were well attended, and the reports of them uniformly favourable, as doubtless you have noticed in the copies of the newspapers I forwarded to your Department from time to time.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that more favourable and more correct views of Canada are gaining ground amongst the working classes and others in Scotland. In many of the localities where I visited, the people were under the impression that it was little else than a wilderness of rocks and icebergs. Much, however, yet remains to be done to counteract the active and well arranged and continuous efforts of United States agents, who are well supplied with funds, and whose documents laudatory of the "Far West" I found everywhere. Neither are they at all scrupulous in advocating their cause: but it is beginning to be understood that Canada is a country separate from the United States, and that the United States does *not* comprize the whole continent of North America.

Canadian agents, however, have not only to contend with the regularly appointed United States agents, but also with the mis-statements of disaffected people who have migrated from Canada to the United States. To illustrate this I append correspondence marked A, from the *People's Journal*, a newspaper having a circulation of over 118,000 copies weekly, chiefly amongst the working classess: also correspondence marked B.

How to surmount the many difficulties in the way of emigration is a grave question. Many are inclined to emigrate but undecided where to go, and often take the first advice offered. Others have relations or acquaintances abroad, and are likely to join them. Another class has not funds enough to enable them to leave the country—of these New Zealand and Australian agents get a share, by granting free passages. The arrangement of the Dominion Government in reducing the ocean passage from £6 6s. to £4 5s. has been of great advantage, and the *bonus* offered by the Ontario Government has also had a good effect, but it has not been generally so much appreciated as if the $6 had been expended directly in the reduction of prepaid passages. I am of opinion, therefore, that in certain cases your Department would run but little risk in authorizing the $6 to be paid at the outset, especially in the case of wives or children coming out to join their families. In other cases the whole passage money might be paid by Government warrant, provided the amount so advanced would be paid back on the arrival of the emigrants by the parties ordering them. Great care would require to be exercised in selecting emigrants of this class; but I have so much faith in the integrity and honesty of Scottish emigrants from the rural districts, that I would not hesitate to recommend your Department to allow me to use a few hundred passage warrants during next winter on those conditions

Several emigration societies are about being formed in Scotland. The Aberdeenshire Farm Labourers' Society, whose Secretary has invited me to attend the various meetings in the County to give information, has set apart a portion of their funds for emigration purposes. I expect to have similar societies formed this winter in other counties.

It would assist very materially were societies like the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society formed in every County in Ontario.

As I anticipate a large emigration from Scotland next Spring and Summer, I would recommend an office in Glasgow in connection with your Department. This would enable more complete returns to be made, would materially assist emigrants to make final preparations for leaving and contribute to their comfort before embarkation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Emigration Commissioner for Ontario.

The Honourable Archibald McKellar.
Commissioner of Public Works, &c., &c.

REPORT OF THE REV. EDWARD WHITE, EMIGRATION AGENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Steamship "COLUMBIA," Mid-Atlantic.
May 28th, 1872.

To the Honourable Archibald McKellar,
Chief Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c., for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—As I now have leisure, an opportunity is afforded of giving you some account of my labours in behalf of Immigration while in Britain and Ireland, which my incessant activity, until I came on shipboard, did not allow me time to do.

As your Immigration Scheme was not complete when I left Toronto, and I could not therefore receive any detailed instructions in regard to the manner in which you wished me to represent you in the Emigration Department while at home, I resolved to lose no time in pursuing the course which seemed to me most feasible and best calculated to produce desired results.

I consulted with Wm. Dixon, Esq., of London, who rendered me every assistance in in his power. I visited Lancashire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Middlesex, including London of course, Surrey, Kent, Hampshire, as far as the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, as far as Penzance, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, and Wales; took a two days' peep at France, as far as Paris; spent a week in Ireland, and the same in Scotland, everywhere bringing the subject of emigration to Ontario prominently forward. I delivered over 30 lectures and other public addresses on "Canada as a field for Immigration," dwelling especially on Ontario as the garden of the Dominion, showing that its healthy climate, agricultural resources, ample forests, and superior inland navigation, must ever give it a commanding position, and that the excellence of its institutions, especially its School system, and the vigorous, enterprising, and loyal type of its pioneer settlers, constitute it a very desirable place of residence for every lover of the Bible and of British institutions.

I found the people of England amazingly ignorant of our country, much more so than either the Scotch or the Irish. England is great in reality, and still greater in her own estimation, and is intensely local in its reading and ideas.

The United States are better understood at home, because they have agents all through Britain employed by the Government and the great Railroad Companies, who incessantly puff *up* their own country and run *down* ours, and thus induce thousands to

go there who would go to Canada if they knew the whole truth in regard to the relative merits of both countries.

From what I have learned, I am fully satisfied that there is no difficulty in getting the class and quality we most need, in almost any number, if an agent of the right stamp could be employed to canvass the whole country, and take time to explain fully all the facts of the case.

Of course the ten weeks which I devoted to this work were entirely too short, and yet I feel sure that I did much to dispel error and inculcate truth, which not only produced immediate results, but will bear much fruit in after years.

My public meetings and lectures were all well attended and most enthusiastic, and I always gave an opportunity at the close to any to ask what questions they chose. This often brought out details which were very interesting, and after the close crowds would often come round clamouring for information on some particular point, or in reference to relatives in Toronto, or some other part of Canada.

I gave much information also in conversations, in railway carriages, and in hotels and private houses where I stopped. I also circulated a large number of the "Ontario Pamphlet," and wrote several letters for one or two local papers. This brought a flood of letters of enquiry from all parts of the Kingdom which required a great deal of writing in reply. I did not write less than 50 pages per week, or 500 pages for the 10 weeks I spent in this work, including my letters to Canadian newspapers, &c.

As Britain, just now, is in a state of great prosperity, in the manufacturing districts especially, I often met, not only with coldness, but with opposition from employers, but I could always carry the working classes with me without difficulty, and whenever anyone attempted to discourage my movement at a public meeting, he never, in any instance, spoke again after my reply, as I could easily show that a workingman had a better chance every way in Canada than he would have at home, both as to remuneration for his labour, and his social position. And that this was still more so in regard to females of the right stamp, whether they were merely looking for places as servants, or for homes as wives; that Britain had a million more women than men, while in Canada the preponderance was largely on the other side. This, of itself, was a fact quite sufficient to show that women, at home, must labour at a great disadvantage.

I could, from experience, and practical observation, give a true picture of backwoods life showing that it was not such a frightful thing as many imagined, and that it was becoming less and less difficult every year on account of the ready market which the pioneer found for his surplus timber, and the ease with which he could get work if he wished to earn a little cash; "that I considered it child's play to go into the bush now, compared with what it was when my father settled in the backwoods 46 years ago.

One of the greatest bugbears which prevents persons from coming to Canada is the frightful stories told about the rigour of our winters. You can hardly mention Canada but there is a shiver and a significant remark about our cold, which convinces you at once that the impression prevails at home that mercury is down to 25° below zero nearly the whole winter, and that people have to stay in roasting over a hot fire to keep from freezing.

In other instances the idea prevails that native savages, uncivilized, prowl about the country, and that the real native born British settler is very little above that rank. This comes, in a great measure, from the agents of the neighbouring Republic, who are most reckless and unsparing in their abuse of our country.

I am fully convinced that Ontario should have an agent of her own, and not depend on the Dominion Commissioners. As the ocean steamers cannot reach any of our ports, so much the more we are likely to suffer in the general distribution if we have not some one to look especially after our interests.

In many instances, persons of the very quality we desire, would come out at once with their families if they had the means. As a rule, I asserted everywhere that persons who could not save much in the present state of the labour market at home to pay their passage, were not of the metal we particularly desired. In some instances, however, particularly in the case of families, I found exceptions to this rule.

I advised the organization of Emigration Clubs, and the depositing of a few shillings every week, till enough was saved to move to Canada; that once there work was abun

dant, and every encouragement would be given; but if we were to offer free passages instead of free grants of land, we should be flooded with a pauper class that we would not know what to do with, when we got them, as we had no poor-houses, and did not wish to have any.

A great many are coming out this year, and if an effort is made this coming fall and winter to represent our country fairly and fully, we shall have a very large immigration next spring.

There are some other phases in this important question which I may mention when I see you, but I need not further enlarge at present. I shall go direct from New York to our Conference in Montreal, and hope to see you in Toronto or Chatham on my return—about the middle of next month.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

EDWARD WHITE.

The Rev. Mr. White died in Montreal on his way to Toronto.

MR. O. GJERDRUM'S REPORT.

CHRISTIANIA 28th June, 1872.

SIR,—Having after my arrival on the 17th inst., taken some necessary time to obtain information about matters here, I do not now hesitate in informing you of my proceedings connected with Emigration matters. My first step was to call on Messrs. Winge and Co., and referring to your instructions and my recent visit to Muskoka, to explain to them the mission that I understood myself to have with regard to Norwegian emigration to Canada.

But as your preliminary instructions do not yet seem to give my charge much importance, and also put in prospect some further information on a very material point on which I accordingly had not much to say, Messrs. Winge and Co., would not, I suppose, take any step towards a connection in our working.

They also informed me, that they had already written to you about a person, whom they proposed to send out in order to collect information and then return and put himself to Messrs. Winge and Co's. service, in assisting them to give informations, a plan in which they expected your opinion.

But thinking that in accordance with the instructions that I have received from your Department, I would be justified in doing what I could, even without any support from the part of Messrs. Winge and Co., I have established a small office, and inserted a piece in our daily paper, "*Dagbladet*," which is the one in which my previous letters and correspondences from Canada have been printed: and I will also notice that it is "our peoples' paper," and read by our farmers all throughout the country, thinking that it may be expedient of shewing how I have understood my charge to be up to the present time. I have translated it here:—

ABOUT CANADA.

"On account of the enquiries that I have received subsequently to my correspondence in '*Dagbladet*' this year, I take the liberty of informing such of my country men as might be desirous of further information about Canada, and the facilities which it offers to settlers, that I have now returned to Christiana. I receive calls every day from 4 to 6 o'clock in my office, 'Prindsens Gade, No. 5' and I will then be at service with the informations regarding the country and its adaptabilities, which I have acquired during a one year's employment in Canada, as Civil Engineer, and which I have been authorized by the Government of the Province of Ontario to communicate."

I notice that the Government of the Province has caused me to explore and collect in

formations about such districts as are considered more especially adapted for Norwegian settlers.

At the same time I am writing my Travels in Muskoka, and have already made arrangements to have the commencement of it inserted in the same paper in the course of next week. My remuneration from the paper will consist in a number of pamphlets in which the same piece is printed as a *brochure*, and furnished with proper advertisements and informations.

About a couple of thousands of these pamphlets will be bought by the "Allan Line," and thus distributed over the country, and thus this printing will not be a matter of further expense to the Government. I do not think that such an arrangement would be inconsistent with the position that I hold in connection with your Department, or in any way objectionable to other lines of steamers that are not running on Quebec. I would be obliged for your opinion on this point.

Referring further to your instructions, I have been authorized to obtain from Messrs. Winge and Co. a new edition of map copies, and to furnish these with singular useful informations on the back. I have been informed by Mr. Sharpe, of the "Allan Line," that he has yet a thousand copies of this map on his hands which are included in the account sent by the "Allan Line" to your Department, and these copies will therefore now be furnished with printing according to instructions, and without any further expense to the Government.

I am in hopes of further instructions by coming mails, and

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. GJERDRUM.

Wm. Edwards, Esq.,
Secretary
Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Ontario.
Toronto.

TORONTO, May 29th, 1872.

HON. ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

SIR,— I take the liberty of submitting in writing the following, regarding my impressions from my journey to the Free Grant Districts, and the advantages which I think they offer to Scandinavians, and more especially to Norwegian settlers.

My attention has been devoted to the districts that are already, to some extent, settled, as well as to those that have lately come in the market, and, with regard to both, I can say that my impressions are favourable to the greatest extent, and that I have no hesitation whatever in advocating them to my countrymen, as presenting inducements for settlement far superior to those of the United States. I can do this with the more confidence, as I have succeeded in finding Norwegian settlers in these districts, that are doing well, and from whose accounts I am able to draw all necessary comparison between the United States and Canada, and also between the Province of Ontario and Lower Canada. From the practical experience, that these people, through many suffering, have acquired, it appears, that it was not until they came under the liberal and equitable Government of the Province of Ontario, that they found the home that they had sought in vain during a number of years after they had left their native country. A number of years ago, there was formed a Norwegian settlement in Lower Canada, and this was the first place where these people had settled. But the heavy taxes that they had to pay to the Colonization Company, that had the scheme in their hands, and the swindles to which they were exposed from a dishonest Norwegian agent in the employ of the company, forced them to leave this part, from which they proceeded to the United States. After having carried on a miserable existence in the State of Wisconsin for some years, and

suffered fearfully from sickness and the cruelties of the Indians, they left once more in despair and proceeded to Toronto, with the intention of settling in the Free Grant Districts. They settled on the east side of Lake Rousseau, in the Township of Watt, and, during the four years that they lived here, they have already obtained independence, and this they attribute to the liberal policy of the Government, and to the protection that their rights had always found from the part of the Government Agents. I have not omitted this little incident, as it is a very important one in the inducement for emigrants to come out, and there is still much good and unoccupied land in the Township of Watt, which might be settled by Norwegian families. The greater part of the land round Skeleton Lake is yet unoccupied, and by referring immigrants to the settler that is already located there, and paying him a small compensation, he will be able to assist countrymen in selecting their lots.

I must remark here, that I received a very favourable impression of the country round the Muskoka Lake, and that I consider the advantages that this navigable lake offers of such importance to the settler, that he ought to turn his attention strongly to it before he selects land further up in the districts where, no doubt, the future will bring him means of communication equal in importance to those of the Muskoka Lake, but where, also, his "first start," will have more difficulties to overcome. Especially about Lake Joseph, I would say that, from conversations I have had with farmers from that locality and also with other reliable parties, I have received a very favourable opinion about the locality on its west shore, and I only regret that the time which I devoted in exploring the country further north prevented me from taking a more particular view of this part. Capt. Cockburn offered, with great readiness, to take me up there in one of his steamers, and I submit my warmest gratitude to this gentleman for the valuable assistance that he rendered to me. I have no doubt that the present Government will succeed in securing immigration from Norway to these districts, and in this case I would respectively recommend to have the attention directed to the country round these lakes, and more especially to the west side of Lake Joseph. My route took me north from, Lake Rousseau, by the road lately constructed there, through the Townships of Humphrey, Monteith, Spence and Ryerson; and I noticed here that this road is constructed more with a view of procuring for the settler the shortest, cheapest and most permanent way to market, wherefore it keeps on the high and dry ground, but, at the same time, I do not doubt that there is better land out to both sides, as is the case along the road between the two lakes, Couchiching and Muskoka, where, I was informed, that the country west of the road contains fair land to a considerable extent. About 14 miles north of Rousseau, I passed the River Segwin, along whose course, I was informed, that there is good land on both sides for a great many miles, but I presume that it would require some extraordinary means in the shape of new roads to gain access to this land. I travelled the road from Rousseau to the Township of Ryerson in about 9 hours, and found that many farmers had settled along the road, and found good land to a considerable extent. Still, as a rule, I found the best land in these districts along the larger watercourses. Thus, in the Township of Ryerson, I found a great difference in the land along the road, and the land closer to the large river, Maganetawan, with Lake and Sheeship Lake. I spent a day in exploring along the Ryerson road and two days along the river, from three miles south of Sheeship Lake and down to the lower end of Ahmick Lake. Along the road I found the land generally hilly with dry and often stony bottom, while along the watercourse, and more especially round Sheeship Lake, I found the land slightly sloping off towards the lake and mostly covered with hardwood. The soil was here good, often rich and always deep, unless in exceptionate places along the shores, where the rock was visible. The timber also indicated the difference in the soils being composed along the lake mostly of hardwood, that is to say, basswood elm, ash and oak, besides maple and birch and a little spruce and balsam, while, along the road and in the centre of the township, I found chiefly soft wood, that is to say, pine, spruce and balsam, besides a great deal of birch, beech and maple. I must notice here that, in these districts, the hardwood, that is to say, beech and maple, do not always indicate good land; on the contrary, where they grow together, and especially where there is beech, the land is stony or full of coarse gravel, and dry, while the basswood oak and elm always indicate good land. These kinds of timber are always found mixed

with maple, birch and spruce, but no beech or pine. I found very little actual rock in the Township of Ryerson, and in a hundred acres of land one may count with certainty on 70 where the plough does not meet any obstructions. The beaver-meadows are very plentiful and a great help to the settler, giving him his first hay without any trouble. Along the Maganetawan, south of Lake Sheeship, I found large quantities of good land, but the land for some distance from the river is low, and therefore, during high water, rather wet. I found the country round Sheeship Lake free of squatters and wonderfully well adapted for Norwegian settlers. Grown up as they are in the bush and backwoods of a rocky country, where the road to the store and the civilization is long and difficult, they are accustomed to rely more upon themselves than upon others, and to arrange their household in accordance, and far from being puzzled at the wild aspect of the country, they will feel at home and comfortable in it.

Provided, therefore, that no other land is set aside for them, I would respectfully recommend this part of the Township of Ryerson, along the east shore of the lake and eastward to the boundary.

From Sheeship Lake, I passed down the river and into the Township of Chapman, but I regret that my time was too limited to allow me to explore this township more particularly, though from information that I have received, I am inclined to think that it is a good township for settlers. The land rises up quickly on both sides of the river, and is covered thickly with mixed timber. I believe that there can be found good farming land along both shores and down towards Ahmick Lake. Around this lake I noticed very little hardwood, but there is a great deal of pine, which is also indicated by the establishment of the lumber depot on the south shore of the lake.

This forms a very important feature in the settlement of these districts, being, together with the now constructing colonization roads, a wide field for labour, and thus a strong inducement for settlers without means to seek this part of the country, where there will always be employment for an almost unlimited number of hands at good wages. On the other hand, it will be of importance to have for this kind of work a class of hardy and active men, that are familiar with the woods and the lumbering work, and, it might perhaps be worthy of consideration, if single emigrants from Norway, to some extent, could be sent up here, where they would have an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of the country, and as they are generally steady and industrious men, there might be a better chance of their turning into actual settlers than has hitherto been the case with men from other nationalities employed in the same trade. With regard to the means that the present Government has brought into action in order to save the settler the first hardships of building a house and clearing enough of his land for the first crop, it cannot but impress itself upon the mind of everybody, what an important advantage is thus offered to the settler. His first and generally worst hardships are avoided; and if he has not means it is possible for him to seek at once the work that is necessary for him, in order to support his family, and he can do this, contented that his farm does not lose by that, those improvements that are so necessary during the first year. A clever and pushing contractor, to perform these works in the cheapest and most suitable way, is here of great importance.

I conclude, saying, that the opportunity which the Commissioner has given me of visiting this part of the Province, has convinced me completely of the facilities which are here presented to actual settlers, particularly when they come from a country that possesses the same natural character, which enables them to avail themselves, to the greatest possible extent, of the facilities and resources of the new country.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

O. GJERDRUM.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AND REPORT OF MR. F. C. S. RIDGEWAY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

Toronto, December 9th, 1873.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the Hon. Mr. McKellar to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., referring to the visits of the Rev. Horrocks Cocks and Mr. Alexander Begg, relating to immigration matters, and the best way of carrying out the policy of the Ontario Government.

The Commissioner is fully alive to the good results of such societies as the "Ottawa Valley Immigration Society," and thinks it desirable that others should be formed on a similar principle. You may employ the two or three weeks that intervene between this and your purposed visit to Sweden, in organizing societies similar to the Ottawa Valley one, in the Eastern Counties near Ottawa.

In regard to your proposition relating to Sweden, you shall be advised before you leave.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. MACLAURIN.

F. C. S. Ridgway, Esq.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

REPORT OF MR. F. C. S. RIDGWAY.

The Honourable Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, dated the 9th inst., I have visited parts of the Counties of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew and Russell, with a view of promoting the organization of societies similar to "The Ottawa Valley Immigration Society."

Whenever practicable, I called a meeting of the leading employers and farmers of the neighbourhood, and, first ascertaining the "labour wants" of the locality, pointed out to the persons assembled that through societies similar to that in the City of Ottawa, a direct means of procuring suitable labourers was afforded. In some cases it was not practicable to get meetings, and I then made it my business to see as many of the leading employers as I could, and explained the organization and mode of working of the Society to them individually.

In all cases, whether addressing meetings or speaking to individuals, I urged the importance of the Societies, the necessity for some great effort to supply labourers, and I particularly pointed out the liberal assistance which was being afforded by the Government.

In every place I visited I found only one opinion in regard to the labour question namely, that for some time past the supply has been very much below the demand, and that it was highly necessary something should be done to increase the supply. It was generally admitted that the "Ottawa Valley Society's" organization was, in some respects, admirably adapted for its purposes; but there was difference of opinion as to the advisability of forming independent societies, at any distance within sixty or seventy miles of Ottawa, and it was generally believed that it would be best either to increase the membership of the "Ottawa Society," or to form branch societies in connection with it.

As the probable result of my visits to the different places, I may report that branch societies will be formed at Fitzroy Harbour, Arnprior, Renfrew and Metcalfe; and that the manufacturers and farmers in and near Carleton Place, Almonte, Perth, Bell's Corners, and Duncansville, will at once enroll themselves as members of the "Ottawa Society."

I may report in connection with this, that millmen, farmers, and other employers whom I have seen have stated to me their intention of importing labourers next spring, amounting in the aggregate to sixty-nine families, and four hundred and seventy-three single men, and that these parties have not yet been members of the "Ottawa Society," but will join that or one of the branches immediately.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

F. C. S. RIDGWAY.

Toronto, 31st December, 1872.

Correspondence with the Dominion Government relative to the proposed emigration of the Mennonites from Russia to Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

TORONTO, April 27th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received from the Hon. Mr. Blake, in confidence, a file of papers respecting a proposed emigration of German Mennonites from Russia to Canada, with a request that I enclose the same to you, with such information as we are able to furnish respecting our Free Grant Lands, and the facilities this Government would be willing to afford these people in locating together. Mr. Blake also writes that you propose "to pay the expenses of two or three persons to come out and explore." Should such a pioneer party come out, this Government will be pleased to have the opportunity of rendering them every facility in obtaining a knowledge of the capabilities of this Province, by conferring with them personally, and by accompanying them through the Free Grants or other districts. Should any number of them desire to select this Province as their future home, there will be no difficulty in setting apart for them one or more Free Grant townships. The Government will be disposed to deal with them in the most liberal manner possible. I regret not having an official German translation of our emigration pamphlet. I send you, however, three copies each of the first four numbers of the "German in Canada,"—the January and February numbers of which contain a synopsis of the pamphlet by the editor, and also our Free Grant Lands advertisement on the cover of each. We are preparing a new and enlarged copy of our "Map Circular," which, with the Free Grant and Homestead Act, I will have translated into the German language at as early a date as possible, and enclose copies to you.

I beg herewith to return the file of papers sent up by Mr. Blake.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

A. MCKELLAR.

The Hon. John H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, 1st June, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour, in compliance with an instruction of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, to inform you that the statements contained in your letter of April 29th, have been forwarded by the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for communication to the German Mennonites in Russia, together with the accompanying printed matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,
Secretary of Department of Agriculture.

Hon. A. McKellar,
Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

Correspondence with the Dominion Government relative to the appointment of Mr. D. Currie as Immigration Agent at London, and with reference to the occupation of part of the Barracks in that city as an Immigration Dépôt.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

(Immigration Branch.) TORONTO, June 21st, 1872.

HON. SIR,—The Commissioner has appointed D. Currie, Esq., London, Ontario, as his Agent in that city—to take charge of and provide for any Immigrant who may arrive within the limits of his Agency. He finds a difficulty, however, in procuring shed accommodation, but reports that a portion of the Infantry or Horse Barracks would be well adapted for the purpose. I am instructed by the Commissioner, therefore, to apply to the Ottawa Government for a portion of the building referred to, and would feel obliged if you could procure them for us for the purpose named.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Hon. J. H. Pope, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, August 20th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour, under instruction of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 21st, and in reply to state that an application, based on the request therein contained, has been made to the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

I am to explain that the Minister has been absent from the seat of Government as the reason for the delay which has occurred in answering your letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LOWE,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

W. Edwards, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, October 16th, 1872.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 21st June last, addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, and by him transferred to this Department, I have the honour to inform you that, after due enquiry, it is found inexpedient to grant the permission solicited by you to occupy a portion of the London Barracks as shed accommodation for Immigrants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE FUTVOYE,
Dep. Minister of M. and D.

W. Edwards, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

Correspondence with the Dominion Government relative to Co-operation in Immigration, Assisted Passages, &c.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

TORONTO, March 7th, 1872.

To Hon. J. H. POPE.
Ottawa.

Let me know briefly in what way you desire co-operation in Immigration matters and what your proposed plans are in order that the Government may consider what action can be taken here. We wish especially to know whether you purpose to aid in paying passage money: to what extent and in what way.

A. McKELLAR.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, 13th March, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour under Instruction of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture to acknowledge your telegram of the 7th inst. and in reply to state to you that it did not come into the possession of the Department until yesterday, it having been sent to the Minister's room at his hotel during his absence from the city. In reply I am to state that the co-operation of the Government of Ontario with that of the Dominion is desired: first in procuring employment for immigrants on their arrival; second in placing them upon land; third in furnishing printed matter for distribution in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe by the Dominion Agents, and further it is desired that the Province of Ontario should generally co-operate with the Dominion in assisting immigrants on their arrival in this country. The Immigration agents of the Dominion have been instructed to co-operate with all the Provincial Governments and those agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe have been instructed to distribute the Ontario and other Provincial pamphlets furnished to them and otherwise to disseminate information respecting Ontario and the other Provinces. The Government of the Dominion has not yet completed any arrangements for assisted passages. But some negociations are pending on that subject as to the extent of the aid it must depend on the action of Parliament, and it is not in the Minister's power to state precisely in what way the Government will give assistance to immigrants, if any be given.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LOVE,
Secretary Department of Agriculture.

Hon. A. McKellar,
Minister of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ONTARIO.

(Immigration Branch.) TORONTO, May 12th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Applications are constantly being made to this Department by parties whose wives and children have been left in the United Kingdom because of their previous inability to procure means sufficient to bring them out with them to Canada, but who now desire assistance for that object. From the circular and tract herewith enclosed you will learn the extent of aid the Government intends to afford to such persons this season. I am desirous o

knowing if passage warrants will be procurable for such persons at the reduced rates named in your telegram to the Commissioner (£4 5s. 0d.) and if so when they will be ready and whether a certain number of such warrants will be placed at the disposal of this Department at the rate above given. An early answer will much oblige.

Your obedient servant.
WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

John Lowe, Esq.
Secretary Department of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, 13th May, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with two printed enclosures: one a form of circular; the other a tract in which is contained a statement of the amount and manner of assistance which the Province of Ontario will afford to immigrants. There is an error of detail in the printed circular inasmuch as it indicates that the passage warrants should be purchased in this country. I may state that it was in the first place the intention to have an issue of the warrants for use in Canada, but that in consequence of objection being made by the Messrs. Allan, with whom the arrangement is made for their issue, to have them sold in this country—they are all sent to Mr. Dixon, the Dominion agent, in London for distribution. He is, however, instructed to deliver them to all the Dominion agents in the United Kingdom, and on the Continent of Europe, who will have them in hand for applicants. I have the permission of the Minister to enclose you herewith a form of the warrants and I may state further that they are intended to be given only to the class of really assisted immigrants suitable for settlement in Canada. In the case of such immigrants whom you desire to assist you may cause application to be made to any of the Dominion agents in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent of Europe, and warrants will be issued in their favour at the following rates for adults:—

From the United Kingdom	£4	5s. 0d. stg.
" Hamburg	$	26 25
" Antwerp		26 25
" Rotterdam		26 25
" Hahlinger		26 25
" Bremen		27 50
" Gottenburg		35 00
" Christiana		35 00
" Christiansand		35 00

The usual proportion of allowance will be made for children.

In the description of assisted passages in the tract referred to, mention is made of the *form of certificate* which the immigrant is obliged to hold to entitle him to the allowance granted. I should feel obliged if you furnish me with any of these forms.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.

JOHN LOWE.
Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

(Immigration Branch.) TORONTO, May 15th, 1872.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. with form of passage warrant enclosed, in answer to mine of the 12th, asking for information. Respecting the circular I enclosed to you, no copies have yet been sent out nor will any be issued until the details are corrected. There are some heads of families in the Province, *poor men*, who apply for aid to bring out their wives and children from Britain, and who, in many cases, will have to borrow money from their employers for the purpose. If recommended by this Department, and a bill of exchange is sent to Mr. Dixon to cover the cost of passage at the rates named in your letter, will such warrants be issued in their favour? Please answer by telegram, as remittances may be sent by to-morrow's (Thursday's) mail. The form of *certificate* of which you ask a copy, was sent to Mr. Dixon in manuscript to have printed with the tract in England at the expense of this Government. The file with the draft is mislaid just now, but will send you a copy as soon as it is found.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

John Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary to Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

OTTAWA, May 16th, 1872

W. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Dixon will issue warrants in the circumstances you name.

JOHN LOWE,
Secretary,
Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

(Immigration Branch.) TORONTO, June 14th, 1872.

SIR.—I am instructed by the Commissioner to write to you respecting the very low age at which children are reckoned as adults, on the memorandum at the back of the copy of warrant you enclosed to me on the 13th of May, namely, 8 years and upwards: and to ask if it is possible that any mistake has been made in this respect, as it does seem to him that none should be rated as adults who are under 12 or 13 years of age. I notice that by the Imperial Act. 15 and 16 Vic., c. 44, s. 3, the term "statute adult" shall signify a person of the age of 14 years or upwards, or two passages under the age of 14 and above the age of one year. Has this Act been since cancelled, or does it not apply to the Allan Steamship Line, as it carries the Royal Mail? If the Company rates adults at a lower age than other lines, it is not fair for the poor emigrants.

Your obedient servant,
W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

John Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, June 17th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to state in reply to your letter of the 14th instant, that there is no error in the information printed on the back of the passenger warrants as respects the ages of adults and children. For all the purposes of the Imperial Passenger Act (as defined therein,) the age of an adult is 14 years and over: but there is no law imposing on steamship companies any limit of age at which they shall charge full, or half, or any reduced price for fare, and I believe as a matter of fact there is a combination among several steamship companies to carry emigrants across the Atlantic, to fix the age of 8 years as the limit of allowance for half fare. I enclose you one of the handbills of the Dominion Line, in which you will notice that the same rate of fare for the same ages are advertised. I may add that the Department was fully aware of the importance of having the limit of age fixed by the Imperial Statute, to distinguish between adults and children, inserted on the passenger warrant arrangements, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtain it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LOWE,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

W. EDWARDS, ESQ.,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

TORONTO, July 10th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—The Commissioner instructs me to say that the Hon. A. McKenzie, Provincial Treasurer, informs him that in a recent interview you had consented to the Dominion Agents in Europe issuing passage warrants at the reduced rates, to emigrants desiring to come to Canada by the Dominion Line of steamers. Will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioner if the warrant will be so issued by your agents, on the same conditions as by the Allan Line.

Again, as to emigrants living in London or in its vicinity, it costs them in passage for themselves and baggage to Liverpool, to sail either by the "Allan" or the "Dominion" Line, about as much additional as the difference between the reduced rate (£4 5s. 0d.) and the ordinary rate (£6 6s. 0d.), while if the reduced passage warrant could be issued for the Temperley Line of steamers, which sail direct from London to Quebec, this expense could be saved and the emigrants could avail themselves of the reduced rate of passage, which it is no benefit to them to do under present circumstances. Will you please give the subject your consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

The Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, 11th July 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour, in the temporary absence of the Minister from the seat of Government, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant addressed to him and to state in answer to the questions contained therein:—

1. That an arrangement has just been finally concluded with the Dominion Line, under which warrants will be issued, as soon as prepared, similar to those issued on the Messrs. Allan's affording the same measure of aid to emigrants. It is further proposed to issue some of these direct from this Department, for use in this country, to enable immigrants to bring their friends out, and these, when prepared, may be obtained on application.

2. There has been no action of any kind taken to aid intending emigrants to reach the Port of Liverpool from any part of the United Kingdom.

3. The question of issuing warrants on the Temperley's line has been and is still engaging the attention of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LOWE,
Secretary of Department of Agriculture.

Wm. Edwards,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

TORONTO, July 16th, 1872.

(Immigration Branch.)

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., in reply to mine addressed to the Hon. the Minister, of the 10th inst., and beg to thank you for the information contained there. I may state, however, that in my letter I did not ask if anything could be done "to aid intending emigrants to reach the Port of Liverpool from any part of the United Kingdom." I represented to you that the parties living in or near London could not avail themselves of your reduced passage warrant rates, as it costs for fares by railway from London to Liverpool more than the difference, or about the difference, between the £6 6s. 0d ordinary rate by the Temperley Line sailing direct from London, and the £4 5s. 0d. rate from Liverpool to Quebec.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

John Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary of Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

APPENDIX D.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION LOCAL AGENTS, AND SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF ARRIVALS AND DISPOSITIONS OF IMMIGRANTS.

OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	726	102	828	824	4	296	219
Ireland	534	56	590	585	5	238	184
Scotland	307	21	328	328	.....	68	60
Germany	221	91	292	292	.....	245	245
France	55	12	67	67	.....	18	18
Total	1843	262	2105	2096	9	865	726

W. J. WILLS,
Agent.

Government Immigration Office,
Ottawa, 2nd January, 1873.

OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

STATEMEMT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Ottawa Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

MONTHS.	Via the St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January	.....	11	11	10	3
February	.....	19	19	11	10
March	.....	10	10	7	4
April	.....	99	99	26	13
May	383	45	428	110	127
June	309	18	327	92	54

Statement showing the total number of Immigrants arrived—(*Continued.*)

Months.	Via the St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
July	228	14	242	224	203
August	444	8	452	76	53
September	236	10	246	205	171
October	115	3	118	50	38
November	128	8	136	40	35
December	.....	17	17	14	15
Total	1843	262	2105	865	726

W. J. Wills,
Agent.

Government Immigration Office,
Ottawa, 2nd January, 1873.

OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

Statement showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
		Brought forward	256
Toronto	8	Appleton	1
Brockville	6	Farrell's Wharf	11
Perth	1	Gould's Wharf	8
Pembroke	101	Berry's Wharf	3
Sand Point	43	Kingston	12
Hawkesbury	18	Carleton Place	16
Sneddings	1	Renfrew	179
Arnprior	16	Kemptville	11
Rouge Captain	4	Rockland	10
Bell's Corners	13	Plantagenet	4
Pakenham	15	Aylmer—Stage fare to those going to Renfrew and Pembroke, Farrell's Wharf, and Gould's Wharf	82
Almonte	18		
Fitzroy	12		
Carried forward	256	Total	593

W. J. Wills,
Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the three months ending 31st March, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants at Kingston—(*Continued.*)

Country from	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	13	7	20	20	.....	8	10
Ireland	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	2
Scotland	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Germany	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	9
Total	13	21	34	34	.....	8	22

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the three months ending 30th June, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	967	18	985	972	.....	209	96
Ireland	246	9	255	255	.....	51	10
Scotland	194	.....	194	188	.....	36	24
Germany	43	5	48	48	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6
Total	1456	32	1488	1469	.....	296	136

REMARKS.—13 English and 6 Scotch passed to the Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the three months ending 30th September, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Showing the number of Immigrants arrived at Kingston—(*Continued.*)

Country from	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	864	13	877	873	1		
Ireland	206	1	207	207			
Scotland	202	6	208	208		138	114
Germany	1	2	3	3			
Norway							
Other Countries							
Total	1273	22	1295	1291	1	138	114

Remarks.—3 English passed to the Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the three months ending 31st December, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Numbers assisted with Free Passes.
England	178	4	182	180			
Ireland	85	1	86	86			
Scotland	66		66	66		69	42
Germany	4		4	4			
Norway	2		2	2			
Other Countries	2	1	3	3			
Total	337	6	343	341		69	42

Remarks.—2 English passed to Quebec.

R. Macpherson,
Agent.

Government Immigration Office,
Kingston, 6th January, 1873.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, the annexed statistics, showing the working of this Agency for the year 1872, viz. :—

1st. Statement (A) showing the number of Immigrants arrived at this Agency during the past twelve months, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes from this office.

2nd. Statement (B) showing the monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year, number fed and distributed each month.

3rd. Statement (C) showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes during the year 1872.

4th. Statement (D) showing the total number and destination of Immigrants placed within this Agency by free passes for the past year.

5th. Statement (E) showing the expenditure at this Agency, on account of Immigration for the past twelve months, as paid by the Province of Ontario.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the Immigration within this Agency for the past year shows an increase of 46 per cent. over that of 1871. Still, the demand for all classes was greatly in excess of the supply; fully four times the number that arrived could have been well placed in good situations. The demand will be still greater during the coming season, owing to the increased construction of railways, opening up of the country, and the great increase of manufactories.

I may state that I found Mr. Haigh, the agent at Quebec, most prompt, efficient, and painstaking in distributing Immigrants to the different localities within this Agency where they were most urgently needed. Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye are doing a noble work, and should receive every encouragement, trusting there will be an increased immigration this year.

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON.

W. Edwards, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2022	42	2064	2045	1	321	185
Ireland	537	15	552	552	...	99	53
Scotland	462	7	469	463	...	85	56
Germany	48	16	64	64	...	5	14
United States	...	1730	1730	1730	...	...	...
Other Countries	10	1	11	11	...	1	6
Total	3079	1811	4890	4865	1	511	314

REMARKS.—18 English and 6 Scotch passed to the Province of Quebec. Value of effects of settlers from the United States $64,348 00.

R. MACPHERSON.
Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	13	4	17	3	7
February	.....	12	12	.....	10
March	.....	5	5	5	5
April	37	6	43	18	24
May	703	17	720	188	65
June	716	9	725	90	47
July	437	12	449	49	52
August	437	5	442	42	33
September	399	5	404	47	29
October	209	2	211	35	18
November	114	4	118	20	12
December	14	.....	14	14	12
Settlers from United States	.....	1730	1730	.....	.....
Total	3079	1811	4890	511	314

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
		Brought forward	210½
Brockville	11	Belleville	10½
Pakenham	6	Jones Falls	7
Toronto	27	Millbrook	1
Scarboro'	20	Quebec	5½
Bowmanville	2	Montreal	10½
Port Hope	23	Amherst Island	4
Sand Point	8	Newboro'	1
Cornwall	24½	Oshawa	2
Prescott	17	Darlington	2
Ottawa	19½	Lancaster	1
Mill Point	7	Peterboro'	4
Picton	4	London	1
Fredericksburgh	1	Hamilton	2
Whitby	18	Carleton Place	1
Port Union	1	Perth	1
Napanee	10	Arnprior	2
Newcastle	6½	Irish Creek	1
Adolphustown	5	Landsdown	½
Carried forward	210½	Total	267½

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants placed within this Agency by free passes from Quebec, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
		Brought forward	2199½
Lancaster	20	Newcastle	35½
Cornwall	35½	Rockwood	1
Morrisburg	13	Frenchman's Bay	1
Brockville	154	Millbrook	7
Gananoque	9	Scarboro'	21
Kingston	312½	Matilda	8
Napanee	36	Duffin's Creek	6
Belleville	265	Williamsburg	3
Colborne	28	Grafton	2
Port Hope	335	Aultsville	1
Peterboro'	158½	Landsdown	2
Lindsay	47	Picton	1
Oshawa	246	Mill Point	1
Bowmanville	192½	Fredericksburgh	1
Cobourg	120	Port Union	1
Whitby	144	Adolphustown	3
Prescott	34½	Jones' Falls	1
Brighton	6	Amhurst Island	4
Dickenson's Landing	11	Newboro'	1
Trenton	21	Darlington	3
Shannonville	6	Perth	1
Omemee	5	Irish Creek	1
Carried forward	2199½	Total	2322½

REMARKS.—Nearly the whole of the Immigrants mentioned in above return were sent from the Ontario Immigration Agency, Quebec.

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigration Agent.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending March 31st, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number of Meals furnished.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England		365	365	365			
Ireland		95	95	95			
Scotland		80	80	80		346	285
Germany, Norway		410	410		410		
Other Countries							
Total		950	950	540	410	346	285

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending 30th June, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number of Meals furnished.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2765	.....	2765	2765	.....		
Ireland	525	.....	525	525	.....		
Scotland	670	.....	670	670	.....	7534	2177
Germany, Norway	5613	.....	5613	75	5538		
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	9573	.....	9573	4035	5538	7534	2177

TORONTO, 2nd July, 1872.

W. EDWARDS, Esq.,

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the Immigrants arriving this season are of a most excellent class and will make good settlers. All have been very healthy. On only two occasions since the season opened have we had occasion to call in a doctor. Once in a case of lunacy, and some slight sickness among the children.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DONALDSON,
Govt. Immigration Agent.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending 30th September. 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number of Meals furnished.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2000	.....	2000	2000	.....		
Ireland	680	.....	680	680	.....		
Scotland	735	.....	735	735	.....	7000	2289
Germany, Norway	2130	.....	2130	25	2105		
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	5545	.....	5545	3440	2105	7000	2289

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Govt. Immigration Agent

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending 31st December, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number of Meals furnished.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	875	120	995	995	.....	1957	1132
Ireland	295	40	335	335	.....		
Scotland	190	30	220	220	.....		
Germany, Norway	805	140	945	.....	945		
American Citizens	554	.....	554	554	.....		
Total	2719	330	3049	2104	945	1957	1132

J. A. DONALDSON,
G. I. A.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number of Meals furnished.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	5,590	535	6,125	6,125	.....	16,837	5,883
Ireland	1,490	145	1,635	1,635	.....		
Scotland	1,585	120	1,705	1,705	.....		
Germany, Norway	8,548	550	9098	100	8,998		
American Citizens	554	.....	554	554	.....		
Total	17,767	1,350	19,117	10,119	8,998	16,837	5,883

REMARKS.—It is gratifying to be able to state that, with the exception of a few cases of sickness and one Immigrant sent to the Asylum, all have been of a most healthy class, and well suited to the wants of the country.

Ready employment was found for them immediately after their arrival at high wages, and the demand for labour still continues with railway companies and other contractors.

No cases of complaint worthy of mentioning have reached the Agency since the winter set in.

His Excellency the Governor-General visited the Depot when in Toronto, and expressed his admiration of the system carried out here.

He also conversed with a number of the Immigrants then at the Depot, assuring them they had bright prospects before them, as the progress and prosperity of the country far surpassed his most sanguine expectations.

Great benefit has resulted from the appointment of Mr. Haigh, agent at Quebec. A large number of Immigrants stated on their arrival here, they were on their way to the Western States, and from Mr. Haigh's representations, were induced to remain in Ontario.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

MONTHS.	Via the St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number of Meals furnished.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	.....	140	140		63
February	.....	150	150		56
March	.....	250	250		166
April	.....	310	310		304
May	2,400	.....	2,400		1,198
June	1,325	.....	1,325	16,837	675
July	1,370	.....	1,370		833
August	1,000	.....	1,000		783
September	1,070	.....	1,070		673
October	1,060	.....	1,060		680
November	300	60	360		285
December	554	130	684		167
Total	9,079	1,040	10,119	16,837	5,883

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
G. I. A.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
		Brought forward	209
Acton	10	Belleville	23
Agincourt	3	Berlin	82
Allandale	1	Bothwell	31
Alton	2	Bowmanville	5
Angus	11	Bracebridge	252
Appin	5	Bradford	50
Arthur	4	Brampton	45
Aurora	25	Bramley	30
Baden	11	Brantford	3
Battaux	30	Bronte	13
Barrie	60	Bruce Mines	9
Beaverton	25	Cannington	11
Beachville	9	Carleton	12
Belle Ewart	13	Chatham	68
Carried forward	209	*Carried forward*	843

STATEMENT, &c.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Brought forward	843	*Brought forward*	
Charleston	3	Norval	15
Clifton	4	Oakville	47
Clinton	55	Orangeville	25
Cobourg	45	Orillia	325
Collingwood	138	Oshawa	55
Craigville	1	Ottawa	4
Cornwall	1	Owen Sound	42
Davenport	6	Paris	21
Dorchester	3	Parkhill	4
Duffin's Creek	3	Parry Sound	40
Dundas	26	Petrolia	8
Eastwood	12	Port Credit	15
Elora	4	Port Hope	22
Forrest	3	Port Union	1
Fort William	1	Prescott	3
Frenchman's Bay	6	Preston	8
Galt	139	Quebec	15
Gilford	22	Queenston	12
Glencoe	14	Richmond Hill	3
Grimsby	3	Rockwood	9
Goderich	70	Sarnia	52
Gravenhurst	13	Scarboro'	32
Grafton	1	Seaforth	32
Georgetown	22	Sebringville	1
Guelph	120	Silver Islet	13
Hamburg	6	Shakespeare	3
Hamilton	915	St. Catharines	92
Harriston	2	St. Mary's	18
Holland Landing	13	St. Thomas	56
Ingersoll	31	Stayner	31
King	9	Strathroy	30
Kingston	89	Stratford	73
Kleinburg	5	Stouffville	4
Lake Rosseau	19	Sus. Bridge	2
Lake Joseph	12	Sutton	1
Lefroy	18	Thamesville	2
Limehouse	38	Thornbury	1
Lindsay	4	Thornhill	16
London	596	Thorold	23
Lucan	7	Thunder Bay	1
Malton	40	Trenton	1
Markham	12	Unionville	2
Meaford	21	Uxbridge	26
Mimico	22	Watford	39
Mitchell	26	Waldemere	7
Mono Road	10	Welland	2
Montreal	2	Wellington Square	9
Mount Brydges	5	Weston	12
Mount Forest	44	Widder	5
Napanee	2	Windsor	5
Newbury	26	Whitby	25
Newcastle	1	Woodstock	18
New Lowell	5	Woodbridge	9
Newmarket	35	Woodville	40
Niagara	145		
Carried forward		Total	5075

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
G. I. A.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 11th January, 1873.

DEAR SIR.—I have now the honour to enclose you printed forms filled up for year 1872, which I hope the Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works will, on perusal, find satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the large number arriving, it is most satisfactory to state that very little sickness occurred amongst them, with exception of some cases of summer complaint, which is very frequent, especially during the warm summer months, and by timely medical treatment, they were soon restored to wonted health.

The majority of those coming out this last season were a very respectable class of people, and have no doubt will do well.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

Geo. Thomas Haigh, Esq.,
Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, Ont.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending 31st March, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	91	883	974	456	518	14	38
Ireland	.....	28	28	28	.....	.....	1
Scotland	6	20	26	24	2	.....	5
Germany	.....	1477	1677	142	1535	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	.....	813	813	462	351	.....	.....
Total	97	3421	3518	1112	2406	14	44

REMARKS.—The health of those arriving was exceedingly good.

R. H. RAE,
Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending 30th June, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from the Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1095	3349	4444	2322	2122	170	332
Ireland	9	80	89	75	14	.....	13
Scotland	266	49	285	255	.....	16	68
Germany	18	10135	10153	309	9844	.....	25
Norway	610	452	1062	20	1042	.....	20
Other Countries	16	3882	3898	890	3008	.....	21
Total	1954	17947	19901	3871	16030	186	479

REMARKS.—Notwithstanding the large number of arrivals during the sultry weather, it is pleasing for me to remark there was very little sickness of any serious nature. Several families were afflicted with the usual summer complaint, but timely medical aid soon restored them to wonted health.

R. H. RAE,
Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending 30 h September, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	984	2246	3230	1820	1410	162	278
Ireland	25	53	78	78	.....	22	55
Scotland	159	36	195	195	.....	10	57
Germany	1	9759	9760	257	9503	2	18
Norway	992	163	1155	5	1150	.....	15
Other Countries	.....	2021	2021	903	1118	.....	.....
Total	2161	14278	16439	3258	13181	196	423

R. H. RAE,
Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending 31st December, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	606	2019	2625	1375	1250	150	144
Ireland	11	12	23	23	.....	.....	16
Scotland	23	31	54	54	.....	6	20
Germany	6	6109	6115	346	5769	.....	5
Norway	6	170	176	6	170	1	1
Other countries	15	1719	1734	1004	730	1	10
Total	667	10060	10727	2808	7919	158	196

REMARKS.—Those who arrived this year, were a very respectable class of people, with exception of some isolated cases, who preferred idleness to industry, it is however satisfactory for me to say that all found ready employment, who were inclined to work, and not a single case of death has occurred notwithstanding the numerous arrivals,

R. H. RAE,
Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1872, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2776	8497	11273	5973	5300	496	792
Ireland	45	173	218	204	14	22	85
Scotland	394	136	530	528	2	32	150
Germany	25	27680	27705	1054	26651	3	48
Scandinavians	1608	785	2393	31	2362	1	36
Other countries	31	8435	8466	3259	5207	1	31
Total	4879	45706	50585	11049	39536	555	1142

REMARKS.—At the close of the year, it is very gratifying for me to state the health of those arriving was very good, with the exception of some cases of dysentery, although not of a serious nature, and by timely medical treatment they were very soon convalescent.

R. H. RAE,
Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Hamilton Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st Dec., 1872.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
				Quarter.	Quarter.
January	30	740	770		
February	22	670	692	14	44
March	45	2011	2056		
April	97	4957	5054		
May	843	7448	5291	186	479
June	1014	5493	6507		
July	1521	6419	7940		
August	325	4889	5214	196	423
September	315	3019	3334		
October	401	4369	4770		
November	199	3180	3379	159	196
December	67	2514	2578		
Total	4879	45706	50585	555	1142

R. H. RAE, *Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1872.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Fort Erie	4	*Brought forward*	697½
Suspension Bridge	6		
Clifton	19	Mandamin	1
Thorold	4	Strathroy	9
St. Catharines	47	Watford	6
Jordan	5	Petrolia	5
Beamsville	12	Sarnia	11
Grimsby	5	Longwood	5
Winona	5	Glencoe	1
Wellington Square	3	Newbury	23
Bronte	1	Bothwell	11
Toronto	60½	Thamesville	7
Dundas	16	Chatham	56
Capeton	2	St. Thomas	10
Lynden	2	Bell River	1
Harrisburg	3	Windsor	40
Brantford	102½		
Galt	48		883½
Preston	10	By Stage—	
Guelph	18½		
Fergus	6	Jarvis ... 4	
Drayton	3	Freelton ... 1	
Palmerston	1	Hagersville ... 3	
Harriston	8	Ballsville ... 3	
Clifford	18	Port Dover ... 0½	
Walkerton	6	—	11½
Paisley	12		
Paris	67	By Waggon—	
Eastwood	3		
Woodstock	33½	Hagersville	3
Beachville	5		
Ingersoll	45		
London	126½		
Carried forward	697½	Total	898

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 16th January, 1873.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO, AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the above Agencies, for the twelve Months ending 31st Dec., 1872; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from these Agencies to their respective places of destination.

AGENCY.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Proceeded to Province of Quebec.
Ottawa	1843	262	2105	2096	9	865	726	.....
Kingston	3079	1811	4890	4865	1	511	314	24
Toronto	17213	1904	19117	10119	8998	16837*	5883	.....
Hamilton	4879	45706	50585	11049	39536	555	1142	.....
	27014	49683	76697	28129	48544	18768	8065	24

* REMARKS.—Number of free meals furnished. Note, of the 48,544 Immigrants who passed through Ontario on their way to the Western States, 26,651 were Germans, 11,360 Scandinavians; 5,207 other countries—in all, 43,218 foreigners; thus leaving only 5,326 of British origin who passed through to the United States.

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the above Agencies for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1871; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from these Agencies to their respective places of destination.

AGENCY.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Proceeded to Province of Quebec.
Ottawa	763	218	981	974	1	291	283	6
Kingston	1984	1351	3335	3313	1	278	212	21
Toronto	23966	1625	25591	11185	14406	11185	7621	.....
Hamilton	5079	22749	27828	10370	17458	1401	1334	.....
Total	31792	25943	57735	25842	31866	13155	9450	27

REMARKS.—Of the 31,866 Immigrants who passed through the Province of Ontario on their way to the Western States, 16,139 were German; 9,806 were Scandinavians; 2,010 other countries; in all 27,955; thus leaving only 3,911 of British origin who proceeded to the United States.

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the above Agencies, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from these Agencies to their respective places of destination.

AGENCY.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Sent to the Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec.
Ottawa	1394	155	1549	1333	19	262	343	197
Kingston	846	1676	2522	2458	38	487	479	.....
Toronto	29777	.....	29777	13256	16521	11801	8476	.....
Hamilton	6903	19556	26459	8243	18216	927	1585	.....
Total	38920	21387	60307	25590	34794	13477	10883	197

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the above Agencies, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1869; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from these Agencies to their respective places of destination.

AGENCY.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions and Free Passes.
Ottawa	607	145	752	756	6	58
Kingston	389	12	401	381	20	196
Toronto	28894	148	29042	9174	19863	5655
Hamilton	5784	24920	30814	5592	25222	1489
Total	35674	25225	61009	15893	45111	7398

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Total number arrived and remained in the Province of Ontario, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1872	28,129
Total number reported as above, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1871	25,842
Total number reported as above, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1870	25,290
Total number reported as above, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1869	15,893
Increase in favour of the year 1872 over 1871	2,287
" " 1871 " 1870	552
" " 1870 " 1869	9,397
" " 1871 " 1869	9,949
" " 1872 " 1869	12,236
" " 1872 " 1870	2,839

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of the number of children attending the Public and High Schools of Ontario, from 30th June, 1871, to 30th June, 1872; and of those attending Private Schools, in so far as the same can be ascertained from the Annual School Returns; and of the number of children of school age in Ontario, as reported in the Annual Returns of 1871.

By Command,

T. B. PARDEE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

No. 587, P. 3.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

TORONTO, 16th January, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour, as requested by Mr. Eckart in his letter of the 16th inst., to enclose herewith a return of the number of children attending the Public and High Schools of Ontario in 1871–2, together with other information asked for by the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

The Honorable
Timothy Pardee, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province,
Toronto.

RETURN.

1. Of the number of children of school age (5 to 16) in Ontario. (Annual Report of 1871.)

2. Of the number of children attending the High and Public Schools of Ontario (Annual Report of 1871, and Half-yearly Returns of 1871-2.)

3. Of the number of children attending the Private Schools of Ontario. (Annual Report of 1871.)

COUNTIES.	Number of Children of school age, 1871.	Number of Children attending Public Schools, 1871.	Number of Children attending Private Schools, 1871.
Glengarry	5902	5268	8
Stormont	4900	4745	
Dundas	6053	5741	
Prescott	4636	3812	6
Russell	2498	1923	
Carleton	8304	7502	
Grenville	5497	5176	10
Leeds	9358	8666	
Lanark	7314	6787	15
Renfrew	6481	5396	16
Frontenac	7968	6904	10
Lennox and Addington	6519	6328	18
Prince Edward	4935	5086	
Hastings	10544	9914	18
Northumberland	9557	9351	30
Durham	8101	8026	15
Peterborough	7601	6890	65
Victoria	8908	8375	44
Ontario	11000	11704	32
York	16595	15493	166
Peel	7496	7115	112
Simcoe	16582	15206	94
Halton	5918	5416	
Wentworth	7928	7759	56
Brant	5359	5316	65
Lincoln	5470	5081	16
Welland	5220	5078	96
Haldimand	6222	6216	16
Norfolk	8913	8715	80
Oxford	12008	11764	79
Waterloo	9196	8820	34
Wellington	15999	15467	198
Grey	20425	18449	44
Perth	12321	11479	33
Huron	19894	18172	60
Bruce	13392	13294	185
Middlesex	18914	18374	56
Elgin	8814	9069	46
Kent	11686	8920	62
Lambton	9698	9372	
Essex	7409	6316	
District of Algoma	444	330	35
District of Parry Sound	80	80	
Other localities	500		
Total	392559	358895	1820
CITIES.			
Toronto	13778	10708	1318
Hamilton	6000	6035	

RETURN.—*Continued.*

CITIES.	Number of Children of school age, 1871.	Number of Children attending Public Schools, 1871.	Number of Children attending Private Schools, 1871.
Kingston	[illegible]	3186	210
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	140
Ottawa	5200	[illegible]	600
Total	32953	28392	2265
TOWNS.			
Amherstburgh	600	544	60
Barrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Belleville	2000	1879	100
Berlin	770	747	20
Bothwell	[illegible]	362	12
Bowmanville	[illegible]	682	
Brantford	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Brockville	1200	1090	25
Chatham	1780	1730	
Clifton	425	[illegible]	20
Cobourg	1100	839	150
Collingwood	[illegible]	876	45
Cornwall	[illegible]	466	80
Dundas	1000	942	
Galt	1120	891	
Goderich	1064	1067	
Guelph	1900	1890	
Ingersoll	1173	1032	45
Lindsay	1400	1171	40
Milton	[illegible]	316	
Napanee	850	684	80
Niagara	437	372	
Oakville	598	518	
Owen Sound	900	[illegible]	
Paris	782	737	
Perth	650	608	
Peterborough	1300	1248	20
Picton	630	618	
Port Hope	1112	1204	
Prescott	[illegible]	619	60
Sandwich	366	329	
Sarnia	900	[illegible]	50
St. Catharines	2250	1979	75
St. Mary's	1025	1031	40
St. Thomas	700	671	
Simcoe	[illegible]	447	
Strathroy	739	723	15
Stratford	[illegible]	1135	39
Whitby	[illegible]	947	
Windsor	1000	[illegible]	80
Woodstock	1172	1074	262
Total	40229	[illegible]	1418
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.			
Arnprior	[illegible]	370	30
Ashburnham	250	150	
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Bath	162	151	
Bradford	[illegible]	278	
Brampton	525	514	
Brighton	[illegible]	382	
Caledonia	280	[illegible]	28
Carleton Place	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cayuga	[illegible]	[illegible]	

RETURN.—*Continued.*

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	Number of Children of school age, 1871.	Number of Children attending Public Schools, 1871.	Number of Children attending Private Schools, 1871.
Chippewa	300	273	16
Clinton	560	560	
Colborne	240	188	
Dunnville	450	382	56
Elora	600	551	54
Embro	200	164	
Fergus	520	526	80
Fort Erie	280	258	
Gananoque	629	481	30
Garden Island	250	201	
Georgetown	350	331	30
Hawkesbury	375	240	40
Hespeler	390	342	
Holland Landing	212	195	
Iroquois	215	198	
Kemptville	380	381	
Kincardine	750	611	20
Lanark	200	165	
Listowel	320	300	
Merrickville	350	334	
Mitchell	650	542	30
Morrisburgh	302	290	20
Mount Forest	593	560	
Newburgh	340	332	114
Newcastle	250	225	
New Edinburgh	150	122	30
New Hamburgh	375	372	
Newmarket	444	437	75
Oil Springs	269	209	20
Orangeville	333	302	20
Orillia	450	270	50
Oshawa	810	814	80
Pembroke	350	352	
Petrolia	780	740	13
Portsmouth	400	294	10
Port Colborne	350	358	10
Port Dalhousie	334	322	
Preston	475	383	
Renfrew	200	198	17
Richmond	180	179	
Seaforth	450	394	20
Smith's Falls	447	308	
Southampton	320	273	
Stirling	274	235	
Streetsville	170	131	15
Thorold	494	510	30
Trenton	530	513	32
Vienna	240	186	
Warkworth	180	163	20
Waterloo	550	480	
Wentworth	550	432	
Wellington	151	145	
Yorkville	586	569	
Total	23874	21367	1010
Total, Counties	392759	358895	1820
Do Cities	32563	28902	2303
Do Towns	40127	37672	1418
Do Villages	23874	21367	1010
Grand total, 1871	489645	446726	6551

Number of Children attending the High Schools of Ontario. (Semi Annual Reports of 1871–2.)

	Last half, 1871.	First half, 1872.		Last half. 1871.	First half. 1872.
Alexandria	19	23	Niagara	28	24
Almonte	...	26	Norwood	33	36
Arnprior	21	20	Oakville	35	33
Barrie	48	54	Oakwood	25	27
Beamsville	39	49	Omemee	53	55
Belleville	64	86	Orangeville	39	29
Berlin	28	37	Osborne	...	22
Bowmanville	67	61	Oshawa	70	94
Bradford	25	34	Ottawa	56	76
Brampton	72	81	Owen Sound	65	89
Brantford	36	82	Pakenham	19	27
Brighton	41	36	Paris	48	49
Brockville	55	78	Pembroke	18	17
Caledonia	29	51	Perth	58	62
Carleton Place	22		Peterborough	166	159
Cayuga	40	53	Picton	73	96
Chatham	53	68	Port Dover	22	30
Clinton	32	41	Port Hope	79	80
Cobourg	101	128	Port Perry	27	33
Colborne	55	54	Port Rowan	33	35
Collingwood	21	29	Prescott	27	38
Cornwall	20	19	Renfrew	27	41
Drummondville	21	38	Richmond	9	26
Dundas	85	91	Richmond Hill	30	35
Dunnville	29	41	Sarnia	48	46
Elora	45	32	Scotland	27	33
Farmersville	36	46	Simcoe	46	78
Fergus	39	50	Smith's Falls	50	61
Fonthill	46	34	Smithville	30	48
Galt	146	152	Stirling	23	23
Gananoque	28	44	Stratford	95	102
Goderich	44	46	Strathroy	44	53
Grimsby	45	48	Streetsville	34	27
Guelph	63	74	St. Catharines	141	190
Hamilton	166	180	St. Mary's	33	54
Ingersoll	61	79	St. Thomas	87	114
Iroquois	57	94	Thorold	55	56
Kemptville	36	40	Toronto	91	130
Kincardine	50	53	Trenton	33	56
Kingston	78	87	Uxbridge	25	35
Lindsay	43	52	Vankleekhill	29	28
London	235	139	Vienna	59	50
L'Orignal	22	24	Wardsville	36	45
Manilla	31	42	Waterdown	36	45
Markham	44	40	Welland	37	73
Metcalfe	19	23	Weston	28	43
Milton	34	32	Whitby	103	112
Morrisburgh	36	41	Williamstown	36	50
Mount Pleasant	28	38	Windsor	33	30
Napanee	148	159	Woodstock	48	55
Newburgh	62	60	Walkerton	...	53
Newcastle	32	39			
Newmarket	41	45	Total	5085	5976

NOTE.—The Department cannot supply information from 30th June, 1871, to 30th June, 1872, except for High Schools. Public School Reports are furnished only for periods from 1st January to 31st December.

The number of children attending school is frequently reported as greater than the school population. This is caused by the fact of non-residents and persons of other ages attending school.

The number of children attending Private Schools is much understated. Inspectors, while reporting the existence of Private Schools, in many instances state that they cannot obtain information respecting them, the parties applied to declining to furnish it.

CROWN LANDS,

1872.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Crown Lands

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING ST. WEST.
1873.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Crown Lands	vii
Common School Lands	vii
Grammar School Lands	vii
Clergy Lands	viii
Free Grants	viii
Woods and Forests	viii
Surveys	xiii
Mineral Lands	xiv

APPENDIX.

Report on Colonization Roads	3
Extracts from Reports of Survey :—	
Anglesea (Residue)	10
Brougham (Residue)	10
Faraday	11
Grimsthorpe	12
Mayo	13
Stephenson (Residue)	13
Stisted	14
Wollaston (Residue)	15
Chaffey	15
Chapman	16
Croft	18
Christie	19
Fergusson (Part)	19
Hagerman	20
Humphry	21
Medora	22
McKellar	23
McMurrich	23
Monteith	24
Ryerson	25
Spence	26
Wood (Part)	27
Port Carling (Town Plot)	27
Killarney (Town Plot)	28
Part of Rutherford	28
McIntyre	29
McGregor	31
McTavish	31
Neebing	35
Pai Poonge	35

	Page
Prince Arthur's Landing (Town Plot)	37
Blake	37
Crooks and Pardee	41
Report of the Survey and Exploration of the North Shore of Lake Huron. By T. N. Molesworth, Esq., P.L.S., 1857	44
Report on the Township Boundary Lines, North Shore of Lake Huron. By Arthur Jones, Esq., P. L. S., 1859	47
Report of the Survey and Exploration of the North Shore of Lake Huron. By P. S. Donnelly, Esq., P.L.S., 1857	49
Report of the Survey and Exploration of the North Shore of Lake Huron. By T. W. Herrick, Esq., P.L.S., 1857	51
Mining Inspectors' Reports :—	
Report of E. B. Borron, Mining Inspector, Lake Superior Mining Division	53
Report of Survey of Land in the Valley of the Kaministiquia River. By E. B. Borron	54
Report of the Inspector of Madoc Mining Division	59
The Board of Examiners of Provincial Land Surveyors	60
Statement of Work performed in the Survey Branch during the year ending 31st December, 1873	60
Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands	62
List of Crown Land Agents for the sale of Lands, 1872	64
List of Crown Land Agents for the disposal of Free Grants, 1872	65
Mining Inspectors, 1872	66
List of Crown Timber Agents, 1872	67
Comparative Statement of Acres Sold	68
Return of the number of Persons located for Free Grants	69
Statements of Receipts considered as Revenue	71
Statements of Receipts considered as Special Funds	72
Comparative Statement of Gross Collections of the Department of Crown Lands	73
Statement of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands	74
Woods and Forests Revenue	78
Woods and Forests Collections	79
Woods and Forests Accruals	80
Comparative Statement of Patents issued by the Crown Lands Department	81
Woods and Forests Timber Statement	82
Statement of Municipal Surveys Confirmed	84
Statement of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued	85
Statement of Crown Land Surveys completed	86
Statement of Crown Land Surveys in progress	87
Statement of Letters Registered	88

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, *Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings, transactions, and affairs, of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

CROWN LANDS.

There were sold during the year 113,623 acres of Crown Lands. The sales amount to $138,436·50, and the collections to $193,168·98.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands during the year 2,068 acres. The sales amount to $12,341·42, and the collections to $80,967·47.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Grammar School Lands during the year 3,906 acres. The sales amount to $5,535·47, and the collections to $12,356·03.

CLERGY LANDS.

There were sold of the Clergy Lands during the year 16,100 acres. The sales amount to $28,757·61, and the collections to $121,313·07. (*See Appendix* No. 6.)

FREE GRANTS.

There are now open for location under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868" 77 Townships, exclusive of the Island of St. Joseph, which has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. Eighteen of these Townships were opened for location in the past year. Eight hundred and seventy-five locations were made during the year on 115,065 acres of land; 2,268½ acres were sold to 97 locatees during the same period. One hundred and fifty-eight locations made during the year 1871 were cancelled in 1872, as the locatees failed to take possession, and the lots were re-located to other applicants. (*See Appendix* No. 7.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Full appendices in connection with this branch of the Department cannot be given until the usual annual returns are sent in by the agents; to complete these some time after the close of the year is necessary: the totals of accruals and collections as shown in statements Nos. 12, 13, and 14, with this report may, however, be briefly referred to.*

The total accrual for the year, of Timber dues, ground rent, and incidental bonuses is $659,155·91, exclusive of the sale of Timber Berths in October last.

The total collection for the year, of Timber dues, ground rent, and incidental bonuses is $566,142·59, to which may be added $101,463·37, being payments made in December, 1871, too late to be included in collections of that year, making a total collection of $667,605·96, irrespective of the sale of October last.

These figures may be used as follows, for the purpose of comparison between the years 1871 and 1872:—the total collections of 1871 were $453,403·20, from which, in order to show collections of that year on actual accruals, the amount realized at sale of limits in November, 1871, viz.: $118,646, should be deducted, which would leave $334,757·20 as collections within the year on accruals; but to this may properly be added the $101,463·37 above mentioned, as paid in December, 1871, too late to appear in collections, which would make a total of $436,220·57 as collections of 1871; the collections proper of 1872 being $566,142·59 (without the monies paid in December, 1871, which form collections of January, 1872), shows an increase in collections over 1871 of $129,922·02.

The accruals proper of 1872 are $659,155·91; those of 1871 were $570,882·29, from which, for comparison, should be deducted the amount realized at sale of limits in November, 1871, viz.: $118,646 as not pertaining properly to an accrual of the year, this would leave $452,236·29 for accruals of 1871, showing an increase in favour of 1872 of $206,919·62.

The outstanding dues of 1872 amount to $200,726·04, the greater part of which represents dues on saw logs and square timber remaining in streams for want of water to bring them down, say $100,000 for the former, and $40,000 for the latter, leaving

*Since the above was written, full returns have been received, and are embodied in the appendices.

$60,726·04 as what may be termed actual outstanding of accounts of the year; the outstanding dues of 1871 amounted to $116,479·91, of which $29,000 represented dues on saw logs stuck in streams, leaving $87,479·91 as what may be termed actual outstanding of accounts of that year, showing an actual outstanding in 1872 of $26,753·87 less than in 1871.

A marked feature of the year in connection with this branch of the Department is the sale of Timber Berths on the north shore of Lake Huron, which was held on the 15th and 16th October last, when 5,031 square miles were disposed of, realizing as bonus $592,601·50, and ground rent $10,064, making a total of $602,665·50, being an average bonus of $117·97 per mile; several parties who purchased have not, however, complied with the conditions of sale, in consequence of which 586½ square miles of the area offered still remain at the disposal of the Department.

An impression appears to have generally obtained that the territory disposed of at the sale was then, for the first time, placed under license to cut timber, but the records of the Department show that in the years 1852 and 1853 licenses were granted in the locality, and held up to 1856–1857, covering an area of 2,966 square miles, and that in October, 1863, 692 square miles were offered for sale by public auction, 342 miles of which were sold at an average bonus of $1·14 per mile, making a total of 3,308 square miles placed under license on the Lake Huron territory, or more than three-fifths of the area offered at the sale in October last.

All the licensed territory lapsed for non-payment of ground-rent, except about 300 square miles acquired in 1863.

During the past twenty years a few small saw-mills have been in operation on the north shore of Lake Huron, the only one of large capacity having been erected as late as 1864. Timber for the supply of the earlier built of these mills was, in a great measure, taken indiscriminately from lands of the Crown without license, and without payment of dues, with the exception of an occasional trifling amount secured by chance; of late years the demand for sawn lumber has so much increased, and the article in consequence become enhanced in value, that the original proprietors of these mills have enlarged their establishments, or sold out to others who have done so, such enlargement and increased cutting capacity rendered necessary a larger supply of timber, which could only be obtained legitimately by acquiring from the Department license to cut; appropriating timber without authority being no longer considered safe.

Applications for license were made by the owners of the mills in question, and in some instances, by Order in Council, small spaces of territory were licensed to the applicants; the timber on the ground so granted, which would in former years have afforded a sufficient supply for a lengthened period, soon became exhausted, and further applications for additional limits were made, with persistent appeal that such should be granted, on the ground that the mills would otherwise be idle, and the investment in enlarging and improving them, with other expenditure in works connected with them, not only unremunerative, but an entire loss; to have acquiesced in these demands would have been contrary to the spirit of the Crown Timber Regulations, and equivalent to setting aside the clause which expressly provides that all new Timber Berths shall be sold by public auction.

The policy of placing under license the area disposed of at the late sale has been questioned on the ground that it was virtually locking up the country from settlement, and handing over absolutely to licentiates the timber which should have been retained as a permanent source of revenue to the Province: the fallacy of such objections must be apparent in the face of the following facts, viz.: that the lands will be as open for sale after being covered by license as they were before the existence of such license, and that the timber, which has hitherto yielded no appreciable contribution to the Provincial Treasury, will now, as a result of the territory being placed under license, be a prolific source of revenue, permanent as the existence of the material from which it is derived.

It was fairly assumed also that placing the lands under license was the only means of settling the country, and it is gratifying to know that all the settlers in the Algoma district approve of the sale, and believe it was the one thing necessary to stimulate the growth and development of that neglected section of Ontario.

On enquiry into past efforts to settle the territory it was ascertained that upwards of ten years ago no less than seven Townships were laid out in the most desirable sections: the lands so surveyed were offered to actual settlers at the nominal price of twenty cents per acre, and during that long period the average annual sale was only 498 acres, the patents issued averaging 222 acres per annum, showing that even the greater part of the insignificant quantity of lands sold had been abandoned as unfit for cultivation: under these circumstances it became evident that the only means of opening up the country for settlement was through lumbering enterprise; it is, therefore, confidently anticipated that the vast expenditure consequent on large lumbering operations, the opening up of roads, &c., will, in the locality in question, as in other localities in past years, result in the rapid settlement of the lands suitable for agricultural purposes, and at the same time open up the way to the development of whatever mineral wealth may exist in the country.

It may also be noted in this connection, that a means of communication between the settled country, east of French River, and the Lake Superior region, which is becoming rapidly developed by actual settlement and mining operations, became highly necessary; the barrier to this has hitherto been the uninhabited district stretching along the shores of Lake Huron; the opening up of roads consequent on lumbering in the territory will, to a certain extent, remove this obstacle to the desired communication.

In view of the exceptional condition of the territory, the timber being open to wholesale plunder along an uninhabited frontier, where every facility exists for easy transport of logs by towage to the shores of the United States, to prevent which, would entail on the Department a large amount of outlay; the re-current destruction of the valuable staple by fires, the facts as given with respect to the sale of lands, showing clearly that in the absence of some auxiliary inducement it would be vain to expect them to be taken up for actual settlement, the adoption of such steps as would meet the exigency in its several phases became absolutely necessary.

The only action open to the Department, under the circumstances, was to offer the Timber Berths for sale at public competition, by which the territory would be placed in such a position that its resources could be properly and advantageously controlled, and

hundreds of millions of feet of valuable lumber saved to the Province, which would otherwise be totally destroyed by fire or plundered and carried away.

The flourishing condition of the lumber market, unprecedented in former years, and probably not to be equalled for some years to come, seemed also to indicate the time for such action as opportune, and to warrant the expectation so fully realized that the result, in the interest of the Province, would be satisfactory.

As already stated the amount of bonus at sale was $592,601·50, but in addition to this there is the ground rent, upwards of $10,000, which is a yearly payment, as also the dues on all timber cut, which in years to come will yield a large annual addition to the revenue.

The impression is entertained by many who are not familiar with the Timber License system, and whose attention has been drawn to cases of real or apparent grievance alleged to be experienced by settlers from the scarcity of timber for the supply of saw-mills manufacturing lumber for local use, in consequence of the pine lands where settlement has penetrated, being covered by Timber Licenses, the holders of which they point out, are exporting large quantities of the article to foreign markets,—that the Government, as a remedy, should abolish the system and partition out the pine districts so covered by license for the use of settled localities, forgetting in their commendable zeal for the welfare of the settler, that by so doing they would wrest from those who had been the actual pioneers of settlement, rights honestly and legitimately acquired and recognized from year to year, so long as they had complied with conditions imposed by established regulations.

It must be borne in mind that *since the year 1825*, when the granting of licenses to cut timber was first introduced, down to and including the Crown Timber Regulations, promulgated by the Government of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald in April, 1869, the right to renewal of license has been continuously acknowledged, the only condition insisted upon to ensure such renewal being compliance with existing regulations.

In 1845, an Order in Council was passed, in which it was provided that licenses were to be issued for one season only, but with the distinct understanding that renewals of licenses were to be granted on due compliance with conditions imposed with respect to them.

An Order in Council, passed in March, 1849, not only repeats the right to renewal of license, but permits the licentiate to transfer his limit by simple assignment.

Under Act 12th Victoria, cap. 30, an Order in Council was passed in August, 1851, in which the right to renewal is distinctly recognized: again, in an Order in Council, passed in August, 1855, it is stated, that in order to *perfect* the ground rent system adopted in 1851, with a view to its *stability* and *permanence*, increased rent should be charged on limits on which the licentiate had not operated the previous season, the increased rent charged for non-occupation being again reduced to the minimum rate, should the license holder subsequently operate on the limit, a regulation clearly establishing the fact that as between the license holder and Government the right to renewal of license was beyond question.

The Crown Timber Regulations of June, 1866, provide that "License Holders who have duly complied with all existing regulations *shall* be entitled to a renewal of their

licenses;" and the regulations now in force, dated 16th April, 1869, recite in the 5th clause that "License Holders who shall have complied with all existing regulations *shall* be entitled to have their licenses renewed on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands."

From the above it will be seen that holders of timber licenses have certain vested rights recognized for many years; never disturbed by any Government, except for cause, or in the interests of settlement, and which cannot in justice or equity be abrogated.

The Department has however, received reports during the past year that in several districts a difficulty has been experienced in new settlements in obtaining timber, from which to manufacture lumber for local consumption, and also in older settlements, where the pine lands in the neighbourhood are covered by license; on the subject being brought under my notice I at once took such steps as were practicable to meet the requirements of localities where the supply of lumber for settlers was deficient. Accordingly, on the 9th April last I reported to Council advising that I should be authorized to withdraw from Timber Licenses such lot or part lots, or portions of timbered lands as might be required to be set apart for the supply of saw-mills manufacturing, or to manufacture lumber exclusively for local consumption, recommending that any evasion of the purpose for which such timbered lands were allotted, by export of any portion of the lumber or timber cut thereon, should be followed by cancellation of authority to cut on the lands, and that the latter might be restored to the license from which they had been withdrawn; on the 19th idem an Order in Council was passed, authorizing the action recommended.

The Department is desirous of carrying out this measure of relief to settlers in a liberal spirit, exercising at the same time a proper degree of caution in guarding against imposition and due consideration with reference to individual interests.

The following is a Copy of the Order in Council above referred to, with Addendum of 17th December, 1872:—

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the nineteenth day of April, A. D., 1872.

"The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 9th April, 1872, wherein the Commissioners states that, with the view of promoting settlement on lands at present remote from the centres of traffic, and to contribute to the comfort and well being of those already settled in such localities a supply of sawn lumber for the erection of dwellings, barns, &c., is an absolute necessity, and the means at the disposal of the Department of furnishing a supply of timber for saw mills to meet such necessity being limited, he considers it expedient, in order to supplement such means, that recourse for a supply of timber should be had to lands held under license. The Committee advise that the Commissioner be authorized to withdraw, at any time, from any timber license hereafter issued or renewed, any lot or lots, or portion of land, he may deem necessary, for the purpose of enabling him to furnish lumber for the supply of saw-mills erected, or to be erected, for the manufacture of sawn lumber for local consumption.

"Certified.

(Signed) "J. G. Scott.
"*C. E. C.*

"Executive Council Chambers,
"20th April, 1872."

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 17th day of December. A. D., 1872.

"The Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands reports as follows in connection with the Order in Council of the 19th April last, respecting the supply of timber for saw-mills to manufacture lumber for local consumption. That in order to obviate any present or future misunderstanding as to the object of the passing of the Order in Council in question, and to prevent possible abuse of the privilege conferred thereby, on remote settlements, by the export of any portion of the lumber manufactured from timber taken from lands set apart for the supply of lumber to settlers, and further as a reasonable guarantee to license-holders, that their interssts will not be unnecessarily interfered with, the following clause be added to the Order in Council of 19th April last, respecting the supply of timber for local saw-mills, and that the same be constituted a part of said Order, namely:—The timber from lands set apart for the supply of saw-mills manufacturing lumber for local consumption is to be cut and manufactured exclusively for such local demand, and so disposed of; that any infraction of this condition, directly or indirectly, may be followed, in each case, by cancellation of authority to cut timber or trees on the lands so set apart for the purpose above mentioned, and may be restored to the license from which the same were withdrawn.

"The Committee approve of the provision recommended by the Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands, and advise that the same be added to the Order in Council of 19th April.

"Certified.

(Signed) "J. G. Scott.
"*Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.*

"18th December, 1872."

Surveys.

The surveys, for which instructions have issued, during the past year, are "The Boundary Line between this Province and the Province of Quebec, extending from the mouth of the Mattawan River northward along the Ottawa River to Lake Temiscaming and thence to the height of land—the Townships of Lyell and Sabine, north of the County of Hastings, and the Township of Effingham in the County of Addington, the Townships of Mackenzie, Carling and the residue of the Township of Fergusson, in the district of Parry Sound, and the Townships of Blake, Crooks, Pardee and the residue of the Township of McGregor, in the district of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior—the line between the tenth and eleventh concessions of the Township of Lake, and the reserve adjoining the town plot of Southhampton, and timber limits on the Ottawa and Montreal Rivers.

The surveys completed and closed during the year are the Township of Spence and the residue of the Townships of Wood, Muskoka and Brougham, the survey of timber limits on the River Amabel-du-fond, a tributary of the Mattawan River, and the survey of the timber limits adjoining on the east the vacant Crown lands, and extending from the Township of Eyre northward to the east end of Lake Nipissing. (Appendix No 19). The Townships of Blake, Crooks and Pardee have been completed in the field, and the returns in part have been received in the Department, but the field notes and plans have not yet been examined.

Extracts from the surveyors' reports, not heretofore printed in the annual reports of the Department, will be found on page 10.

Municipal Surveys.

The municipal surveys for which instructions have been issued during the year, under the authority of the Act, 22 Vic., cap. 93 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, are given in the

Appendix No. 18, and the municipal surveys, confirmed under the same authority, are also given in Appendix No. 17. Those surveys are made on the application of the council of the corporation of the townships and on the application of the county councils. If the object of the application is to place monuments at the angles of the lots, the application must be made by the council of the corporation of the township according to the eleventh clause of the above cited Act; but if the survey is intended to define or resurvey a concession line, the application must be made by the county council to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in accordance with sixth clause of the said Act.

Mineral Lands.

The demand for mineral lands, on the north shore of the Lake Superior, during the year, has resulted in the sale of 63,046 acres in the unsurveyed portions of the territory, the applicants furnishing plans, field notes and descriptions of each location, by a provincial land surveyor, in accordance with the provisions of "the Act relative to mining," 32 Vic., cap. 34, sec. 9, and sub-secs. 1 and 2. and secs. 10 and 11. In the surveyed townships, in the district of Thunder Bay, the quantity of mineral lands sold, are as follows:—

McTavish	11,087	acres.
McGregor	20,244	"
McIntyre	14,685	"
Neebing	3,464	"
Paipoonge	6,488	"
Blake	13,262	"
	69,230	"
In the unsurveyed territory	62,078	"
Total area patented	131,308	"

On Lakes Shebandowan and Kashibowie 5362-29 acres were sold, and the patents for those lands are in course of preparation.

Several applications have been received for mining locations near the height of land on Jackfish and Round Lakes, but as the subject of the boundary line between the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, in that direction, was then, as now, under investigation, and, at the request of the Dominion Government, the patents for those mining locations have not been issued, I am in hopes, however, that an arrangement will be come to, so as to allow the patents to issue, and thereby afford the opportunity to those parties to develope the mineral resources of the locations for which they have paid and in every way complied with the requirements of "the Act relative to mining."

Numerous applications have been made to the Department for licenses to cut timber on the north shore of Lake Superior by parties holding patents for mining locations, and by others for lumbering purposes, those parties represented that sawn lumber, used in the construction of their works and for building purposes, could not be procured nearer than Marquette, on the south shore of the lake, and Duluth, or the head of Lake Superior, or at Sault St. Mary, and that the cost of importing it so far was a serious drawback to their operations. The following is a copy of the Departmental regulations in reference thereto:—

NOTICE.

Department of Crown Lands.

Toronto 25th July, 1872.

Under an Order in Council passed the 29th ultimo, respecting timber on patented, sold and unsold lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, the absolute right to the pine trees growing or being on said lands may be acquired on payment being made to the Department of Crown Lands, at the rate of fifty cents per acre, in addition to the price, one dollar per acre paid, or to be paid, for such lands.

Owners of patented lands, and purchasers of lands, (the sales of which are now being carried out) who are desirous of acquiring the right to the pine timber thereon, are required to apply for such right, and make payment as above, within six months from date of this notice.

Applicants to purchase lands after date of this notice are required to apply for the right to the pine trees thereon at the time of application to purchase the lands, and to pay for such right at the time of application fifty cents per acre as above specified, in addition to the one dollar per acre payable for the lands.

Should the owners of patented lands, or purchasers of lands, (the sales of which are being carried out) fail to apply for and acquire the right to the pine trees on such lands within six months from the date of this notice; or purchasers of lands after this date decline at the time of application to purchase to apply for and acquire the right to the pine trees on the lands applied for, the pine trees on such lands will be disposed of by the Department of Crown Lands to persons making application therefor at the above mentioned rate of fifty cents per acre; but should there be more than one applicant for any space, or locality, the right to the pine trees shall be awarded to the applicant tendering and paying the highest amount per acre over and above fifty cents per acre.

R. W. Scott,
Commissioner.

Several applications to purchase the water frontage having been made by parties holding the title to islands and lots fronting on the waters of Lake Superior, it was deemed desirable to adopt some general principle that would apply to all cases, and accordingly the following Order in Council was adopted:—

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-sixth day of June, A.D. 1872.

"The Committee of Council have had under consideration the question as to the proper mode of dealing with lands covered with water, situate in front of mining lands on Lake Superior.

"The Committee recommend that the owner of any mining land having a water frontage on Lake Superior be permitted to purchase the land covered with water in front of his lot, at the price of one dollar per acre, subject to the following regulations:

"(1) An application for the purchase of the land, accompanied by a plan and a deposit of the purchase money, must be made to the Crown Lands Department, as to all existing grants, within one year from the date of this Order, and as to any future grant, within one year from the date of such grant.

"(2) In cases where the owner of a lot on the main land is not the owner of an island in front thereof, the permission hereby accorded to the owner of the lot on the main land and to the owner of island, respectively, shall not extend to land lying beyond a point half-way between the main land and the island, and a similar rule shall be applied to all analogous cases.

"(3) The sale of any land under this Order shall not be held to confer any right to make any erections on or use of such land in any way interfering with navigation, or to prevent the Crown from using any such land for the purpose of public works.

"*Certified.*

(Signed) "J. G. Scott,
"*Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.*

"June, 1872."

I have caused maps to be prepared shewing the townships recently surveyed, and the colonization roads (drawn in red) on which public money has been expended; also maps shewing the mineral leads patented at Thunder and Block Bays, and separate maps of Lakes Huron and Superior; copies of which will be found attached to this Report.

R. W. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

Toronto, Dec. 31st., 1872.

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

To the Hon. R. W Scott.

Sir,—I have the honour to once more report to you the operations of the Colonization Roads Branch of your Department.

Preliminary operations were commenced in March, such as the making of certain necessary inspections and examinations :—

The survey and location of an eligible site for Gull River Bridge on the Monck Road West, Norland, the examination and Survey of a site for Hyde Chute Bridge, on the Madawaska River, and certain repairs done upon Massanoga Lake Bridge.

The general Field Work was commenced in the month of May, and was continued, in many instances, until the 1st of December.

The following is a detailed account of all the Works at present closed, under the General Heads of

Repairs,
New Roads,
and
Bridges.

Repairs.

1st. Addington Road

Repairs have been made on this Road from Scouten's on the Bald Mountain, northward, for the distance of 12 miles.

The work has been inspected and approved.

The road has been rendered solid and good over the above distance.

The total expenditure amounts to $995·72.

2nd. Eganville and Foy's Road.

Two miles of this road have been permanently repaired. The road has been well graded and ditched throughout the above distance.

The total expenditure amounts to $554·42.

3rd. Frontenac Road.

Repairs have been made on this line this year as far as to Gull Lake, in Clarendon, from 12 miles south of the said point.

The improvements are reported to be well done.

Total expenditure amounts to $1007·00.

4th. Great Northern Road. (*Algoma District.*)

Improvements have been continued on this road. Fourteen miles have been completely repaired, commencing at Garden River, and ending to the eastward of Barr River.

Beside the repair of the road line, a very important and necessary repair has been effected on the Garden River Bridge. This bridge had swerved much from its original position, and, upon careful examination, was discovered to be in a highly dangerous condition for crossing. The superstructure, consisting of a very long truss span, has been raised with jacks and supported in the centre by a substantial pier, well loaded and defended with cutwater front, faced with iron sheeting.

The total expenditure for bridge and road, $1935·33.

5TH. HASTING ROAD.

This road has been repaired from Jordan's Creek to McKilligan's, and again from Shanty Creek, a distance of two miles further. Altogether the length of line repaired is equal to 17 miles.

The total expenditure is $1549·22.

6TH. KORAH ROAD. (*Algoma District.*)

About 5 miles, or the present total length of this line, have been improved and made good for travel, from the Village of St. Mary to the N.W. extremity of the road.

The total expenditure is $565·00.

7TH. LOBORO' ROAD.

There have been 15 miles of this road, from the Village of Fermoy, to a point five miles north of Sydenham, well repaired, and rendered good for travel.

The total expenditure is $757·46.

8TH. MACAULAY ROAD SOUTH.

This road has been very well improved over a distance of four and a half miles from South Bracebridge eastward.

The total expenditure is

Paid on account, $600·00.

9TH. MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

Repaired from junction with Frontenac, eastward 8½ miles, and westward from same intersection, 6½ miles.

Total expenditure is $746·68.

10TH. MUSKOKA ROAD.

Improvements have been made on the above road, from Gravenhurst, to the High Falls on the South Branch of Muskoka River—a distance of 8 miles.

Total expenditure is $978·09.

11TH. NORTHERN ROAD.

Repairs from McKellar's P. O. to the Northerly Terminus at Maganetewan River, about 15 miles, inspected and approved.

Total expenditure is $1006·26.

12TH. OSO AND OLDEN ROAD.

Six miles are reported as having been well repaired during the past season, extending from South Sherbrooke to the centre of Oso Township.

Total expenditure is $721·94.

13th. Parry Sound Road.

This road has been repaired as fully as possible, with the limited appropriation granted for the work, over the whole distance between Parry Sound Village and the Rosseau Junction, at the head of Lake Rosseau. 24 miles.

Total expenditure is $1014·38.

14th. Peterson Branch Road.

Repaired between the Opeongo road and the Madawaska River. About 18 miles.

Total expenditure is $697·23.

15th. Skeleton Lake Road.

Six hundred dollars were appropriated for some further necessary improvements on this road, particularly for a ravine bridge near Shannon's Mill. The amount has been laid out. The bridge has been constructed and about three miles of the road improved.

Total expenditure $600·00.

16th. The Tamworth Road.

This is a useful line of communication, running from Tamworth Village through the Townships of Sheffield and Kennebec,

The Inspector reports eighteen miles of the road well repaired and rendered good for agricultural travel.

Total expenditure $973·01.

17th. Victoria Road.

Some eight or nine miles of this road north of the improvements of last year (1871) have been repaired.

Total expenditure $767·67.

NEW ROADS.

1st. Algona and Hagerty Road.

This is a new settlement road, running from the South-east part of S. Algona in a North-westerly direction towards the Township of Hagerty. Seven miles have been opened and made, and rendered passable for travel.

Total expenditure $1445·58.

2nd. Bracebridge and Macaulay Road.

A short road leading from Bracebridge to a junction with Macaulay Road North on the east of Muskoka River. About two miles of this road have been made, completing the same to the said junction.

Total expenditure thereon $862·93.

3rd. Brunel Road.

This road has been prolonged two miles and threequarters, over a very stony and difficult tract. It was rendered yet more expensive by some special difficulties in transporting supplies to the work.

Total expenditure $962·80.

4TH. BUCKHORN ROAD.

Fourteen and three quarters miles of the above road have been built by contract, under Specification No. 2, for cheap roads, at the rate of $200 per mile.

Total expenditure thereon $2929·32.

5TH. CAMERON ROAD.

To extend the Cameron road to the Village of Minden, and construct a bridge across Gull River below Moore's Lake $1000 were appropriated.

The road has been opened between the points named as a winter road.

Total expenditure $600·00.

6TH. JUNCTION ROAD, NO. 2.

This road has been finished to the junction with the northern road. Thirteen and a-half miles have been constructed during the past season of 1872. The whole road has been built under Specification No. 2.

Expenditure this season $2725·00.

7TH. LAKE JOSEPH ROAD.

This road has been extended this year, towards Parry Sound Road, ten miles. The work has been done under contract, at rates under Specification No. 2.

Total expenditure, $2067·95.

8TH. MACAULAY ROAD, NORTH.

Four miles of this road have been made, from the north branch of Muskoka River where the Bracebridge and Macaulay road joins the same, eastward. The line has also been cut through as a sleigh road, to the south branch of the Muskoka River, and an otherwise impassable ravine has been bridged with a high log pier bridge. Settlers can now travel in the winter season as far as the latter-named river, where a good substantial bridge will be necessary.

Total expenditure, $1,370·31.

9TH. METHUEN ROAD.

This is a new settlement road, running from the Chandos Road, in the township of that name, to Sandy Lake, in the Township of Methuen.

Five miles, from the Chandos or northern end, have been let, and completed under contract, at $200 per mile.

Total expenditure, $1,000.

10TH. MONK ROAD, EAST.

Operations were commenced on this road early in the spring, and continued until the 18th October last. Eight miles of road have been completed.

This section of the road is now finished from the Bobcaygeon Road to the junction with the Mississippi and Hastings Roads, at the York branch of the Madawaska River.

Total expenditure this 1872, $3,791·05.

11TH. MONK ROAD, WEST.

Nine miles have been completed on this section during the year, extending from Lot Twenty-four, in Digby, to the Gull River, in the Village of Norland.

Total expenditure, $3,650·36.

12TH. MUSKOKA ROAD.

This road has been extended from last year's work a distance of ten miles, reaching some miles into the unsubdivided tract, or Township of Perry.

There are indications of good settlement land to the north and east of the present terminus.

Total expenditure, $2,805·14.

13TH. MUSKOKA AND BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

This is a No. 2 Specification Road, designed to afford access to the settleable lands east of Peninsula Lake, in and north of the Township of Franklin. Also to accommodate a flourishing settlement already begun in that section of country.

Four miles and a half were opened and prepared for winter travel.

Total expenditure, $1,069·42.

14TH. MUSKOKA AND PETERSON ROAD.

A short but important road from Gravenhurst to Peterson Road, terminating thereon near the centre of the Township of Draper. This line has been completed throughout, with the exception of the last mile.

Total expenditure, $1,422·80.

15TH. MUSQUOSH ROAD.

A cheap settlement road, leading from Gravenhurst to Musquosh Falls, and thence to intersection with Parry Sound Road to the north-west of Lake Muskoka.

Twelve miles have been finished under an overseer employed by the Department, and three and a quarter miles under a contract.

Total expenditure, $3,527·82.

16TH. PEMBROKE AND MATTAWA ROAD.

This road has been extended during the season ten miles and fifty chains, under an overseer employed by the Department.

Total expenditure, $8,150.

17TH. POINT KAYE ROAD.

A short branch road from Point Kaye, on Muskoka Lake, to Lake Joseph Road, in the Township of Monck, about three miles long, opened throughout as a winter road.

Total expenditure, $500.

18TH. ROSSEAU AND NIPISSING ROAD.

This road has been opened, and completed six miles further. It now reaches to near the northerly boundary of Chapman, six miles beyond the Magnetawan River. Besides the extension of the road as above, the Magnetewan Bridge has been completed, and some eight miles of the lower section of the road have been repaired.

Total expenditure, $4,262·19.

19TH.—SAULT STE MARIE AND ROOT RIVER ROAD.

This is a line of road for more direct communication between the Village of St. Mary and Garden River Settlement, and to promote settlement in the intermediate country. A cheap road has been opened for winter use as far as Root River, where a junction is formed with the Great Northern Road. The road is six miles long.

Total expenditure, $1,000·00.

20TH. WABAMIK ROAD.

Another cheap settlers' road from Wabamik Post-office, on the Northern Road, to Lake Lorimer, five miles long.
Total expenditure, $978·20.

BRIDGES.

1ST. MACAULAY BRIDGE (*at Wilson's Mill*).

This Bridge has been completed.
Total cost, $936·00.

2ND. MASSANOGA BRIDGE.

Repairing, $204·38.

3RD. GULL RIVER BRIDGE. (*On Monck Road West*).

At Village of Norland.
On account, $1,075·00.

MOORE'S LAKE BRIDGE.

On account, $342·38.

HYDE'S CHUTE BRIDGE.

On account, $3,000·00.

Beside the above Expenditures on Bridges, there are some items of payment for repairs included in the Inspector's general account, which were superintended by him on different occasions ; also a few cases of similar character appear, charged in the Overseers' Accounts.

With regard to these charges they are left in the Accounts referred to, as it would be difficult to separate them, and they would also require special explanation in each case

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Repairs.	$ cts.	New Roads.	$ cts.
Addington	995 72	Algona and Hagerty	1445 58
Eganville and Foy's	554 42	Bracebridge and Macaulay	862 93
Frontenac	1007 00	Brunel	962 80
Great Northern	1935 33	Buckhorn	2929 32
Hastings	1549 22	Cameron	600 00
Korah	565 00	Junction No. 2	2725 00
Loboro' and Bedford	757 46	Lake Joseph	2067 95
Macaulay (South)	600 00	Macaulay (North)	1370 31
Mississippi	746 68	Methuen	1000 00
Muskoka	978 09	Monck (East)	3791 05
Northern	1006 26	Monck (West)	3650 36
Oso and Olden	921 94	Muskoka	2805 14
Parry Sound	1014 38	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon	1069 42
Peterson Branch	697 23	Muskoka and Peterson	2122 80
Skeleton Lake	600 00	Musquosh	3527 82
Tamworth	973 01	Pembroke and Mattawa	8150 00
Victoria	767 67	Point Kay	500 00
		Rosseau and Nipissing	4262 19
		Sault Ste. Marie, Root River	1000 00
		Wabamik	978 20
	$15669 41		45820 87
		Repairs	15669 41
		Bridges	5557 76
		Balances of 1871	2342 79
		Inspection	2300 32
		Supplies sent North	2543 85
		East River Dam	125 00
		Clearing and repairing Bridges on Lake Joseph Road	60 00
		Pembroke & Mattawa balance on account of 1871	188 91
			74608 91
		Cash drawn and on hand for contingencies	505 53
			$75114 44

Number of miles of Road repaired during the season..... 204
Number of miles of New Road made..... 151
Number of Bridges repaired and made..... 8

I beg to advert to the great benefit derived during the past season, from the employment of a travelling Inspector of Works, through the information of whose reports the Department has been constantly advised of the respective conditions of the various works, and has thus been enabled to correct and revise irregularities and deficiencies in the carrying on of the road works, which, through lack of that information, would have been impossible. But as the field of operations is very extensive, necessitating a great range of travel, it is impossible for one Inspector to visit the works in each locality as often as is desirable, and as would be profitable. I beg to recommend that during the ensuing season two Inspectors shall be employed, the respective limits of whose duties may be defined by the Hastings Road, and all the road works eastward of the said road, called "East Section," and by the same road, exclusive, and all works west and north of the same, called "West Section."

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BRIDGLAND,

Superintendent Colonization Roads, Ontario.

Department of Crown Lands,
6th January, 1873.

EXTRACTS

FROM

REPORTS OF SURVEY.

ANGLESEA. (RESIDUE.)

Situated in the County of Addington ; surveyed into farm lots in 1868 by Provincial Land Surveyor Crosbie Brady ; contains in part 41,249 acres, including water and roads.

The following is an extract from Mr. Brady's report:

There are only small portions of good land interspersed through what is uncultivatable ; there is not reason to expect it can become thickly settled.

As to merchantable timber, a great deal of good pine has been and is yet being removed by lumbermen ; much has been destroyed by fire, and a considerable quantity yet remains, of a quality valuable for saw logs.

About the geology and general features of the country I have to say that the surface is, in comparison with other townships which I have surveyed, generally level, that portion called broken in the field notes being more in the form of rocky ravines than elevations, although here and there a high hill is found. Take it as a whole, the rock is unfavourable to a cursory geological examination, the country being sufficiently level and rolling to permit moss and vegetable deposit to grow over the rock.

I remarked, however, that the prevailing fixed rocks were Gneiss and Talcose slate, and noticed that quartz veins were few in comparison to those in the northern part of Victoria, where I have been employed by your Department.

I should have remarked with reference to timber, that there are two streams in the township, of sufficient size to be most valuable to lumbermen as a timber highway to Lake Ontario. I refer to those marked on the map, Skutamota and Partridge River. As they are not, however, strictly navigable, no survey of them was made.

BROUGHAM (RESIDUE.)

Situate in the County of Renfrew, and surveyed into Farm Lots in 1871, by Provincial Land Surveyor, Q. Johnstone, containing 38,242 acres, including water and roads as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an Extract from Mr. Johnstone's report.

I found the greater part of that portion of the Township which came under my observation to be rough, broken, rocky, and hilly,—the squatters occupying the best parts of it.

Large sections have been burnt over, some parts completely bare, destroying, what I have been told was valuable timber ; some small tracts of pine and hardwood ridges still green.

No sites for mills ; for wherever a head and fall could be obtained, mills could not be erected on account of the high, rocky, precipitous character of the banks.

I cannot recommend any place that I have observed as a site fit for a town-plot.

I observed no signs of economic minerals. The rocks are chiefly granite, however. I am not prepared to state what the geological features are, not having had time to make a careful investigation; besides the winter season is not suitable for that purpose.

The advantages for settlement are not good, owing to the rocky nature of the country.

The prospects of this portion of the Township are not very encouraging, for the reasons above stated.

FARADAY.

Situate in the County of Hastings; surveyed into farm lots in 1869 by Provincial Land Surveyors Forneri & Kennedy; contains 50,900 acres, including water and roads as returned by the Surveyors.

The following is an extract from Messrs. Forneri & Kennedy's report:—

The Township of Faraday contains an area of 50,900 acres of land, of which about 27,800 acres are arable lands, and for your information we subjoin a tabular statement of them, showing the amount in each Concession.

	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Total.	Kind of Soil.	Remarks.
	I.	2,300		Sandy Loam.	Except Lots 16, 17, 18,
	II.	1,500		"	19, and 20, which are
	III.	1,500		"	clay.
	IV.	1,200		"	
	V.	1,200		"	
	VI.	2,000		"	
	VII.	2,000		"	
	VIII.	1,400		"	
	IX.	1,700		"	
	X.	1,200		"	
	XI.	1,300		"	
	A.	2,500		"	
	B.	2,500		"	
	XIV.	800		"	
	XV.	2,100		"	
	XVI.	3,000		"	
			27,800		

We do not assert, however, that the whole of the land on each lot is arable, but there is ample for cultivation, the balance being broken. In some cases the lots are stony, but not sufficiently so to prevent their being cultivated.

The general features of these lands is a rolling surface, except on the north boundary of the Township where it is level, and comparatively speaking, free from stones. The timber is maple, beech, birch, hemlock, elm, oak, basswood, and a few scattering pine.

The remaining portion of the Township is a sandy soil, broken with rocks, swamps, and lakes, and on many of which the future settlers of the Township will find blocks or patches of arable land interspersed, varying in quantity from 10 to 30 acres. The timber on the balance is chiefly pine, &c., but even some portions of these lots are hardwood.

The timber on the lots within the boundary of the following lines is chiefly pine and hemlock, that is to say, commencing at Lot No 11, Concession I., thence north-west to Lot 31, Concession VI, thence north-east to Lot 17, Concession XI, thence easterly to Lot 13, same Concession, thence south to Lot 15, Concession VII, thence northerly to Lot 7, Concession IX.

Again, at the north-east corner of the Township, north of the Monck Road, to Lot No. 11, is also pine.

On the north-west corner of the Township there is a similar piece of pine land.

There is an extensive cedar and tamarack swamp, south of the Monck Road, running easterly from the west boundary to Lot No. 22, embracing portions of Concessions X, XI and A. The remaining portion of the Township not included in these limits is hardwood.

The lakes as a general rule, have their borders of pine, cedar, &c., though without that border there is hardwood.

The Township is well watered by streams and lakes, but with the exception of York River, Egan's Creek, and Crow River, the other streams are of little importance.

The only mill site in that portion of the Township which we have just surveyed, is situated on Crow River. Lot 29, Concession VII, this has a fall of about 18 feet. There is a considerable tract of good land in the vicinity, which is sufficiently extensive to form a good settlement.

The lakes, with the exception of Trout Lake, Bow Lake, Lake No. 1 & 2 and Portage Lake, are small. Trout Lake is the only one in which fish are found.

Beaver meadows and ponds are to be found in those parts of the Township which are fitted for the habitat of these animals.

The rock is of the gneissoid or primary formation. As the same formation uniformly pervades that portion of the Township which came under our observation, we deemed the collection of specimens unnecessary; indeed, the great depth of snow precluded the possibility of such.

In a previous section, under the heading of "Character of Soil," we have particularized those blocks which are suitable for arable lands and which are sufficiently extensive to induce settlers to locate them; such blocks varying from 500 to 7,000 acres, and which are not isolated, but connected with the other arable lands running through the Township.

We would also call special attention to the Monck Road which has lately been constructed by your department, as affording great advantages in every point of view to the settlers of this Township. This road runs through the northern part of Faraday from east to west, and is connected with the Hastings Road on the east and the Burleigh Road on the west, and gives a direct road on the former to Belleville, and on the latter to Peterborough.

GRIMSTHORPE.

Situate in the County of Hastings; surveyed into farm lots in 1868, by P. L. Surveyor William Murdoch, contains 69,028 acres, including water and roads.

The following is an extract from Mr. Murdoch's report:—

The soil throughout the whole of the Township is principally sandy loam, except in the valleys, where it is black loam, but in many places there is very little depth of soil.

The Township is timbered chiefly with pine and hemlock, excepting the north-west portion, which consists of high hardwood ridges. There is a large quantity of good pine in the Township.

The main stream in the Township is Black Creek, which is only available for lumbering purposes by having a dam, which floods about three thousand acres (built by Job Lingham). The water power at this point and below it could be made available for mill sites. The creek is only large enough to drive saw logs at high water, and not capable of floating square timber; in many places it is dry in summer.

The west branch of Black Creek is smaller than the main stream, and is also used for floating saw logs.

Partridge Creek, the outlet of Wolf Lake, is a little larger stream than Black Creek, upon which are several dams built by lumbermen. The Moira River crosses the north-west corner of the Township, where it is so small as scarcely to deserve notice.

The lakes are small and unimportant, with high rocky shores, and all the waters of the Township are dark coloured.

The south-west portion of the Township, as far north as the line between Concessions 4 and 5, and east to Lot No. 27, is principally reddish brown granite. The most prominent granite ridges are known as the East and West Mountains, rising to an elevation of about three hundred feet above the surrounding country, from the tops of which you can see as far as the eye can reach.

The western and middle portions of the Township, as far east as Lot 26, and north as far as the 13th Concession, is composed of whitish grey granite; also the north-east portion, from Wolf Lake north and west as far as Lot No. 7.

The remaining portion of the Township is composed of grey clay and talcose slate rock, in almost every part of which may be seen veins and lodes of quartz, from a few lines to twelve feet in thickness, running nearly east and west, and crossing again at right angles. The north-west portion of the Township is covered with a greater depth of alluvial deposit.

There is very little of the Township fit for settlement, excepting a small belt on either side of Black Creek, and about three thousand acres of the north-west portion of the Township.

The numerous and large beaver meadows, now used by lumbermen for cutting hay, if properly drained (in many cases, at a small outlay, would make excellent pasture lands.

The prospect of settlement at an early date is very improbable. The few settlers now in the Township are employees of lumbermen, and cultivate what soil is available for agricultural purposes on their lots.

The principal resources of this, as well as most of our northern townships, consists in its timber and minerals, and all that is required to develop them is a railroad to the frontier. Hemlock, which has hitherto been looked upon as valueless is now being manufactured by steam into tanning liquor and supplied to the English market, and is destined to form an important item of revenue, and bring into market a great deal of waste lands.

MAYO.

Situate on the Mississippi Road, part of it surveyed into farm lots in 1869 by Provincial Land Surveyor, H. O. Wood.

The following is an extract from Mr. Wood's Report:

The soil from the Mississippi Road (from No. 1 to 16) north to the north boundary line, and along the north boundary to lot No. 22 is chiefly a heavy sandy loam, timbered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, birch, basswood, &c. On the south side of the Mississippi Road, from Long Lake to the east boundary line, the soil and timber is the same in quality as aforesaid, and also at the westerly side of the Township, in the 8th and 9th Concessions, there is a very good tract of land, besides several small tracts of the same throughout the Township. That portion of the Township lying north-east of Beaver Creek or Mississippi branch of York River, is poor sandy soil, broken with rocky ridges, timbered in general with an inferior quality of white and red pine. The remaining portion of the Township surveyed is a light soil, with a mixture of pine, hardwood, hemlock, cedar, balsam, spruce, &c. In all I consider one-half that portion of the Township surveyed fit for settlement.

There are but few lakes, but the Township is well watered by small streams, the water of which in general is clear and pure.

The surface in general is hilly, with gradual inclines to the top, in fact excepting a few hills about the lakes in the 7th and 8th Concessions and along a few of the streams, it might be called a rolling country. The rocks belong to the Laurentian formation, and consist for the most part of gneiss, in one place (at Limestone Lake) the crystalline limestone is exposed.

The Mississippi Road (which is now nearly completed) enters the Township at the west boundary near the centre of that portion surveyed, leaving it near the south-east corner. When completed it will facilitate the settlement. There is also a passable summer road entering the Township at the north boundary on lot No. 14, and intersecting the Mississippi Road on lot No. 10.

There are ten clearings and five resident occupants in the Township. A ready sale and high prices are obtained from the lumbering establishments for all the produce the settlers have to spare.

STEPHENSON (Residue.)

Situate in the Muskoka District, bounded on the north by Stisted, south by Macaulay, east by Brunel, and west by Watt. Surveyed in part into farm lots in 1871, by Provincial Land Surveyor, C. F. Miles.

The following is an extract from Mr. Miles's report:—

The limits of my survey were on the east, the line between Lots 20 and 21, and on the south the line between Concessions 10 and 11.

With regard to the land, the north half of my survey is composed of principally hardwood, ridges running in a northerly and southerly direction, whereas the south half is composed of principally tamarack and cedar swamps.

About fifty or sixty per cent. of the land on the east half of my survey, would be good for settlement, whereas the percentage of good land on the west half is considerably less; this latter half being cut up by ridges and gullies, which become higher and deeper, and more precipitous, the nearer we get to Skeleton Lake, though the timber, principally hard-

wood, is quite equal, if not superior, to that on the east half of my survey. However, as I have often had occasion to notice in these regions, the quality of the timber is hardly a criterion of the quality of the land, when the finest beech and maple groves are not unfrequently found growing on the poorest and most stony land.

The soil is principally a sandy loam, with, in a few instances, a clay loam.

The fixed rocks are found frequently exposed, and consist of a red granite. Although informed by settlers on the old survey, that there was some lime stone near Skeleton Lake, I did not meet with any, and am inclined to think it a mistake on their part. On the line between Concessions 12 and 13, Lots 13, I noticed a variation of the compass of ten degrees to the south; it is in the midst of a windfall, but found no exposure of rock here, there being a good sandy loam attached to the roots of the fallen trees.

The timber is the same as in the other Townships in this District, viz.: black birch (predominating), maple, hemlock, beech, balsam, pine, ironwood, basswood, elm and oak, in mentioned order, on the ridges and higher lands, whereas spruce, tamarack, cedar and ash, are found on the low lands. At present the timber is of no mercantile value, but in the natural course of time, as rail roads are projected through this district, a demand for fuel ties, rails, lumber, &c., will arise, and the timber will acquire a value.

My survey is well watered by a number of small creeks.

It is easy of access, being only half a mile from the Stephenson road, to the nearest part of the survey, along line between Lots 20 and 21. This line from the Stephenson road, north into Stisted, will be opened out in a short time for travel, the lots along it being all taken up by settlers, a great number moving this way into Stisted, whose shortest road it will be to the Utterson post-office and village, as well as to the steam, grist saw, and shingle mill, about being erected on the north part of Lot 20, in the tenth Concession.

STISTED.

Situate in the County of Victoria; surveyed into farm lots in 1869, by Provincial Land Surveyor, Walter Beatty; contains 47,103$\frac{1}{5}$ acres, including water and roads as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Beatty's Report:—

As directed in your instructions, dated October 12th, 1868, I commenced the survey of the first four Concessions, immediately after completing the survey of the Township of Chaffey, viz., on the 12th March, 1869.

First, brushed out and posted the southern boundary, then subdivided the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Concessions into 100 acre lots, and scaled on the ice Lakes Vernon, Fox, and Buck, and the river connecting them.

Under instructions dated April 17th, 1869, I surveyed such portion of the remainder of the Township as I thought fit for settlement, viz., all but the sixth and seventh Concession, from side-road 15-16 to the western boundary side-road; and Concession lines not surveyed are shewn in red on the plan. The unsurveyed block contains two thousand nine hundred and forty-four (2,944) acres, and consists of tamarack and spruce swamp, and rocky ledges. In order to secure greater accuracy I surveyed the fourth Concession from the eastern boundary to side road between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one, and said side road 20-21, from the fourth Concession to the northern boundary, with the theodolite by astronomical observation, and made those lines a check on the magnetic bearings of the Concession and side road lines on either side.

The soil is a sandy loam, resting on a clay subsoil in places; is generally of good quality. The southerly half of the Township is a good deal broken by swampy and rocky ledges, but affords a fair proportion of land fit for settlement.

Much the greater part of the north half of the Township is really good land, and the rough parts are of average quality.

Timber.—maple, birch, beech, pine, and hemlock on the uplands; tamarack, spruce and cedar in the swamps. There are no great tracts of Pine timber, but there is a good deal of it scattered through the hardwood, which is of a much better quality than is to found in those tracts which grow pine only.

There are two excellent water powers, one on Buck River, lot No. 2, Concession XIII., and another at the head of Lake Vernon, on the stream flowing into it from Fox Lake,

which is a succession of falls and rapids from lake to lake. The Township is well watered by creeks and spring brooks.

The geological features are those of the well-known Laurentian formation, of the same description as in the adjoining Township of Chaffey, except that the hills are not thrown up so high.

The best way to open it up for settlement is by a road running northerly from the Muskoka road in the Township of Stephenson, along or as near as practicable to side road between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one in the Township of Stisted, to northern boundary.

WOLLASTON (RESIDUE.)

Situate in the County of Hastings; surveyed into farm lots in 1864 by Provincial Land Surveyor, John A. Snow, containing 44,079 acres, including water and roads as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Snow's report:—

By reference to the Timber Map on which I have shown the character of the soil and timber, it will be seen that in the part surveyed by me there are only two small tracts of land timbered with pine, and embrace only about 2,000 acres. On that tract, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Concessions, the timber has been chiefly cut by Messrs. Gilmour & Co., who have a depot in the vicinity: the other tract has not yet been mutilated with the axe. All the other parts of this township surveyed by me are more or less suitable for settlement. That tract east of Deer River and south of the line between the 6th and 7th Concessions, is in general more uneven than the other portions; the rocks are oftener exposed. On the whole, in this township is the largest tract of hardwood land together, which I have met with in the course of my practice, and the soil throughout is of fair quality and in most places sandy loam with an undulating surface, the hills in no instance rising to more than 100 feet above the general level of the country.

The only stream of any importance is Deer River, a tributary to Crow River, which skirts along the western boundary of the township. Deer River, below Eagle Lake, is from one to three chains wide, and has three rapids, at the first of which there is an excellent mill site, owing to the whole of Eagle Lake being converted into a reservoir, insuring an abundant supply of water at all seasons. At the other rapids no opportunity exists of forming a pond; they are consequently of little value.

Above Eagle Lake the stream is from forty links to one chain wide, with a depth from one to three feet. Three small rapids occur, but the banks are too low to admit of their being turned to account for mill purposes.

The best method of developing the Township would be by opening the road surveyed by Mr. Gibson last fall, running the whole length of the Township, and by making a road along the line between the 8th and 9th Concessions from it to the Hastings Road and westward, uniting at some point in Chandos with the Burleigh Road.

If these roads were opened and a Grist and a Saw Mill erected at the mill site below Eagle Lake, this Township, on account of the general superiority of the soil, would be rapidly settled.

CHAFFEY.

Situated in the County of Victoria; surveyed into farm lots in 1869 by Provincial Land Surveyor Walter Beatty; contains 51,176¾ acres, including water and roads, as returned by the surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Beatty's report:

SOIL.

For the most part the soil in the neighbourhood of the lakes in front of the township is a rich clay loam, the fertility of which is abundantly proved by crops raised by the settlers in the vicinity. Back from the lakes it is mainly a strong sandy loam, *not stony*, and producing good thrifty timber.

The land is principally rolling, broken by rocky ledges and hills varying in height from thirty to one hundred and fifty feet, all of them wooded to the summit.

The soil on many of these hills is a good clay, but too stony to be ploughed. Combined with the circumjacent arable land they will make good farms, the rougher parts affording the best of pastures, the farmer requiring only a little larger area than in less broken localities, which, under the present Free Grant Act, he can readily obtain.

TIMBER.

The timber on the level bottom lands is birch, maple, beech and balsam, and an occasional pine; on the hills, beech, maple, hemlock and ironwood. There are but few swamps in the township, and these of small dimensions.

Near the centre of the south half of the township there is a block of pine timber covering about six thousand acres, which should be reserved for lumbering purposes, there being plenty of good, scattered pine for local wants. The soil of the pine tract is lighter than elsewhere.

WATER.

The country is well watered by small brooks and springs which empty into the larger streams, and they into the chain of lakes forming the front of the township.

The most important stream is the East River, a local name for what is in reality the head waters of the north branch of the Muskoka River. It empties into Lake Vernon near the blind line between the third and fourth concessions, where it is about two chains in width, crosses the township in a general north-easterly direction; is six rods wide where it crosses the eastern boundary. This stream is very crooked, banks high, current rapid, without any decided falls. Good mill sites could be had at almost any point by throwing a dam across the river. Abundance of water for floating logs or timber from the pine tract, the only obstruction being a jam of float wood near side road 15-16, in the sixth concession.

GEOLOGICAL.

The gneissoid rock of the Laurentian formation is the only kind that makes its appearance. On the west shore of Peninsula Lake there is excellent building stone in layers of from two inches to a foot in thickness, with a dip of say 20°. Dip is extremely irregular here. Sometimes the strata lies nearly horizontal; again it is tilted up nearly vertical.

From the absense of boulders in any quantity, I would infer that but little of the drift formation is present, and that the soil has been mainly formed by the disintegration and decomposition of the rock masses around. Did not observe any crystalline limestone. Would infer that there was iron in places from the disturbance of the magnetic needle, but did not discover any beds of the ore. Found some small particles of iron pyrites in the beds of the streams.

ADVANTAGES FOR SETTLEMENT.

The township is easily accessible, the Muskoka road having been constructed to within less than a mile of the southern boundary, from which place the settlers have brushed out and partly cleared the road line to where it crosses the Muskoka waters, a distance of about four miles, and have squatted and made more or less improvements on every lot for that distance. To promote the speedy settlement of the township, the Muskoka road should be built to where it crosses the river, and then turn northward, through the township, along or as near to side road 15-16, as practicable, to the northern boundary, from thence to be continued to the Maganetawan River, when required to open up the adjacent northern townships.

CHAPMAN.

Situate in the Parry Sound District. Surveyed into farm lots in 1870, by Henry Lillie, Provincial Land Surveyor, contains 49,520 acres, including water and roads as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Lillie's Report:

The land in this township is generally broken and hilly. The Northern and North-Western part is rough and broken by rocky ledges, varying in height from 50 to 150 feet.

This quarter is also interspersed with some heavy swamps. The Easterly portion is high undulating land. The Central and Southern parts are more level. In the vicinity of Se Sebe Lake, and along Distress River, for some distance on each side, from its mouth to about the 12th Concession, there is a good deal of what may be termed bottom land interwoven with swamp

The soil on the higher portions is chiefly a sandy or gravelly loam. In the more level sections it is principally a whitish clay or clay-loam of excellent quality. This produces luxuriant crops of hay, oats and cereals, clearly evinced by the crops grown during the past season by the settlers, along the Rosseau and Lake Nippissing line of road. Beaver meadows are quite numerous. Some of them large and producing a fine quality of wild hay. The beavers have mostly abandoned their works in this township, so that settlers can with but little labour procure large quantities of valuable hay, at a trifling cost; by draining, many of these meadows might easily be reclaimed and made arable land.

The timber is varied. In those sections where the land is undulating but not ledgy, the timber is chiefly birch, hemlock, maple and balsam. The higher and more rocky portions are timbered with hemlock, maple, birch, ironwood, balsam and cedar, and in the North and North-Western parts with pine, hemlock, balsam and cedar. In these sections there is considerable pine generally of good size. Messrs Dodge and Co., who own extensive lumber limits in that vicinity, have already culled the best of the timber from this tract. It is now considered too scattered to be of sufficient importance for lumbering purposes. Beech was only found in small quantities, mostly in the easterly part of the township. Basswood, elm and ash are rarely met.

On the more level portions the timber is birch, balsam, hemlock, spruce and cedar, with an occasional pine.

The swamps are considerable, and, in the North-Western part, contain much valuable cedar of large size. Those, in other localities, being mostly tamarack, or tamarack cedar and spruce.

I may remark here, that birch and balsam abound to a very large extent in this township. The former grows to a large size. Not unfrequently to from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter.

The township is generally well watered with brooks and streams which empty into the larger streams and lakes: the most important being the Maganetawan River, Se-Sebe Lake and Distress River. The former crossing the South west corner of the township, and the latter flowing from the Northern boundary of the township in a southerly direction and emptying into Se-Sebe Lake, near Miller's Falls.

The banks of Se-Sebe Lake, for the most part, rise gradually from the shore, which in many places is shallow and sandy. They afford many desirable locations for agriculture and eligible sites for building. At the foot of this lake are Miller's Falls, where the water is divided into three branches, each branch affording abundant water power for extensive mills and manufactories.

The water here is durable at all seasons and the site affords great natural facilities for manufacturing purposes. From its situation, I think it is destined to become the centre of business for a large circle of the surrounding country.

They are claimed by and in the possession of Mr. James Miller.

Distress River is a very crooked stream from 80 links to 1 chain in width, with only a gentle current and low banks from its mouth to the eleventh concession. From this point to the Northern boundary, the river has a more rapid current with high and generally bold and rocky banks. We met with no falls of any importance on this stream. On lot 21, Con. xi, there are rapids in all about 3 feet, where by constructing a dam across the stream, a very good mill site could be procured.

Horn Lake, named from its peculiar and irregular shape – situated in the South-east corner of the township, contains about eleven hundred and seventy acres. Its waters are deep and exceedingly transparent. Its shores are generally bold and rocky. With its islands it affords much striking and beautiful scenery.

Ah-Mik Lake, in the South-west corner, is mostly situated in the Township of Croft. It is a noble sheet of water, and one of the principal waters of the Maganetawan River. Its banks on the East, in Chapman, generally slope gradually from the shore. It affords an easy access from Dodge & Co's depot, in Ryerson, up the Maganetawan to Miller's Falls Ah-

Mik and Se-Sebe Lakes abound with excellent fish, consisting of bass, pickerel, white-fish and speckled trout. The latter are frequently met with in some of the smaller streams. Of the other waters little can be said. The shores of Doe Lake on the Western boundary are chiefly bold and rocky. Its outlet on lot 35, Con. ix, is a considerable stream.

The geological features are not very striking. As I have before remarked, a great portion of this township is broken and rocky, and when rocky, characterised chiefly by ledges. These embrace the gneissoid rock of the Laurentian formation and are very similar in the different sections of the township. In some places, near the lakes, there were indications of a drift formation Large boulders were quite numerous, some of them being from 12 to 15 feet across and 6 to 8 feet high. I met with no quartz sand or lime-stone rock.

Finding but few indications of mineral ore, I have not considered it necessary or important though I collected a few, to transmit any specimens of rock to Sir W. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist.

The local attraction of the needle was but slight, as a rule, though somewhat frequent, and troublesome in the North-west corner of the township and on side line 20,21, in Concession 3 and 4.

This township ranks among the first in its advantages for settlement. The Lake Rosseau and Nipissing Colonization road, running diagonally across the township when completed will, in my judgment, shortly become a leading thoroughfare from the Ottawa and Nipissing country to Toronto and other cities on the front.

This road is now nearly built to within about three miles of Dodge & Co's depot, on Ah-Mik Lake. If the Government prosecute the building of this line of road the present season, as I learn they intend doing, it will materially develope the resources of the township and, by an easy access, will promote its speedy settlement.

The natural facilities for a growing business at Miller's Falls have already attracted thither a number of settlers, and when the means for any easy access is afforded, it will very naturally induce many others to seek a home in its vicinity.

I may remark that one of my party to that township, with a large family, has settled there.

The principal want now felt by settlers is lumber for building. This want will soon be overcome. Mr. James Miller, now a resident in Chapman, has already constructed a dam and head-gate at his falls, and contemplates erecting a saw mill early this season. This completed will be a great boon to settlers in that locality.

A Post Office is much needed and would contribute very much to the wants of the intending and resident settlers.

The extensive lumber business carried on by Dodge & Co., in this vicinity creates a ready demand at high rates for all the produce the settlers can spare. Deer are quite plenty. Numbers have been taken by the Indians and latterly by other hunters, they must contribute largely to the wants of the settler. Other game comparatively scarce. We met with several signs of the Moose deer I saw one, a fine noble looking animal.

In conclusion, I would remark, there are but few settlers as yet. These have all located along the Rosseau and Nipissing line of road and most of them have respectable clearings for the time. They have already located a School lot and intend opening a School very soon.

I may here observe that Mr. James Miller emigrated to this township in the Autumn of 1868 then a total wilderness all the way from Rosseau, a distance of nearly thirty miles. As the first pioneer to this region he is certainly deserving of much encouragement from the Government for his indomitable perseverance, in penetrating so far into the interior, and in braving the hardships and privations consequent on settling so far from any other inhabitant.

CROFT.

Situate in the Parry Sound district; surveyed into Farm Lots in 1871 by Provincial Land Surveyor, M. McFadden; contains 50,737.19 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. McFadden's report:—

The general character of the soil is a sandy loam, interspersed with rocky ridges; timbered principally with maple and black birch, as will appear from the field notes which fully show the quality of soil, timber, &c.

On the Maganetawan River are several falls which would make good mill privileges, and

on the north side of Lake Ah-Mik is a considerable Bay with a stream running out of it to the Maganetawan River with a fall of about eighteen feet, which would make a splendid mill site, the ground being well adapted for that purpose.

CHRISTIE.

Situate in the Parry Sound District, surveyed into farm lots in 1869, by P. L. Surveyor John Grant, contains 48,172.86 acres, including water and roads as returned by the surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Grant's report :—

The land on Concessions 2 and 3, from lots 5 to 11, I did not post owing to its being exceeedingly rough and unsuited for agricultural purposes, being broken with rock and hills of steep declivities. The South-eastern portion of the Township is rocky with small patches of good land intervening

Concessions 1, 2, and 3. From Lots 11 to 22, is good land of a rich sandy loam and timbered with maple, pine, balsam and birch. Con. 1, Lot 27 to 35 inclusive, with the exception of lots 32 and 33, the soil is of a clay loam.

Con. 4 and 5, lots 10 and 11, and 15 to 21 inclusive, the surface is undulating : soil clay loam ; timbered with elm, oak, ironwood, maple, basswood, birch. Cons. 6 and 7, lots 15 and 16, and from lot 20 to 25 inclusive, the land is rolling sandy loam ; the timber is very much mixed. Con. 8 is much broken by hills, and rocks, and water, and contains very little land fit for cultivation excepting lots 14, 15, 16 and from lot 20 to 26 inclusive. The soil is a light clay loam, timber, hardwood—a few pine.

The central part of the Township, North of Concession 8, comprised between lots 15 to 26 inclusive, presents throughout nearly the same features as previously described, namely of a good quality.

Con. 11 and 12, from lot 1 to 5 inclusive ; is generally low land and capable of drainage, by a gentle descent to the Seguin River which runs through the Western part of the block.

With the exception of many isolated patches, I have described the good land contained in the Township.

The residue is hilly, rocky and swampy. A considerable portion of this Township is occupied by water. The lakes being abundantly supplied with fish, such as trout, pike, bass and perch.

I have not been able to find a location which would be suitable for a town-plot.

The road allowances are so much broken up with rock, hills and water, that I cannot recommend any particular one to the notice of the Government for a leading road through the Township—for the reason above assigned.

There is a good water fall or mill site in lot 17, on the 3rd Concession, at the narrow portage and at the outlet of Star Lake.

The rocks are all of the Laurentian formation.

FERGUSSON (PART).

Situate in the Parry Sound District: surveyed in part into farm lots in 1869, by P.L Surveyor J. W. Fitzgerald ; contains in part 20.402 acres, including water and roads as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Fitzgerald's report :—

The surface of the portion surveyed is generally of a rolling character, and although not what may be termed broken, yet contains a very large portion of rough land unfit for settlement. The Great Northern Road, commencing at Parry Sound, follows very nearly the course of my line surveyed in 1864-65 ; but, on reaching this Township detours to the east, instead of following the exploring line which takes a more northerly course. Along the course of both these lines the land is more level and uniform than is met with elsewhere, and it may be that the deviation to the east is an advantage in view of the existence of good lands in McKellar, and of forming a connection with the projected line from the Nipissing Road.

In Concessions A and B, which front on the road, there are some fair lots, covered chiefly with hardwood timber. The best of these are occupied by settlers, who, in a few

cases, have erected shanties and made some clearings to place under crop this spring. The east of the Township surveyed north of these Concessions, is of an inferior kind, although small isolated patches of clay land are occasionally met with. Where these are found, the soil is usually deep and rich.

In that portion of the Township bordering on Long Lake and further north, a tract of about 6000 acres has been over-run by fire and the timber on it, at no time of much value, destroyed.

The whole of this section is worthless and unfit for settlement, being rendered comparatively destitute of its soil, and broken by rocky ridges enclosing small cedar, spruce and tamarack swamps.

Towards the N.E. front, in the vicinity of Shawanaga Lake, some fair scattered white pine occurs, suitable for board timber, but there is very little, if any, in the Township large or good enough for square timber. Over the whole of the rest of the part surveyed, the timber is of inferior quality and very mixed. It is principally composed of hemlock, birch, maple, spruce, balsam, &c., of average size. There are no streams of importance in the surveyed part of Fergusson, except Shawanaga River, which passes out of it at the north east corner.

The lakes all through this section are of clear good water, and abound in all the varieties of fish usually found in the waters of Georgian Bay or Lake Huron. The rock is, of course, granite, but in no case that I have seen attains to any height.

Reviewing the whole of what I surveyed of this Township, I should hardly say 30 per per cent of it is fitted for settlement, although a large proportion beside may be found fit for grazing and other purposes.

HAGERMAN.

Situate in the Parry Sound District; surveyed into farm lots, in 1869, by P. L. Surveyor Thomas Byrne; contains 49,831 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Byrne's Report:—

In order to describe the land, timber and capabilities of the Township, I have divided it into seven sections, on the timber tracing accompanying the returns.

Section No. 1, is a large tract of land extending from the western boundary to Lot 29 and from the southern boundary to Concession-lines 4 and 5. There are large tracts of excellent land in it. With the exception of that portion lying to the south of Lorrimer Lake, and west of the rear line of Concession A, which is much broken by rocks and swamps, there is scarcely a lot in it that does not contain a fair proportion of good land. The soil is sandy loam, with clay subsoil in places. The timber is composed of hemlock, black birch, balsam, basswood, ironwood, maple, pine, oak cedar, spruce, tamarack and black ash. There are a few lots in this section taken up by settlers.

Section No. 2 is much broken by rocks, hills and swamps—the land generally being of an inferior quality, affording no attractions to the intending settler; small tracts of good land, however, are to be met with in the valleys. The timber is composed of hemlock, balsam, birch, maple, tamarack, cedar and black ash. Section No 3 is a large tract of good land, and by far the most important portion of the Township. There is scarcely a lot in it that has not a fair proportion of land fit for cultivation and free from rocks. The soil is principally sandy loam, with clay sub-soil. The timber is birch, maple, hemlock, balsam, black ash, cedar and a few pine.

Section No. 4 is a large tract of very inferior land, affording no attraction to the intending settler, being high, rolling, rocky and barren, with a few second growth pine, white birch, poplar and balsam.

Section No. 5 is a narrow tract of tolerably good land, the soil being sandy loam with clay sub-soil in places. The greater portion of it is fit for settlement. The timber is maple, hemlock, birch, beech, balsam, and a few good white pine.

Section No. 6 is a small tract of swampy land, the soil being vegetable overlying clay or gravel. The timber is spruce, tamarack, cedar and black ash.

Section No. 7 is a large tract of land, which has been recently run over by fire. The timber and soil are all burnt, leaving the rocks bare.

Although I have endeavoured to indicate on the timber tracing the general division of

the timber throughout the Township, the difficulty of rendering anything like a correct representation is well known to those who have made the attempt, so that only the general subdivisions are attempted. The timber throughout the greater part of the Township is so mixed that I can scarcely tell in what order to put it. Cedar, hemlock, maple, all mixed together.

There are a number of small lakes in this Township only three of which, however, are worthy of notice, viz. White Stone Lake, Shawanaga Lake and Lorrimer Lake, the latter of which abounds with excellent fish.

The Township is well watered by numerous brooks and streams, none of which afford mill sites. Deer and fur-bearing animals abound in this Township.

The rock exposures in this Township present no variety: they all bear the strongest evidence of being situated wholly within the Laurentian formation, stratified beds varying in thickness from an inch to several feet, composed generally of quartz, feldspar and mica. I could not find any indications of a higher formation. There were strong indications in many places of iron ore, and the effect on the magnetic needle was very troublesome. I was not, however, able to discover anything resembling ore on the surface, or I would have transmitted it with the other specimens collected to the Provincial Geologist at Montreal.

With regard to the Great Northern Road, I have only to say that the position selected is the best in the Township and affords the best line of communication with Parry Sound.

I found only two actual settlers in the Township, and no land cleared, although there are a few acres chopped.

In conclusion, I did not find any place which I thought suitable for a town plot.

HUMPHRY.

Situate in the Muskoka District. Surveyed into farm lots in 1867, by P. L. Surveyor T. F. Gibbs. Contains 49,590 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Gibbs' Report:—

The Township of Humphry embraces an area of 49,590 acres, about 12,496 lying under the waters of Lakes Rosseau, Joseph, and sundry others of less size. The two first named extend across a considerable portion of the south part of the township, and are in great part environed by hilly banks, with here and there high and precipitous rocks of gneiss syenite and others of granitic and quartzose character, which kinds prevail pretty generally throughout the adjacent country.

The surface, although a good deal broken in this manner, is finely diversified with rolling hills and land more slightly undulating, covered with a growth of heavy timber, consisting of maple, beech birch, bass, ironwood hemlock, white pine, and other kinds common to this section of country; also, tamarack, balsam spruce, cedar, b. ash, and alder swamps. Beaver meadows with an exuberant growth of grass (the "blue joint"), cranberry marshes, and some portions too rocky for cultivation, the whole interspersed with lakes and small streams, in the greater number of which flows clear and limpid water.

The streams, being inconsiderable in size, do not afford very permanent privileges for machinery, but the falls situated on both sides of the north boundary of Concession B, upon "Oak Creek," which is the largest stream in the Township, I have no doubt, will be found a great convenience, for mill purposes, to the settlers. Skiffs and canoes have access upwards about two miles from the mouth of the creek at low water, and it could be made available for driving pine logs and timber several miles from Lake Rosseau in the spring of the year.

The lakes and streams abound with fish in variety—as salmon and speckled trout, whitefish, pickerel, bass, perch, suckers &c., and there is ample scope for the sportsman along their banks, and in the adjacent woods, in pursuit of game. Deer, rabbits, ducks and partridges are especially plentiful. In the forest the bear, the wolf, and the fox are frequently met, and furred animals, such as the beaver, mink and musk-rat, although long sought after by the Indian trapper, are yet to be found.

A portion of the tract of high land situate between the north-westerly bays of Lake Rosseau and Lake Joseph, together with a strip of land extending along the easterly boundary line, northward from the Parry Sound Road, and along the north boundary next the north east angle of the Township, comprising about 8,000 acres, being much broken with rock,

affords little inducement for settlement; but after making this deduction, I believe the Township, generally, contains more good land than most others recently surveyed with which I am acquainted.

The rich, loamy soil of the higher lands, not rocky, is well suited for agriculture, and will doubtless produce excellent crops of the different kinds of roots and cereals adapted to the climate; and the lowlands produce most luxuriant grass, a great advantage to the early settler in feeding and raising stock.

During the past season peas, oats, indian corn, potatoes, turnips, tobacco melons, and sundry garden productions, were cultivated by the few settlers present with much success.

Since I left the Township I have been informed that several respectable families have moved in, and, I believe, that with the increased facilities of access by the opening of the Parry Sound Road and the Nipissing Road Line, together with the Muskoka Lake Steam Navigation, through the enterprise of A. F. Cockburn, of Gravenhurst, the past season it will be speedily settled.

MEDORA.

Situate in the Muskoka District; surveyed into farm lots in 1869 by Provincial Land Surveyor Thomas Byrne; contains 64,366 acres, including water and roads.

The following is an extract from Mr. Byrne's Report:

In order to describe more fully the land and timber of the Township, I have divided it into three sections.

Section No. 1 is a large tract of tolerably good land. The soil consists generally of a good sandy loam, with clay in places, in other places of a vegetable soil overlaying sand or clay. The timber consists of hardwood of almost every variety generally found in this section of country, hemlock, black ash, cedar, tamarack and pine. This is the only section of the Township in which pine is found in quantities sufficient or of a suitable quality for lumbering purposes. A considerable quantity of pine has already been taken off in the vicinity of Muskoka Lake and River.

Section No. 2.—In the southern part of this section the soil is similar to Section No. 1, the timber is hardwood, hemlock, tamarack and cedar. The northern part is much broken by hills, the land being of an inferior quality. The timber is hardwood and hemlock.

Section No. 3 is much broken by hills, but there is a fair proportion of good land in the valleys, some of which are very extensive. The soil on the high land is sandy loam; in the valleys it is a deep vegetable soil overlaying sand and gravel. The timber is black birch, maple, beech, ironwood, basswood, hemlock, and a few pine. A large proportion of this Township is occupied by the waters of Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, and a number of small lakes. There are three rivers in this Township, viz., the river between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, which is of considerable size, varying in width from 60 links to 30 chains. At the distance of about 10 chains from its head there is a fall of 3 to 4 feet.

Indian River, which empties out of Lake Rosseau into Lake Muskoka, and is already navigated by steamer as far as the Indian village of "Obajewanung." And Muskoka River, which is part of the southern boundary of the Township, and the outlet for timber to Georgian Bay. On this river there are several falls affording good mill sites, some of which I have no doubt will be of great importance to the incoming settlers.

The rock exposures in this Township present no variety, being "Gneiss," "Syenite," and others of the Laurentian formation common to the surrounding Townships. I found very little variation of the magnetic needle and no traces of iron ore.

The means of developing the resources of the Township and the advantages for settlement are good. The steam navigation of Muskoka Lake and Indian River presents the means of easy access thereto in summer, and the Lake Joseph Road now in course of construction will afford a good winter communication with Bracebridge and the Muskoka Road.

About 100 acres have been cleared in different parts of the Township, the largest being at the Indian village of Obajewanung.

In accordance with my instructions, I have marked on the plan a reservation for a town plot. The site I consider an eligible one for a town, as I understand that the Government is about building a lock at the rapids. I have no doubt it will become a place of considerable importance in a commercial point of view.

McKELLAR.

Situate in the Parry Sound District; surveyed into farm lots, in 1869, by Provincial Land Surveyor J. W. Fitzgerald; contains 49,843 acres, including water and roads.

The following is an extract from Mr. Fitzgerald's report:—

A large portion of the easterly part, comprised between the east boundary and side line 15 and 16 is considerably broken, with the exception of a good tract around and north of Oliver Lake, containing some 3000 acres, and some occasional flats of a few hundred acres each along the course of the Manitouwabin River. There are in this part of the Township a few granite ledges separated by swamps of various extent, yielding cedar of enormous size, running up to five and sometimes six feet in diameter.

Good sized spruce and tamarack are also scattered over this tract, intermixed with hemlock, pine birch maple, balsam, &c. The pine is generally of inferior quality, though a large proportion of it may be found answerable for local purposes.

Some scattered white oak, varying from 12 to 30 inches in diameter, and 20 to 30 feet in length, are of frequent occurrence all through McKellar, and in places sufficient may be found to render its manufacture a profitable investment. It is all sound and very straight. The soil throughout this easterly division of the Township is clay and clay loam, variously mixed. On side hills and uplands it is generally lighter, more stony and gravelly but along the course of streams and in the valleys the soil is always deep and heavy.

I would put down the available land of this division, containing some 21,000 acres at about 40 per cent, or say from 8,000 to 9,000 acres of good land.

From Lot 15 to the west boundary, embracing about 29,000 acres, the whole may be described as fair land; some very good and equal to the best I have seen in any part of the Ottawa and Huron territory. The surface is generally level and seldom broken by naked rock. In the neighbourhood of Manitouwabin Lake and along the river, there is excellent clay land, yielding large pine and hemlock, with the usual varieties of hard wood: a quantity of white oak, growing perhaps thicker and larger than elsewhere in the Township, is found in patches in the south part of this division. These are known as "Oak flats," though I hardly think they are fully entitled to the name, as the oak in general is found mixed with the other timber and forms only a small proportion of it.

On the three streams that flow into Manitouwabin Lake, there are some tolerable mill sites, capable of affording sufficient head of water for ordinary purposes.

One on Lot 16, Concessions IV and V, is favourably situated, being surrounded by a fine tract of land, yielding a quantity of good pine and oak. Another mill site, with a natural waterhead of five feet occurs in rear of Lots 24 and 25, Concession A, in the midst of a fair pine country, apparently extending into "Hagerman."

Within a few yards of the Great Northern Road, on Lot 20, Concession B, there is another pretty mill site claimed by one Daniel Armstrong, who has taken up the lot and made some improvements on it. In this neighbourhood and on the south shore of Manitouwabin Lake, a great many Lots have been taken up and partially improved.

It was the intention of several of the settlers, generally men of means and intelligence—to erect good houses this spring and summer, and before I left the Township, towards the end of March, many had already made preparations to build. A list of settlers accompanies this report. Of the land area of this westerly division of the Township, I should certainly say that 80 per cent. is fit for cultivation, and if Hagerman proves a good Township, as I think probable, a good and prosperous settlement may be formed in this locality. Owing to the season of the year the survey was performed, it is impossible to form anything more than a general idea of the mineral character of the country, which resembles precisely this whole territory.

It must be remarked, however, that in this part the fluctuation of the magnetic needle is more than what is usually observed, the variation in some instances being as high as 30° and 40°. On this account I had not only to survey the south, east, west and north boundary with the theodolite, but found it necessary to survey side lines 15 and 16 also with it.

McMURRICH.

Situate in the Parry Sound District, and surveyed in part into farm lots in 1870, by Provincial Land Surveyor, C. F. Miles.

The following is an extract from Mr. Miles's report:—

With regard to the land, the greater portion of the Township is composed of open rolling hardwood land, interspersed with a certain proportion of tamarack, spruce and cedar swamps very wet in some places, owing to the flooding of creeks, dammed by beaver.

There is a fair proportion of good land in the neighbourhood of "Big Eye" Lake, timbered with hardwood, and mixed with basswood, elm and oak, which, as a general rule, is a sign of good land in these regions.

The soil wherever examined, consists of a good sandy loam, on the uplands, and of a rich black mould in the low lands, the latter generally having a clay subsoil in the tamarack and spruce swamps, and very often a sandy subsoil in the cedar swamps

The local rocks, which are often exposed on the hardwood ridges, and on the edges of cedar swamps, consist of a red granite, with veins of gneiss running through, and are the same throughout the Township. I examined the rock, wherever exposed, but found no trace of mineral matter.

The timber is distributed in the following order and quantity, viz.:—black birch, which grow to a large size, maple, hemlock, balsam, pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar, ironwood, basswood, elm and oak.

The Township is watered by numerous small streams, running into the larger lakes, such as Axe Lake, Round Lake and Buck Lake, the former two emptying into the latter, and ultimately into the Muskoka River. Also "Big Eye" Lake, or "Minneh-gat bish-ing." Into this lake empties itself a small stream called by trappers "March Creek," which is navigable for canoes, some seven or eight miles, and often used by Parry Sound Indians, as a short cut for the Maganetawan, by way of "Big Eye" Lake, which empties itself into that river.

In regard to advantages for settlement, McMurrich compares favourably with the Townships lying to the south, and previously surveyed.

The largest tract of uninterrupted good land, also having a fair proportion of good pine thereon, lies along the line between Concessions 4 and 5, west of Lot 16, and comprising about 2,000 acres, the greater portion of which is perfectly level. As a general thing the ridges run about north and south, though the swamps and marshes, and wind themselves round in every direction.

An excellent tract of meadow land, with a fine stream, five or six feet deep, meandering through it, lies west of Lot 25, on line between Concessions 8 and 9. A similar tract lies on Concessions 1, 2 and 3, near Axe Lake.

As to general position and means of access, McMurrich is not very favourably situated, unless roads, connected either with the Stephenson road, on the south, or the Nipissing road, on the west are opened out. While the lakes are open, access can be had from the south by way of the Stephenson (Muskoka) road, Vernon, Fox and Buck Lakes, with two short portages. From the north by way of the River Maganetawan, and Big Eye Lake, into the north east corner of the Township. These routes would be only available while navigation is open, and with light canoes, owing to the portages. Buck Lake and Big Eye Lake are connected by Indian trails or portages, by way of Round Lake, but at present only made use of by trappers and hunters, and made more with a regard to shortness than for a good road. I have no doubt that ere many years have passed, steam boats will be plying on these waters, both for the accommodation of settlers, as well as for tourists, sportsmen, lumbermen, &c.

Round Lake is well stocked with salmon trout, whereas bass, pickerel, etc., abound in Big Eye Lake, and in the Maganetawan, speckled trout are also to be met with.

There are some very fine pine scattered through the Township, and well suited for local purposes; but, in my opinion, neither in quantity or quality adapted for manufacturing or exporting purposes.

MONTEITH.

Situate in the Parry Sound District; surveyed into farm lots, in 1870, by P. L. Surveyor Thomas Byrne; contains 49,699 acres including water and roads, as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Byrne's report:—

The Township may be considered as having three natural divisions.

The first, comprising the south eastern and north-western portions, and covering an area

of about one half of the Township, is generally good hardwood land of a rich sandy loam with a clay subsoil, and well suited for agricultural purposes. The timber is principally maple, birch, beech, basswood, ironwood, hemlock and balsam.

The second, or central part, is very much broken by rocks, swamps, lakes and streams, although tracts of good land occur. It is chiefly timbered with pine and hemlock, the former of an excellent quality and in sufficient quantities for lumbering purposes; and the Parry Sound River, which runs through this portion of the Township, affords a good means of taking out timber.

The third, or north eastern and south-western portions, with an area of about one-eighth of the whole, consists of burnt land, the timber, and in many places the soil, having been consumed by fire.

The rock exposures are invariably of the granite or gneiss formation, common to the surrounding townships, so I did not deem it necessary to collect any specimens.

Settlement has already made some progress along the Rosseau and Nipissing road, and I have no doubt that during the present summer every lot along the road to the north of the Parry Sound River will be occupied.

The Rosseau and Nipissing road, in connection with the Parry Sound road and the steam navigation of Lakes Rosseau and Muskoka afford a good means of developing the resources of the Township.

RYERSON.

Situate in the Parry Sound District; surveyed into farm lots in 1870 by P. L. Surveyor T. B. Clementi, contains 49,735 acres including water and roads as returned by the surveyor,

The following is an extract from Mr. Clementi's report:

SOIL.

In a report which I sent you during the progress of the survey, I gave a short descriptions of the land at that time passed over in the field of operations, and I can add but little to it on completion of the work.

The soil is generally of a sandy loam, light on the immediate surface, but becoming more rich as you dig deeper; with a fine subsoil of clay and although there are several large hills, still the Township cannot be considered mountainous; the intervening valleys being rich and in general comparatively free from stone. I must here except in this particular those portions of the country where the hardwood consists entirely of beech and maple and the woods are less dense; for in these instances a good share of stone appears, though the soil is strong and good. There is also along either bank of the Maganetawan River a belt of swamp varying in width which presents an uninviting appearance: still I find on examination that the soil is rich and deep, and not of that boggy nature which the timber would appear to indicate, and this will, I feel satisfied, prove to be good land for agriculture, with the necessary drainage which can so readily be obtained. I consider there is seventy per cent of fair arable land in the Township.

TIMBER.

Throughout the Township the timber is principally hardwood, black birch trees growing to a very large size, prevailing; a very thick undergrowth of balsams and white alder, render travelling tedious, and materially retard surveying operations. The Maple principally consists of that class known as "Bird's-eye" Maple, and is very tough. Balsams and spruce are thickly interspersed with the hardwood, and along the banks of the river in their varied forms are very beautiful.

I regret much that I cannot give a satisfactory account of the pine, either as as to quantity or quality, the few trees met with being of a very inferior class, and quite unworthy of consideration; though from observation I fancy that it improves in the adjoining Township of Spence.

LAKES.

Of the waters, Rainy, Doe and "She-Sheep" Lakes are picturesque in the extreme,

abounding in bass and pickerel, but their shores, fringed in many places with bold granite rock, are not calculated to impress favourably intending settlers. The rock, however, disappears as you proceed inland a few chains.

River Maganetawan.

The Maganetawan River is a dull sluggish stream, traversing in its winding course a dense swamp of spruce and soft maple, and the action of the water has formed a bank on either side considerably higher than the natural surface of the land, acting as a breakwater to the spring floods. The average depth of this stream is over six feet, and its width which is almost uniform, is about one hundred feet. It is navigable for steamboats through the Township of Ryerson.

Geology.

I found nothing attractive or worthy of notice in the way of mineralogical specimens, the granite rock which appears being of a dull grey colour, in some few places strongly impregnated with iron; so that, in consideration of the difficulties of transport and expense, I considered it useless to collect any specimens.

SPENCE.

Situate in the Parry Sound District; surveyed into farm lots in 1871, by P. L. Surveyor, A. B. Scott; contains 50,674 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Scott's Report:—

I have already fully reported as to the quality of the land when I sent in the timber map in May last, but will partially repeat it here.

The greater part of the north-east quarter is of very good quality, well adapted for agricultural purposes, consisting of a sandy loam, and timbered with maple, birch, pine, balsam, and spruce; there are, however, here and there, rocky ridges wooded principally with hemlock, pine, and balsam. The part coloured with a deeper shade of red on the Timber map, is nearly all first-class land, the timber being principally hardwood, with a few scattering good pines.

There are three other tracts of good land in this Township but not of great extent, viz., on the Rosseau and Nipissing road, lots numbers thirty-seven to forty-one, and on Concessions five and six, lots numbers twenty-three to twenty-eight, and thirty-one to thirty-five.

The balance of the Township consists of alternating swamps, narrow valleys of good land, and rocky ridges not well adapted for agricultural purposes, and chiefly valuable for the pine thereon, which generally throughout the Township is great in quantity and good in quality.

The timber on the part coloured brown has been destroyed by fire, leaving the tract almost worthless for any purpose.

There are a great number of beaver meadows and ponds throughout the Township, the valleys of nearly all the streams being a succession of them.

The streams are all very sluggish in their course, and have very few rapids or falls, and therefore give very few, if any, good mill sites. Where the north branch of the Sequin or Manitowabin river crosses the Rosseau and Nipissing road there is a fall of about fourteen feet, and would make a good mill site, but I do not think there would be sufficient water in the stream in a dry season for that purpose.

There is also a fall of about fourteen feet where this stream crosses the western boundary line partly in Spence and partly in McKellar; this also would make a good mill site, but the same remarks as to the supply of water would of course apply to this, as it is the same stream.

There were no other falls or rapids of over three or four feet noticed.

The rock of the Township, from what could be ascertained during a winter journey, appears to be of a gneissoid character, somewhat of the same general character as that met with about Lake Muskoka, and all through those districts running in ridges generally in nearly an east and west direction; but this character is not so marked in this Township as it is about Lake Muskoka. Towards the north-west part of the Township these ridges are

sometimes very precipitous; boulders are not met with to any extent, and are generally pretty much of the same character as the rock.

I saw no limestone.

One great advantage which this Township has, in common with nearly all the district, is the immediate market for all kinds of farm produce, and at prices greater than can be obtained in Toronto, for the lumbering companies now have to bring all their supplies, which is very considerable, from the Toronto markets, and have of course, to add on the freight to the market price—and will for some years to come, consume all that can be raised in the district.

I am not aware what products can be cultivated to advantage here; but believe nearly all kinds of spring grain can be grown. Some of these are grown with good success at the Parry Sound road, and the country and climate here appears to be quite as well adapted for it.

WOOD (PART).

Situate in the Muskoka District; surveyed in part into farm lots in 1870 by P. L. Surveyor A. B. Scott: contains 17 989 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Scott's Report:—

There are two tracts of excellent land in the Township of Wood, consisting of a sandy loam well timbered with beech, maple, birch, basswood &c., with some good pine. These tracts, however, contain many ridges of rock, running through them, but contain from seventy five to eighty per cent of good agricultural land. One of these tracts includes the greater portion of Long Point, and the other is situated on lots eighteen to twenty-six, concessions four to eight.

The balance of the Township is much broken and very rocky, and almost totally unfit for agricultural purposes. To the west of lot number twenty-six, and around East Bay, there is considerable very good pine.

The part between Hardy's Lake and the Township of Muskoka does not contain any timber of any value. A fire has, apparently, at some time spread through this portion, and destroyed the greater part of the timber. What is left is of a stunted character. Nearly all the good land has already been occupied by squatters, and some of them have made considerable improvements.

There are no streams within the Township of sufficient size for water power. There is good water-power at each of the three chutes on the Muskoka River, that at the first chute being the best or most easily utilized. A saw mill has been erected on the Medora side of the river, and is now in operation.

That at the second chute is not so easy to make use of, as the banks are high and rocky. The water must be taken from the east side of the Island, at the head of the rapids and carried, in a flume, to the Island at the foot of the rapids to make it available. There is a fall of about twelve feet.

At the third chute there is a fall of about forty feet, but the banks on the south-east side of the stream are so precipitous and rocky as to make it nearly impracticable as a mill privilege.

The remarks in the Report of Survey of the west part of the Township of Muskoka as to the climate and the amount of water, and the effects thereof, as well as the geological features, apply equally well to this Township.

This part of the Township enjoys many advantages in the facility for getting produce to market by way of lake navigation. The steam-boats on the lake also give a good market for firewood, which can be cut in the winter season thus giving the settler a means of assistance not generally enjoyed in new settlements.

As the survey was performed with the Theodolite, I am unable to state whether there was any local attraction of the magnetic needle.

PORT CARLING—(Town Plot).

Situate in the Muskoka district; surveyed into Town Lots in 1870 by Provincial Land Surveyor, A. B. Scott; contains 245.10 acres.

The following is an extract from Mr. Scott's report:—

Lots A. 42 to 85 and 100 to 114 are of a good quality, of sandy loam, well suited for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes. The remainder of the Town Plot is very much broken and rocky, with here and there, however, narrow valleys of good sandy loam. The rock appears to be a very hard, light grey granite, weathering to a dark grey. The timber consists of pine, hemlock, and balsam, with maple beech, birch, and other kinds of hardwood. There will be no possibility of persons, living on the east side of the river, communicating with the present village by team, until there is a bridge made across the river. I have made the street cross the river in the most convenient place for that purpose. The guide, at present built for the canal, although not in the centre of the street, could be made available as an abutment for the bridge across the stream, and also for the swing bridge over the canal; the abutment bearing on the swing bridge being built on the north side of the canal.

The bridge, being close to the locks, could be attended to by the same person who attends to the locks.

The weather, during the survey was so wet, and the sky so cloudy, that I had no opportunity for taking any observation to verify the courses of the lines. All bearings given in the returns are astronomical, and are advanced from the bearing of the lines run by Mr. Byrne. The variation of the compass runs from true north to five degrees west, the average variation being about two degrees and thirty minutes west.

All the posts, except such as are otherwise specified in the field notes, are of split pine, properly dressed.

There is a rapid on the river south west of Lot A. This, during the late summer and autumn, would make a medium good mill site, the amount of fall varying from little or nothing in the spring to about four feet in the fall. This variation is caused by the rise and all of the waters of Lake Muskoka.

KILLARNEY (Town Plot).

Situate on the north shore of Lake Huron, surveyed into town lots in 1868 by P. L. S. Hugh Wilson, is bounded on the north and east by the Township of Rutherford, and on the west by the Georgian Bay; contains 100 acres as returned by the surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Wilson's report: –

All the north-east portion of the Town Plot was burnt over in 1864, and the timber is now generally all down, making it very difficult for a person to get through it. The western portion of the plot is covered with green bushes or bush of hard wood of a thick growth which has been culled over for firewood.

The soil throughout the Town Plot consists of a rich alluvial sandy loam, producing luxuriant crops of hay, oats and potatoes in the small patches cultivated by the inhabitants. The gardens also produce the finest descriptions of vegetables. The land is generally undulating, broken in places, as is shown in the plan, by out-crops of gneiss rock, but I should say that fully nine-tenths of the area is capable of being made arable.

I have carefully represented in the squatter's list all the improvements claimed to have been made by the several residents on the respective lots they occupy in the Village of Killarney

PART OF RUTHERFORD.

Situate on north shore of Lake Huron, surveyed into farm lots in 1868 by P. L. Surveyor Hugh Wilson, contains 7263 acres including water. It is bounded on the east by the Chicamishing River, and Georgian Bay, on the south by the Killarney Channel and Town Plot of Killarney; on the west by Lake Huron and north by unsurveyed lands.

The following is an extract from Mr. Wilson's report:

I commenced the survey of the Township of Rutherford, at the intersection of the centre line of Tilley Street with the north line of Ontario Street of the Town Plot of Killarney, and ran the line west of Sections 32 and 29, across the island. The land along this line is flat to the first Bay, the soil being of a rich clay loam deposited, with an occasional out crop of gneiss rock, and extending west of the line to the lake shore, the land is low but of a rich clay loam, and in places covered with heavy crops of wild grass. The Island, in Section 29 and 30 runs to a height of about 120 feet and is a mass of gneiss rock, capped with quartz. It was burnt over some four or five years since, and is now grown over in some places with a

thick brush and an occasional knotty white pine. I do not think it contains any arable land.

Section 21 contains but little arable land, that portion of it south of the Bay is high and rocky attaining a height of about 300 feet, and the greater part of the north line of the section runs along the top of the south range of the La Cloche mountains, which are principally composed of bare rock, with some scrubby larch and red pine growing on them: the primeval timber having been all recently consumed by the fire. The elevation of the mountains is at least 400 feet above the waters of the Bay, and descends with a series of cliffs almost to the water's edge. There are, however some small valleys running back from the Bay of good land containing heavy maple, oak, birch, and white pine

The north line of Sections 21 and 22 runs along the south slope of the mountains, sometimes attaining a height of from 300 to 400 feet, crossing valleys of heavy timber, containing some good pine. The mountain here sweeps towards the north-east. The rock comprising the mountain is a fine granular milky quartz, generally in mass, but frequently in thin strata of from ½ an inch upwards, which in places is traversed by hard flinty quartz veins. I should think the stratified portion of the rock would make excellent oil whet-stones.

North of Section 22 a large chloretic slate dyke appears to cut the rock formation of the mountain. The only green bush within the survey is situated along the base of the mountain, and covers about the north halves of Sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, and sweeps around to the north-east, following the base of the mountain which is about a mile to the north of Section 24, and which is used by the Indians as sugar bushes. The timber is maple, black birch, hemlock, cedar and some good white pine. The soil is a rich sandy loam, broken in places by out-crop of rock Drift or loose stones are seldom met with.

In the summer of 1864 a fire ran over the southern portion of the Township, extending as far north, and including the south halves of Sections 21, 22, 23, and 24. Norway and white pine are about the only timber the fire has not killed and which is of small size and only fit for local use. Since the fire most of the other timber has been blown down forming "wind falls" of the heaviest description The dead timber consists of cedar, birch, maple, poplar, and in places spruce and tamarack, very little of the pine having been killed by the fire.

A thick growth of bush and fire weeds at least 10 feet high has grown over the "brule," making it very difficult to travel through.

Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, and the north halves of Sections 25, 26, 27, and the whole of Sections 28 and 30, possess large tracts of good land, capable apparently of producing good crops. The country is gently undulating, with frequent out-crops of gneiss rock—loose stones being rarely met with. The soil is a rich clay and sandy loam, and owing to the destruction of the timber by fire I should say that, as a general rule the land can be cleared for about one-third of the expense incurred in clearing ordinary bush land.

The coast in Sections 25, 26, 27, 33, and 34 is generally precipitous and rocky, extending inland from 10 to 20 chains and timbered with scrubby Norway and white pine and some black oak. The coast has all been burnt over, containing little or no land capable of being made arable.

Section 32 is generally good land and particularly so immediately north and east of the Town Plot of Killarney. I should say there are 3000 acres of land in my survey capable of being made arable and very productive, and at least 3000 acres, outside and adjoining the survey, of good land lying in a north-easterly direction of the same, all of which is heavily timbered with hardwood, mixed with hemlock, cedar and pine, principally white of large growth.

McINTYRE.

Situate in the Lake Superior Mining District, and surveyed into farm and mining lots by P. L. Surveyor A. B. Scott, contains 53,253 acres including water and roads, as returned by the surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Scott's report:

The prevailing soil of the Township is sandy or gravlly loam. I did not see any clay in the Township except on Section Forty where the river has exposed a bank of blueish clay about four feet below the surface.

The rock of the southern part of the Township is a dark flinty slate in horizontal strata not much exposed, excepting along the streams; in some places there are high cliffs and

ridges of a dark blueish grey trap weathering to a light grey, somewhat resembling freestone which appears to overlie the stratified slate rocks.

The northern part of the Township is very much broken ; high hills of granite in many places without soil, and in others with only a light covering of sandy or gravlly loam. The hollows or valleys between the ridges are paved with a mass of boulders of all sizes, and all of a granitic or gneissoid character. In the northern part of the Township this feature is much more apparent, the boulders being much larger and often without covering ; in some cases streams quite audible but invisible flow through them. I believe there is a considerable stream crosses the north limit of Section Nineteen in this way which I have shown in the Field Notes. I saw no limestone whatever, not even boulders large or small. I only saw one quartz lode (excepting those on locations) which crosses the line between Sections Thirty-one and Thirty-two, near the north end. I had not time or tools to give it more than a very superficial examination. I saw no trace of any kind of minerals in it ; it yields some very fair specimens of crystalized quartz.

The south-western part of the Township is well adapted for agricultural purposes, consisting as it does of ridges of sandy or gravelly loam, with narrow valleys intervening. The ranges of road lots from number one to number twenty-four, with few exceptions, are also fit for settlement. There is also a strip of good land in section twenty, and extending into sections two, three, four, and nineteen ; another on section twenty-seven ; another, comprising parts of sections thirty-three, forty, and forty-one : and still another including nearly the whole of section thirty-six, and portions of sections thirty-five and thirty-nine. The balance of the Township is generally unfit for settlement, being either rocky and broken, or swampy.

I am informed by persons who have been through the country exploring or trapping, that the country west of the Township to the Kaministiquia River, and for some distance beyond it, is similar to the south-western part of the Township, with the exception of a ridge or a succession of ridges running in a south-westerly direction from near the north-west corner of the Township, and crossing the river at or near the Kakabeka Falls. This ridge is similar to the north part of the Township, and is two or three miles in width. The original intention of running the Red River road to Dog Lake has been abandoned ; it is now completed through the northern part of this tract, crossing the Kaministiquia at the Matawin, thence up the valley of the latter river.

The prevailing timber is spruce, balsam, birch, and poplar, and some tamarack and cedar. There is some pine on locations two, three, four, and twenty ; there are also from fifteen to twenty trees on the north part of section eight : this comprises all the pine in the Township—it is of very fair quality. The greater part of the Township has been overrun by fire seven or eight years ago in some places burning the timber clean off, in others merely killing it and leaving it standing ; through the burnt country dense second growths of alders and poplars have sprung up—the former in the swamps and the latter on the ridges.

The Township is well watered—the eastern parts by the Current River and McVicar's Creek, the central by the McIntyre River, and the western by the Neebing River and its branches. Owing to the wetness of the season these have been good-sized streams, but as they are fed from swamps, in a dry season they would, with the exception of the Current River, be small, and have hardly sufficient water for driving machinery.

I have noted three mill-sites in the Township, although the first two might not be good in a dry season.

1st—On section forty there is a fall of about eighteen feet six inches in a distance of about fifteen chains : in this one it would be difficult to make a race-way, as the banks are of slate rock and close to the stream.

2nd—On lot number fifteen there is a fall of about thirty feet over a sloping rocky bed. This, with the present water, would be an excellent mill-site. There is a considerable fall in this stream across section seven, but not sufficient in any one place to make a good mill-site.

3rd—Near the south limit of section two there is a fall or succession of falls and rapids of about thirty feet in the Current River, in about five chains : the banks of the stream are very broken and rocky, and it would be impracticable to make a race-way, but a flume could be erected to take the water from the head of the fall without the necessity of making a dam. There would be sufficient water here to drive any requisite amount of machinery. From the head of the fall to the north limit of the Township there are several small falls and rapids, but not more than four or five feet in any one place. On the Current River from this to the

mouth there are several heavy falls, especially at the mouth, but being on the mining location I did not examine them. On McVicar's Creek there is a fall of about sixteen feet in a short distance between the reserve and section thirty-nine, but there would hardly be sufficient water in the stream to make a good mill site.

The advantages for settlement may be considered to depend on four circumstances, viz., climate, and its effect on crops, ease of bringing the land under cultivation, access and markets.

1st.—All kinds of crops can be raised there about as well as in the northern part of the Peninsula, say the Counties of Simcoe, Grey and Bruce. Last season being very wet and cool, the cereals did not ripen well. In 1868, excellent samples of spring wheat, barley, oats and peas were raised by Mr. McIntyre, along the Kaministiquia River, and Mr. Brown, on the Dog Lake road. Potatoes do exceedingly well—better crops of them I have never seen than those raised last season. Cabbages, turnips, carrots, &c., are raised in the garden by Mr. McIntyre with great success. Fruit, I believe, has not yet been tried. There are great quantities of wild raspberries and strawberries of excellent quality, which have sprung up in the burnt tracts. The winters are long and cold, lasting from November until April; the snow from four to six feet in depth. The vegetation is very rapid in the summer.

2nd.—The greater part of the best land having been overrun by fire, could be almost immediately brought under cultivation: on nearly every section a few acres could be found that could be ploughed at once without any trouble in clearing, so that a person going on to his land in the spring could raise sufficient crops the first season to keep his family through the following winter.

3rd.—The Red River road gives access to the central part of the Township. Access can be had to the south-western part of the Township by a road starting from this road about five and a half miles from the lake, and running south-west. Another road from the same place running north-easterly would give access to the good land on section twenty, as well as to the mill site and the pine timber on the Current River. There would not be any difficulty in making either of these roads; with a few weeks' work, and building some bridges, a waggon could be driven from the Current River to the south-west corner of the Township.

4th.—A present market can be had at Fort William, the road, or the mines, for farm produce, at good prices, as all articles of consumption have now to be brought from Collingwood and other places, and the prospects are, that for some time to come, the demand will be greater than the local supply.

McGREGOR.

Situate in the Lake Superior Mining District; surveyed into mining and farm lots in 1872 by P. L. Surveyor A. B. Scott; contains 36,717 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Scott's Report:

The prevailing timber appears to have been balsam and white birch, with spruce, cedar, and tamarack in the swamps. A fire has overrun the greater part of the Township, destroying all the timber, and in some places burning it clear off, leaving the ground bare.

The soil is of a light sandy loam. The township cannot be recommended for agricultural purposes, as it is so much broken by rocky ridges and swamps.

The rock formation appears to be granite and granitic trap, with overlying slate: the trap and slate appearing along the shore and islands, with the granite hills in the rear.

There are several veins opened for silver ore; the principal one now being worked is known as the "Beck Mine," situated on Location 11 Z or 12 Z, and is said to be very productive. The "Thunder Bay Mine," on Location number one, worked a year or two ago, is not now being worked. There are other veins being opened with reported good prospects on 12 E, 5 Z, 13 Z, 14 and 15, and on Island No. 7; and I believe companies are being organized for extensive works on some of them during the coming season.

The only streams of any size in the Township are the east branch of the Current River in the north-westerly part and the McKenzie River in the central part of the Township. There are no good mill sites on either of them where we crossed them, but there is considerable fall on the McKenzie River near its mouth, and might be available for mill purposes.

McTAVISH.

Situate in the Lake Superior District; surveyed into mining and farm lots in 1869 and

1870, by P. L. Surveyor Hugh Wilson; contains 48,165 acres, including water, as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Wilson's Report:—

Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 in concessions 1 and 2 are considerably broken by disconnected rock ridges. Sometimes rising to the height of from two to three hundred feet, having generally perpendicular cliffs on one side while the other falls off gradually, and is generally deep soil.

Throughout these sections there are large flats and valleys of excellent land; soil dark clay loam. Timber: birch, poplar, balsam, balm of gilead, spruce, and cedar, with a thick growth of hardwood interspersed.

In these flats and valleys the timber is generally sparse and of large size. Spruce, poplar and birch frequently reach 26 inches in diameter.

About one-half of those sections would make good agricultural land. In the flats above described the soil appears to be an alluvial deposit, and there is little or no drift formation in the shape of gravel or boulders.

The east part of section 5, concession 3, and the west part of location E is gently undulating, and falling to the south-east. Frequent out crops of marl rock and marl conglomerate occur, and in places shingle of the same formation. Timber, in places, light as of second growth.

Sections 6 and 7, con. 2, and the east part of 6 and 7, con. 3 are gently rolling, with deep clay soil. Timber, birch, poplar, spruce, balsam and cedar, generally of large growth. The country is broken in places with ravines and low rock ridges. The ravines have invariably clay banks, and I judge that at least two-thirds of sections 6, 7 & 8 would make good arable land. The river through sections 6, concession 2 and 3, is rapid, with a succession of chutes over ledges of rocks. A good water power could easily be obtained on the river in the south-west quarter of section 6 con. 2, and a short distance west of the line in section 6, con. 2, are heavy chutes, affording excellent water power.

The banks of the river are generally clay, and rise gradually to a height of from 10 to 30 feet. There is abundance of water in the river to drive extensive machinery at all seasons of the year.

About one-third of the north-west part of sec. 5, con. 1, lying east of Location B, is dry land, the rest of it, together with nearly the whole of section 6, con. 1, and 5 and 6, con. A., and about one third of 5 and 6, con. B., is an open spruce and tamarack swamp. Patches of it, open cranberry marsh. A growth of moss, from two to three feet in depth, covers the greater part of the surface. Grass and labrador tea is very common. The timber is sparse and composed of scrubby spruce and tamarack, the tops of which are covered with a black moss. A belt of from 10 to 20 chains in width of tamarack and scrubby cedar surround the confines of the swamp, the timber of which increases in growth as you approach the dry land.

This swamp is useless for agricultural purposes, but contains, to a great depth, excellent peat.

The west halves of sections 7 and 8, con. 1 maintain about the same level. The banks of the river are clay, and rise gradually to a height of from 20 to 30 feet, and are cross-cut in places, particularly on the west side, by ravines with clay banks, and generally contain small streams. The timber is birch, spruce, balsam and tamarack, sometimes of small size as of second growth. The soil is deep clay loam, and at a short distance from the river on the west side the country assumes the character of a dry swamp with hard clay bottom.

The country on the east side of the river and through the south halves of the sections is more hilly and broken, with stony ridges and small swamps, but I consider that two-thirds of the area would make good arable land.

There is a fall on the river in the south-west quarter of section 7, about 5 chains north of the line between sections 7 and 8, affording excellent water-power. The fall is from 18 to 20 feet in height, with easy access from either side of the river.

Sections 7 and 8, con. A, are gently undulating and falling to the south-east, and are considerably broken by low rocky ridges and small swamps, but about half the area is good clay soil, with heavy birch, poplar, spruce and balsam, and a thick growth of underbrush. The ridges are generally timbered with small spruce, birch, and balsam, and the swamp with cedar, tamarack black ash, and alder.

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, con. B. Low rock ridges and clay banks, with small cedar swamps and flats of good clay soil, form the principal undulations and features of the country.

The south-west quarter of section 5, and the north-west quarter of section 6, are nearly all in the big swamp described above. Spruce, balsam, cedar, and tamarack are the principal timbers, and the face of the country is covered with a coating of moss.

A water power with a head of from 15 to 20 feet could be had on the river in the north-east quarter of section 6, and another in the south-east quarter of the same section. The banks are clay and rise gradually to a height of from 10 to 30 feet.

Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not rise much above the level of the country along the coast; in 5 and 6, two or three rocky ridges only are met with. The principal undulations are clay banks. There is a large tract of good land along the river in section 6, and along and in the vicinity of the coast.

About two-thirds of the coast of sections 7 and 8 are low and rocky, and a great part of it has been burnt over, large tracts of good land, however, exist a little inland from the coast.

General Remarks

The soil met with throughout the survey appears to be of alluvial deposit, formed to a great extent indurated marl rock, which is the prevailing rock of all the lower portions of the country, and also occasionally met with in connection with the granite gneiss and trap dykes forming the ridges in the north-west part of the survey.

The Township of McTavish includes what I consider the richest mineral range known on the north shore.

The minerals known to exist in the country are galena, sulphurate of copper, tin, native silver, and iron, and frequently a rich per-centage of gold is found in the vein rock of the above ores, and, although but little mining has yet been done, the opinion of eminent mining engineers that have visited the mines is that the show of lead and copper ores has seldom been equalled in any part of the world.

As soon as one or two mines are worked and fairly in operation, and regular steam communication established with the place the country would make one of the best farming districts on our shore of Lake Superior.

The country is beautifully watered with small streams and springs. There is an uniformity in the character of the timber throughout the survey. The only pine of any consequence met with is on section 1, con. 2, but, I believe, further west along the base of the mountains large quantities of pine will be found. The spruce timber of the country is very sound and would answer, to a great extent, for building and mining purposes instead of pine. The south-west one-fourth of section 1, con. 1, and the north west one-fourth of section 8, con. 1, is the best site within the survey for a town plot.

The frontier mountain range traverses the sections lying between and including sec. 2, con. 3, and sec. 6, con. 8, and rises in places about 1500 feet above Black Bay, and is about two miles across. This region is broken and rocky, and contains small lakes, which are frequently only rain-water basins. There are, however, numerous small slopes and valleys of excellent land.

The country to the north-west of the mountain maintains about the same elevation to the north-west angle of the Township.

Sections 1, 2 and 3, cons. 3 and 4, are situated on the top and south east slope of the mountain, and are broken with a succession of ledges and rocks. The intervening valleys, and sometimes the slopes have deep soil and heavy timber.

Section 1, con. 5 and 1, 2, 3 and 4; cons. 6, 7 and 8 contain large tracts of good land. I should say that at least one-half the area is fit for cultivation. Through this region a tornado from the north-west has blown down about three-quarters of the timber, and a fire has followed in belts through the windfall, burning up most of the fallen timber.

This old burn and windfall appears to have a width of about six miles, as seen from the top of the burnt mountain near the north west angle of the Township; the original timber was spruce, tamarack, balsam and cedar, mixed with white and yellow birch; a thick growth of hardwood brush, from fifteen to twenty feet in height, now covers the face of the country, consisting of poplar, birch, cherry and hard maple. Patches of grass are frequently met with, and raspberries and strawberries, and black and red currants, and huckleberries are in great abundance, particularly on the flats.

Frequent upheavals or disconnected mounds of rock occur, rising from seventy-five to

one hundred feet, and frequently the base does not cover an area of twenty acres, and to the north-west the country appears to improve. Long gentle slopes of deep soil, with an occasional rock ridge, appears to be the general feature of the country, and which appear to be of that character that no unusual engineering difficulties would be met with in building a railroad through it. The soil is of the richest description, being a reddish marl loam, evidently formed of the indurated marl rock of which shingle and boulders are frequently met with, but in this district nowhere to be found.

The rock is generally a compact gneiss or feldspathic granite, but frequently quartzite, with cubes of white mica sometimes one to two inches across. Numerous bands or small dykes of eyenite and micaceous schist are met with, and small amethyst veins are very common in the granite rock, particularly in sec. 1 and 2, con. 8. I moved camp south along the west boundary, and in order to secure accuracy, I made frequent astronomical observations on the line. Sec. 5, con. 7 and 8, are situated on the top and north-west slope of the mountain range. This district is a series of low cliffs and ridges, and the valleys intervening are generally deep soil, and free from drift or loose stones, and deep soil is often met with on the slopes and plateaux, but I found in this district that the water consisted of surface drainage. Sec. 6, con. 7 and 8, are situated on the south face of the frontier mountain.

In these sections the country falls to the south from 600 to 700 feet in places by a series of cliffs, and sometimes by long deep soil slopes; on the west boundary the descent is made by two cliffs of about 300 feet each, and consists of a compact gneiss. The south cliff on the boundary rests on a bed of micaceous schist. Immediately south of the mountain the timber is very heavy, but sparse, poplar and yellow birch, 2½ feet in diameter, are very common, and the poplar attains a height of one hundred and twenty feet. The country along the south base of the mountain throughout the survey is well watered with numerous small springs and creeks. From the mountain south to Thunder Bay, the character of the rock is variable, and consists of indurated marl and schist marl, schist conglomerate, and gneiss and trap dykes. At least one-half of sec. 7, con. 6, 7 and 8, is good land, and particularly along the valley of Pearl River, and on the north and south of the lake in sec. 7, con. 8. Sec. 8, con. 6, 7 and 8 forms the height of land between Pearl River and Thunder Bay, and the general surface is rocky, consisting of a good deal of flat rock and low rock ridges and swamps. From sec. 8 the country falls gradually to Thunder Bay, and contains large tracts of good land. In sec. 9, 10, 11 and 12 beds of schist and trap dykes are occasionally met with, which crop out to a considerable extent in sec. 11 and 12, con. 8. From the north bight of Thunder Bay, a valley extends inland, rising gradually to the height of land in sec. 8, con. 7 and 8, which is bounded near the east limit of con. 7, by a continuation of the white sand-stone cliffs following the east shore of Thunder Bay, and which is superseded in sec. 8, con. 7, by beds of schist and marl, and trap dykes running in a lateral direction. The country rises gradually to the west in sec. 9, 10, 11 and 12, con. 8, and contains long slopes and plateaux of good land. The line between con. 6 and 7, south of sec. 9, runs along on the height of land between Black and Thunder Bay, a short distance east of the top of the white sandstone cliffs.

The country begins to fall to Black Bay almost from the summit of the cliff at the south boundary, in concessions 6 and 7. A dislocation takes place in the sandstone range of cliffs of at least 150 feet, and having a width of at least 10 chains. The south end of the lake in section 12, concession 6, is within 3 chains of the top of the fault, and immediately under the cliff is a lake having an area of at least 30 acres, and the difference of level between the lakes is 150 feet. I found the mining lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be situated in section 8, concessions 7, 6, 5 and 4. These sections are very much broken with lakes and rock ridges and swamps. These sections form the height of land between Pearl River and Black and Thunder Bays. Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 form the top of the white sandstone range of cliffs in concession 7 and the country falls gradually by a series of rock and deep soil slopes to Black Bay. The white sandstone rock of the Thunder Bay range of cliffs is but seldom met with in concession 5, and from concession 5 to Black Bay the rock chiefly consists of indurated marl, and marl conglomerate; beds of white sandstone in a horizontal position are frequently met with in concessions 6 and 7, overlying marl conglomerate, and where the white sandstone forms the surface rock the soil is generally thin and a good deal of flat rock on the surface. Numerous tracts of from 50 to 100 acres each of good land, exists between sections 8 in concessions 5, 4, 3 and 2 and the south boundary, of which the soil is deep marl loam; and where the timber has not been killed by fire it is of large growth but sparse,

consisting of yellow and white birch, poplar, spruce and cedar. On the rock ridges the timber is invariably small, consisting of recent growth of spruce and balsam. The coast of Black Bay is low and rocky, but large tracts of good land exist a short distance inland, particularly in sections 10, 11 and 12.

General Remarks.

The only locality within the survey where there is any white pine, is along the valley of Pearl River, and on the south slope of the frontier mountain, and around some of the small lakes in the mountain district, and particularly those through which Pearl River flows. On the high lands, and on the tops of the ridges the timber is generally spruce and balsam of small size. Pieces of charcoal are frequently seen in these localities, showing clearly that fires have destroyed a great portion of the original forest, which accounts for the timber being so much lighter in some places than in others. In those locations of country that escaped the fire, the timber is large and consists of spruce, yellow and white birch, mixed with balsam, cedar and white pine of large size. The spruce is very sound and frequently two feet in diameter. In some localities the trunks of large pine and cedar trees, from two to three feet in diameter, are met with buried in the moss, whereas the present growth of timber seldom exceeds six inches.

The Township is well watered with spring creeks and particularly that part of it south of the mountain, and there are numerous small lakes in the mountain region, and all those through which the Pearl River flows abound with speckled trout.

The source of the river is from a clear water lake in section 3, concession 8, and flows south into a large lake in sections 7 and 8, concession 8, and in sections 6 and 7 it attains sufficient size to afford excellent water powers, and numerous excellent water powers exist along the river to within a short distance of its mouth on Black Bay. The lake on which Pearl River has its source empties itself also to the north east and crosses the north boundary in section 5, and possesses in this section one or two excellent water powers. This stream and the lakes through which it flows abound with speckled trout. These are the only waters in which I found speckled trout, except in a lake in sections 10 and 11, concession 4. There is a stream of sufficient size flowing out of this lake to afford water power, but there is no where round its shore any visible inlet. This lake is clear water and abounds with trout of large size. The fire that swept the north shore of Thunder Bay during the latter part of May last, passed from Thunder Bay through sections 9, 10 and 11 to Black Bay, destroying at least one half of the forest in these sections, and when passing through this burnt country in the latter part of August, I found in places on the ridges where the original timber had been chiefly spruce and balsam, that a growth of hardwood brush, consisting of poplar, birch, cherry and white maple, had sprung up in this short space of time to a height of from 6 to 7 feet, showing the soil to be of the richest description.

The mineral resources of the country are very promising. Numerous small amethyst veins, measuring from one to three inches in width, and on two occasions from eight to ten feet, were seen towards the north-west angle of the Township; and along the south base of the mountain small spar quartz and amethyst veins are often met with. These veins generally carry specks of the sulphurate of copper, but most frequently galena, or silver lead, in connection with which a grey and sometimes a blackish silver blende is invariably found, and in sections 8 and 9, concession 8, large pieces of broken hemetite iron ore of a very fine quality were frequently found. Apart from the valuable lead and copper mines already patented within the Township, there is every indication that numerous others will be found. And as soon as one or two mines are in operation, which would insure steam communication with the place, a large farming population would no doubt immediately follow.

NEEBING.

Situate in the Lake Superior district; surveyed into farm lots in 1860 by Provincial Land Surveyor, T. W. Herrick; contains 19,781 acres, exclusive of town plot, as returned by the Surveyor.

PAI POONGE.

Situate in the Lake Superior district; surveyed into farm lots in 1860 by Provincial

Land Surveyor, T. W. Herrick ; contains 43,846 acres, including water and roads as returned by the Surveyor.

The following is an extract from Mr. Herrick's report :—

On reference to the accompanying maps it will be seen that the Townships of Neebing and Pai Poonge are bounded on the south by high ranges of trap rocks, rising in perpendicular precipices some hundred feet high on their north and east sides, the most prominent point of which, McKay's Mountain, reaches an elevation of 1,000 feet. The summits of these mountains are in general covered with white and red pine, while on the sides may be seen a thick growth of birch, poplar, and spruce, and in a few spots sugar maple.

At the base of these mountains we get into a comparatively level plain forming the valley of the Kaministiquia River, and at an average elevation of 30 or 40 feet above the level of the river The soil in this valley consists in general of a reddish clay loam, well adapted for cultivation, and producing a good growth of poplar, spruce, balsam and birch, with an undergrowth of hazelnut, cherry, &c. ; in some places also white and red pine of good quality, though not in any great abundance.

Between the long windings of the river, the lower part of which is exceedingly tortuous in its course, are flats of rich, dark, alluvial deposit, rising 6 or 8 feet above the level of the river, and giving growth to large elm, ash, balm of gilead, &c., with an undergrowth of wild hops and flowering plants of various descriptions.

On the north as well as on the south bank of the river rising from these flats are banks of red clay and granular sand 50 to 80 feet in height.

The land for a short distance from the north side of the river is, in general, pretty good and covered with poplar, spruce, birch, balsam, &c. However, proceeding further north from the river in Neebing, the land in general becomes wet, and the prevailing timber tamarack and spruce, while in Pai Poonge most of the country north of the river for some distance presents a dry, sandy appearance.

Along the northern boundaries of both Townships the soil again improves, and continues to do so until the range of granite and trap rocks bounding Thunder Bay on the north, and ranging towards the south-west, is again met.

The country on both sides of the river is well watered by numerous creeks affording excellent mill sites. That marked on the plan as Slate River, flows with a rapid current between high banks of dark, argillaceous slate, lying in horizontal layers and containing limestone in interlying masses, as well as in large rounded nodules. This slate in some places is of good quality, presenting a hard, compact appearance, while in other places it is soft and decomposes readily ;—nearly pure alum being found on the surface in considerable quantity. This formation of dark slate intersected in places by dykes of trap, is found all through the southern portion of Pai Poonge.

On the north side of the river are also several creeks or small rivers very rapid in their course, and supplying easily available water power to any extent.

The rocks on the north side of the river are chiefly of slaty trap with layers of red jasper, and intersected by veins of quartz with traces of lead and copper ores. At the Parre-seux Rapids a vein appears about three feet in width, chiefly of fluorspar, with particles of lead and copper ores.

On reference to the plan, a small deep river may be seen flowing through the north of Neebing about one chain in width, and navigable for small boats or canoes for about 4½ miles from its mouth. Further up this river in the north-west corner of Neebing, are falls 30 or 40 feet in height. Here appears a vein running nearly east and west, 12 to 15 feet wide, chiefly of white calcspar, and containing a considerable quantity of the ores of lead and zinc, specimens of which, together with those of other rocks mentioned, I have the honour to forward for your inspection.

That portion of the town plot lying on the north bank of the river I have surveyed, and enclose the plans herewith. The opposite bank of the river, at present occupied by the Indians, presents superior advantages with regard to position. If an exchange could be effected with the Indians for a Reserve elsewhere this would form one of the best sites on Lake Superior for a town, and at present I understand the Indians of the Mission are not disinclined to exchange their Reserve for one elsewhere.

The only impediment to navigation of the river by lake steamers consists of a bar of soft mud or sand a couple of hundred feet wide at the mouth of the river. Over this bar in the

channel there is about five feet of water. This trifling difficulty overcome, the river is navigable for good sized steamers to Point de Meuron, or about 11 miles from the mouth, there being an average width of about 5 chains, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING.—(Town Plot).

Situate in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; surveyed into Town Lots in 1871 by Provincial Land Surveyor, Hugh Wilson; contains 534 acres.

The following is an extract from Mr. Wilson's report:—

The Town Plot of Prince Arthur's Landing is situated on the west bight of Thunder Bay and contains 534 acres, and is a fine site for a Town. As a harbour it is considerably exposed, but soundings shew that fourteen feet of water can be obtained at a distance of 700 feet from the shore at any point north of the line of Pearl Street.

The bottom is good holding ground, being composed of a mixture of clay and sand, and there would be no engineering difficulties met with in building a wharf.

The beautiful scenery of Thunder Bay and Headlands, consisting of Thunder Cape, Pie Island, Welcome Island, and McKay's Mountain, are seen from almost any point of the Town Plot, and from the high land in the Town Plot this scenery, together with the island and coast scenery, can never be shut out by buildings.

Throughout the survey I planted good, substantial cedar posts, averaging three inches square, made of small cedar trees which I cut and carried out of the swamp. The posts are substantially planted, and marked with a marking-iron according to numbers shown on the plan. That portion of the Town Plot lying between Waverley and Arthur Streets is unimproved, except a portion on the top of the hill, as shown on Plan. I would recommend this tract to be set apart as a Town Park. It is beautifully situated for that purpose, and is out of that part of the Town Plot which is ever likely to be used as a business place. It is well supplied with the finest spring water from the adjoining hills.

BLAKE,

Situated in the Lake Superior Mining District, surveyed its section and quarter section in 1872, by Provincianl Land Surveyor, Hugh Wilson.

The following is Mr. Wilson's Report:—

I have the honour to transmit my final report of the survey of the Township of Blake, in compliance with instructions issued from your Department in February, A.D., 1872.

I started from Toronto on the 10th of February last, for Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, *via* Duluth, and walked from Duluth to Prince Arthur's Landing, distant by the coast about 250 miles.

The coast from Duluth to Pigeon River has very little protection, and is open with floating ice during the greater part of the winter. From Pigeon River to Fort William the coast is protected by numerous islands outside, and the lake is generally frozen over for several miles out. After a delay of four days at Silver Islet, I proceeded to procure camp equipage, supplies and men for the survey, which had all to be procured there, as I could not bring anything with me but my surveying instruments. After considerable time, and at great expense, I succeeded in getting up a camp outfit, and on the 10th of March commenced to move in my supplies to the south-east angle of the Township of Neebing and thence to Loch Lomond; first by having them sent about six miles up the Kaministiqua River with sleighs, and from that point by packing them in places, and by tobogans in others—making my first depot near the shore of Loch Lomond. My route from the Kaministiqua River was nearly south, crossing McKay's mountain range, and rising to an elevation of at least 900 feet in about two miles from the Kaministiqua River, and then falling again in about the same distance at least 700 feet to the level of Loch Lomond.

After completing the survey, north of Loch Lomond, I carried the survey across the Loch, commencing at the south-east angle of the Township of Neebing, and moving the bulk of my supplies to the extreme west bight of the Loch, which point I made my base of supplies for the whole survey, and at this point I deposited supplies for my men till the 20th of June. In the meantime I made provision to have supplies deposited at the head of small boat navigation on Cloud River, off Big Trout Bay, thus having my supplies deposited at the most central point of the survey. I placed all the men I could work on the survey, so as to re-

turn as much of it as possible to your department shortly after the opening of navigation, to meet the great demand which would be made for land in the Township during the summer season. I would here beg to state, that by commencing the survey at that season of the year, there were but few men in the country who had any experience in work of the kind, and that consequently I laboured under great inconvenience and heavy expenses in prosecuting the work, till I got a party of good men up from Garden River and Sault Ste. Marie, about the 1st day of June. And owing to the demand for good woodsmen by exploring, mining and surveying parties at Prince Arthur's Landing, wages to men ranged at from $40 to $50 per month. My average rate of wages paid to men throughout the survey was $45 per month, exclusive of board and all travelling expenses, and no deductions for lost time.

Kind and Description of Monuments.

Throughout the survey I have planted good substantial posts, which are of cedar, when it could be found, or of black spruce—the next most durable timber. The section posts are from 4 to 5 inches square at the top, and stand from 3½ to 4 feet above the ground, and marked (with a cutting scribe,) the number of sections and concessions, and to each section post are four bearing trees—one in each section. The quarter section posts are marked on two sides, "¼ S," and to which are two bearing trees—one on each side of the line.

The Township of Blake is bounded on the north by the Townships of Neebing and Pai-Poonge; on the north-east by the Indian Reserve; on the east by Lake Superior; and on the south by the Township of Crooks.

Loch Lomond is situated in the north-east part of the Township and partly in the Indian Reserve, and is about 1¾ miles from Lake Superior, and has an elevation of about 200 feet above it. It is a beautiful sheet of water, studded with islands. It has a length in the survey of about six miles and an average width of about one mile. The water is clear and deep and abounds with speckled trout. The coast is high and rugged and rocky, with several points and deep bays. The greater part of the south coast, and about one mile of the east coast near Carp River, consists of cliffs of a columnar trap rising to a height of about 200 feet (frequently) in perpendicular columns out of the water.

The north-west coast rises with ledges of rock to the summit level of McKay's mountain.

The country round the Loch is rising, rocky and broken for about a mile from the coast, containing, in places groves of good white and Norway pine. Carp River is the outlet of Loch Lomond, and is a meandering stream with a succession of chutes and rapids, and has a fall of about 200 feet, and affords excellent mill sites, both at and near its mouth on Lake Superior and at various points up the stream till the level of Loch Lomond is reached at about half a mile from the Loch.

A road could be easily constructed along the valley of the river from Lake Superior to Loch Lomond, and from the extreme west end of the Loch a valley extends through the country, running nearly due west into the valley of Slate River, thus giving easy access into the interior of the Township. I recommended in my previous report, during the progress of the survey, that a small reserve be made at the mouth of Carp River for a government town plot, that being the only point that access can be had to the interior of the Township, excepting by way of the Kaministiqua, through the Townships of Neebing and Pai Poonge, north of the McKay range of mountains into the valley of Slate River.

Sturgeon Bay is a large, spacious and excellent harbour, with excellent holding ground and easy of access, and I would beg to recommend that a reserve be made of say fifty acres on Sturgeon Point, composing the south-west part of section 2, concession 7, for light-house purposes. The coast of Lake Superior, in front of the Township of Blake, is generally well protected by Pie Island, Thompson, Victoria and a number of small islands between them and the coast. A range of trap cliffs overlying the slate, follow the coast sometimes, coming out to the water's edge and rising to a height of from 700 to 800 feet, and the front of concessions 3 and 4 is mostly burned over, the timber being nearly all dead and down, and a thick growth of brush taking its place.

Description of Country.

Mining locations "K XIII" and "K XV," composing section 1 and part of section 2, in concessions 6 and 7, lying between Lake Superior and Sturgeon Bay, is a flat swampy

country, with low rocky ridges. Timber of recent growth and consists of spruce, tamarack, white birch, cedar and alder. The soil clayey, with sandy loam. The rocks hardened slate, with eruptive trap dykes. Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, south from the valley of Carp River and Loch Lomond to the Prince location is a broken rocky mountainous country, and particularly that portion lying between Sturgeon Bay and Loch Lomond, two to three cliffs of from 200 to 800 feet are crossed in a mile. The country is densely wooded with spruce, balsam, tamarack, birch and, on the slopes, considerable very good white and Norway pine, and also on the top of the mountains this is the case, particularly for about a mile inland from the east and south shores of Loch Lomond. Frequently the pine is mixed through the other timber, but sometimes in groves, with hardwood underbrush through it. Soil, a rich clay loam, but owing to the broken nature of the country, there are only small tracts of land fit for cultivation—in the whole, perhaps not more than one-fourth of the area.

McKay's mountain, Admiral Bayfield says, attains a height in the Indian Reserve near Fort William, of 1350 feet above Lake Superior. This mountain extends from Loch Lomond to the Kaministiqua River, and has a range of cliffs on the north side sweeping through concessions 5 and 6 in Neebing and Pai Poonge, and is crossed obliquely by the north boundary line of Blake in section 6, and continues on its south-west course into the north-west quarter of section 19 concession 7. Here it falls into the valley of Slate River. This range of cliffs is composed of trap rock overlying slate, and has a height of from 800 to 1000 feet. Often from 600 to 700 feet of this height is perpendicular trap rock, broken in places by deep gorges and ravines This range of cliffs overlook the valley of the Kaministiqua and Slate Rivers, and from which a fine view of the country—Prince Arthur's Landing, Fort William and Thunder Bay—is obtained. The summit of the mountain frequently attains about the same height that it has in the Indian Reserve. This mountain falls to the south to Loch Lomond, and to the valley running west from it with a series of rocky ledges and small cliffs, with intervening flats of good land. On the upper slopes and top of the mountain there are large sugar bushes, where the Fort William Indians make sugar in the spring of the year. This mountain range is all heavily timbered with white and Norway pine of large growth, maple, spruce, poplar, birch and balsam, the spruce and balsam being nearly all dead and down, but the pine cedar and birch are particularly healthy. Everywhere there is a thick growth of brushwood, principally white maple and alder. I should say that at least one half of the land is fit for cultivation. The pine here is generally scattered through the other wood, but frequently it is found in small groves, where forty to fifty trees can be seen from one place.

This mountainous country is well watered with small streams, and at the base of the mountains with beautiful spring creeks. Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, concession 1, and sections 9, 10 and 11, concession 2, are in the valley of Slate River. The land is rolling, with clay ridges and small swamps, and, which I consider to be good agricultural land. Soil, a rich clayey loam. Timber of recent growth in places, and in others heavy poplar, birch, spruce, tamarack and some pine, the spruce and balsam being principally dead.

Slate River is a gently rapid meandering stream, with clay banks, averaging from two to three rods apart, and ten to fifteen feet high, with heavy elm, poplar and balm of Gilead and alder along its banks, up to concession 5, where it becomes rapid, with small chutes, affording excellent water power at several points for some distance west of the boundary of the Township. This river could easily be made navigable for logs—in my opinion—for several miles west of the survey, as I saw no floodwood jams on it in the survey.

Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9, in concession 5, are broken on the north by a range of cliffs, rising about 500 feet along the south side of a valley running west from Loch Lomond There is about 200 acres of wet spruce swamp round the west end of Loch Lomond in section 6. Sections 7, 8 and 9 are high rolling land, broken with ledges of rock, but at least one half of their area is good arable land, with heavy timber and good white and red pine in places. Section 10, in concessions 4 and 5, falls gently into the valley of Slate River, with small rock ledges on the slope and clay ridges in the valley. The timber here is principally spruce, balsam and tamarack, with birch, poplar, pine and larch on the ridges. Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in concessions 6, 7 and the south half of 8 contain at least two-thirds their area of good land. Soil, clay loam, with low rocky and clay ridges. Timber, principally spruce, poplar, balsam and tamarack, with groves of good pine on the ridges dividing the head waters of Jarvis River, which are generally of large size and good quality.

Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in concession 9, is broken with mountains having cliffs on their north side rising to a height of from 600 to 1000 feet, and sloping off with deep soil to the south-west. In sections 7, 8 and 9, in the south half of concession 8, rises a series of mountains with cliffs on their north side several hundred feet high, rising out of the valley of Jarvis River. Section 10, concession 8, in the valley of Jarvis River, is generally good land, with small swamps and clay ridges. Throughout these sections is good land on the slopes of the mountains. Soil, sandy with large groves or patches of superior quality of white and red pine. Thick brushwood, with a great deal of dead spruce and balsam, everywhere cover the ground.

The south half of section 11, concession 9, is in a high table land, at least 1000 feet above the valley of Jarvis River, and which maintains its level to the south-west for about two miles in the Township of Crooks. A spur of this mountain range rises in the south-west quarter of section 9, concession 9, to a height of 900 feet, in ten chains and sweeps southerly and a little west of north, including the west range of sections in the Township, north to concession 3, and then sweeps off to the north west. Sometimes it rises with long steep ascents, but frequently spurs of it run out to the eastward, with cliffs of from 500 to 700 feet of perpendicular rock. Sections 11, in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are very much broken by this mountain range. On the top of this mountain there is but little table land, as the country falls at once into a large valley to the west. The soil on the top of the mountain is a reddish sand, and everywhere on the deep soil slopes there is good red and white pine, and frequently large patches or groves of excellent pine on the top of the mountain, the prevailing timber being poplar, birch, cedar and pine, the spruce and balsam being nearly all dead and down.

Jarvis River takes its rise from the numerous spring creeks emanating from the gorges and ravines in the mountain range, and in section 9, concession 8, is sufficiently large to run logs down for a considerable portion of the year. It flows alternately in the Prince and Jarvis locations, and empties itself into Jarvis Bay, Lake Superior. A narrow break or gorge cuts the mountain range in section 9, concession 5, through which Slate River flows. This break runs nearly east and west, and although the bottom in places is narrow, yet I think it is the only pass through which a roadway could be got through the range of mountains into the interior of the country.

General Remarks.

Throughout the survey there is a great deal of dead timber on the ground—principally spruce and balsam, which is fast dying out all over the country, and consequently the timber in many places is sparse, and a thick growth of brushwood nearly everywhere covers the face of the country, making it very difficult to travel over and particularly to pack supplies.

The valley of Slate River contains large tracts of excellent farming land, and which has at the Township of Pai-poonge, from McKay's mountain to the transverse mountain range on the west of Slate River, a width of about five miles, and which extends north to the Kaministiqua River, having an east and west width of at least eight miles on the river, and which is well watered with small streams emanating from the slate rock forming the base of the mountain ranges. There is a sameness in the geological features of the survey. Slate rock appears to form the base of all the mountains of the country, and which is capped with an overflow of basaltic columnar trap, sometimes having a thickness of from 600 to 800 feet and frequently in perpendicular columns. In a few cases walls of hardened slate rise for several hundred feet, capped only by 40 or 50 feet of trap, but as a general rule, the slate rock at the base of the cliffs is covered by broken rock, rising from the plain below at an angle of about 45° to or near the base of the trap cliffs. The vertical seams of the slate generally carry a lining of feld spar, and sometimes small veins of heavy spar and quartz. These trap overflows appear to be of different ages, and every mound or mountain of trap appears to have its own root in the ground. On Slate River, in section 2, two small eruptive diorite dykes occur, their strike being nearly west, following the valley of the river, and adjoining which there are small spar and quartz veins, from a quarter to an inch in width and carrying specks of iron pyrites. During the progress of the survey, I found no squatting or improvements of any kind. The road line which I located from Pigeon River to the Town Plot at Fort William, enters the Township on the south, on the south-west quarter of sec-

tion 9, concession 9, and follows nearly the line between sections 9 and 10, to the centre of concession No. 2; thence north-easterly, leaving the Township in the north-west quarter of section 7, and which I refer to in a separate report.

CROOKS AND PARDEE,

Situated in the Lake Superior Mining District; surveyed into sections and quarter sections in 1872, by Provincial Surveyor, Hugh Wilson.

The following is Mr. Wilson's Report:—

Honourable R. W. Scott,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you my final report of the survey of the Townships of Crooks and Pardee. The Township of Crooks is bounded on the south and east by Lake Superior; on the west by the Township of Pardee, and on the north by the Township of Blake.

On completing the survey of the Township of Blake, which I did at the south-west angle of the Township, I first ran the line between Sections 1 and 2 in the Township of Crooks, south to Cloud Bay, in order to reach my supplies on Cloud River, having previously made arrangements to have them stored there. I here had to abandon my supplies at the west end of Loch Lomond, consisting of one and a-half barrels of pork, two bags of flour, peas, beans, &c., it being all but impossible to pack them over the range of mountains in the south-west part of the Township of Blake, and it would cost more than they were worth to move them out by way of Loch Lomond. After having access to my supplies on Cloud River, which were stored in a camp about a mile up from the Bay, and having my boat and and a small bark canoe sent from Prince Arthur's Landing to my depot on Cloud River, in the meantime I got in eight of my old men from Garden River and Sault Ste. Marie by the Kaministiqua and the valley of Slate River. And at the same time Mr. Frank Grison joined me, whom I found to be a man of great experience and an excellent assistant, not only in the work, but in keeping up supplies, copying field notes, and taking down the topography of the country. Thus having a good working party of eighteen men, (but at wages of from $40 to $50 per month), I proceeded with the subdivisions of the Townships.

Description of Country.

Section No. 1, Concession 1, is on a high level of country with rocky ridges and cliffs running into the Jarvis location, and contains considerable heavy white and red pine, and but little good land. Section 1, Concession 2, falls with small ledges of rock and clay banks to the south-west into a flat, swampy country, which extends south to the mining locations K 26 and 27, and which is broken in places with low rocky ridges and clay banks. Timber principally spruce, with a thick growth of moss.

The range of Section No 2 is principally in a low level of country and is generally good land, broken with low clay ridges and spruce and black ash swamps. A spur of a mountain rises in the west part of Section 1, Concession 1, to about 1,000 feet in ten chains. This mountain range runs nearly south, with spurs running out to the east into Section No. 2. Range No. 3 is situated on the top and east slope of the said mountain, which runs southward to Lake Superior. The country is very much broken with cliffs, gorges, and pot-holes. The top of this mountain range forms a higher level of country extending to the west and contains large tracts of excellent land. The soil on the summit level is a dark reddish sand, and on the lower levels clay loam. On the deep soil slopes of this mountain range the timber is principally white pine, mixed with a little Norway poplar and birch. A break occurs in mountain range in the south part of Concession 5, and runs in a south-westerly direction, connecting the valley of Cloud River and that of Pine River, passing through between locations 1 M and 3 M. This valley is bounded on either sides by high ranges of cliffs and mountains, and the scenery is very picturesque. Through this valley I located the road line from Pigeon River to Fort William. Range No. 4 is a high, broken, rocky country with high mounds and ridges of trap rock, with very good land except in Section 4, Concession 1, which is mostly good land. There is considerable pine on all the ridges and slopes.

Sections 5 and 6, in Concessions 1, 2, and 3, are broken with Cloud Lake. The country round the lake is rough, broken and mountainous, with very little good land which is thickly wooded, and on the slopes and ridges considerable white and red pine of a knotty character. The water in Cloud Lake is clear and deep, and is fed only by small streams entering into it at numerous points. I portaged a small canoe to this lake from Cloud Bay, and had a fine view of its coasts when making the survey, and from here I portaged the canoe to Pine River. Sections 5 and 6, Concession 4, are in a high, mountainous country, and contain but little good land. Then the country falls to the south into the valley of Pine River with large tracts of good land; soil—clay loam; timber—spruce, birch, poplar, and thick brushwood, with considerable good pine in places.

After crossing the mining locations, at least two-thirds of the area of Sections 5 and 6, in Concession 7, is very fine land. The country is then broken by a mountain in Section 5, Concessions 8 and 9, and again by a slate mountain in Section 6, Concession 9. These mountains rise from 500 to 600 feet, and fall off in the south with cliffs into a wet spruce swamp, which sweeps round the west end of Cloud Bay into the Stuart Location and to within a short distance of Lake Superior, where a ridge rising from 50 to 100 feet high follows the coast, and which appears to be an old eruptive trap dyke in which are several spar and quartz veins, carrying specks of iron pyrites. Range No. 7 is the first range of Sections in the Township of Pardee, in which the land is very much broken in Concessions 1 and 2, with mounds, ridges and cliffs. The country then falls gradually to the south-west to Pine River, broken in places with clay ridges and small spruce and alder swamps, and small groves or patches of good pine on the ridges. Pine River is here a rapid stream, containing excellent water power. Here the country rises to the south into locations 7 and 8 B, and falls again with cliffs into Crystal and Bear Lakes. The country continues broken and rocky with very little good land south to the Stuart location. On all the slopes and summits of those ridges there is considerable good white and red pine.

Range No. 8 falls gently into the valley of Pine River, and is not much broken, (exceptting in Concession 1). Soil—rich clay loam, with clay banks and small swamps; but at leasthree fourths of it is good agricultural land.

From Pine River the country rises in a mountain to at least 800 feet, having its summit in location 8 B, and falls with cliffs and ledges into Crystal Lake. A narrow range of cliffs rising from 400 to 500 feet separate the two lakes. This mountainous region sweeps south-westerly through the Stuart Location. Range No. 9 is in the valley of Pine River. Section 1, Concession 1, is broken with mountains and cliffs, rising from the valley of the river at least 500 feet. Here and to the north of the Township there is considerable good white and red pine on the slopes. The river is here rapid with small chutes, and a little north of the line there is a very beautiful fall of about 20 feet. The bed of the river is cut out of slate rock for a depth of about 20 feet. The Sections in Concessions 2, 3, and 4, are considerably broken with high clay banks, and alder and spruce swamps; on all the ridges there is considerable very good pine. The river is gently rapid with small chutes in places, and will average one chain in width, with clay banks rising about 20 feet. South of Pine River in Section 9, Concession 6, a mountain rises to a height of at least 600 feet; rock—a grey crystalized diorite. South of this the country falls to the west. The west half of Section 9, Concession 7, being good land; the east half rises on a mountain 700 to 800 feet high. Here there is also excellent pine on the slopes. The country then falls with ledges into Crystal Lake on the Stuart Location. Range No. 10 is a broken and mountainous tract in Concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, with small slopes of good land falling into Pine River, and small flats on the summits of the mountains. There are here small groves of excellent pine on the slopes, and frequently on the summit levels. Section 10, Concession 5, is flat land; soil clay loam; timber mostly dead and fallen. Along the west branch of Pine River there are clay banks 15 to 20 feet high, broken with ravines. The outlet of Crystal Lake traverses Section 10 from the Stuart Location to Pine River, the valley of which is good land with considerable pine on the slopes. This stream is from 1 to 2 rods in width, and could, I think, be made navigable for logs from Crystal Lake to Pine River. Ranges 11 and 12 The greater part of Sections 11 and 12, in Concessions 1 and 2, is a flat, swampy country with rich clay loam, timbered with heavy spruce, poplar, birch, larch and alder, but the most of it is dead and fallen, and the ground covered with a thick growth of raspberries, wild rhubarb, and brush. Sections 11 and 12, in Concessions 3 and 4, are broken with rock

ledges and cliffs, but contain large tracts of level land, and considerable pine mixed through the other timber, particularly on the slopes. Sections 5 and 6, in Concessions 5 and 6, fall gently into the valley of the west branch of Pine River, and I should say that two-thirds their area is good land; timber principally birch, poplar, tamarack, spruce, and some good pine on the ridges, with a great deal of dead timber and thick brushwood. A mountain rises in Sections 10 and 11, Concession 7, to a height of at least 700 feet, with cliffs on the north side of from 400 to 500 feet of perpendicular rock falling partly into Concession 6. This mountain slopes off to the south for about three-fourths of a mile, with a gradual but steep descent, containing excellent pine. The soil is sandy. The valley of Pine River maintains about its level all round this mountain. The greater part of Sections 11 and 12 in Concession 8, is in this valley, and is generally good land. A mountain rises in Concessions 7 and 8 in this valley to a height of 500 feet, the base of which only covers an area of 200 acres. The country is there broken, and rising into the Stuart Location where a large part of it and Section 11, Concessions 9 and 10, have recently been burnt over. The timber is nearly all burnt up, and acres of the ground are clear of timber and logs. Range 13 is principally in a higher level of country. In Concessions 1, 2 and 3, a cliff runs from near the north-west angle of the Township in a south-easterly direction, falling from 200 to 300 feet to the level of the country to the east. The country is level to the south-west from the north-west angle of the Township for almost half a mile to the base of another mountain range which here sweeps to the north-west and rises at least 800 feet, with cliffs of from 500 to 600 feet of trap. The country on the top of this mountain maintains its level to the west for several miles. Section 13, Concession 1, is generally good land, broken only by the rock cliff described above; the east half being in a low level of country of a swampy nature, and west part on a high ledge of good land, consisting of sandy soil.

Section 13, in the 2nd Concession, is much of the same character, only it contains more pine timber. The country then falls gently to the south, with a wet cedar swamp which drains itself to the west into Pigeon River. The land then rises in the north-west angle of Concession 4, with a steep ascent for about half a mile, rising at least 700 feet. The west boundary line is on this mountain for about 5 miles south. Spurs from this mountain run out to the east for nearly a mile, with cliffs of from 400 to 500 feet high. The top of this mountain is considerably broken with ravines and ridges, and contains but little good land: the soil is a reddish sand; the timber is principally white pine, mixed with Norway pine, larch, birch and poplar. I met with several very fine groves of good pine, particularly on the slopes on the head waters of Pine River, and around the small lakes in Concessions 5 and 6. The south half of Concession 7 and the north half of Concession 8 fall into a dry spruce and tamarack swamp, which extends to the east to the valley of Pine River, and to the west of that of Pigeon River. A mountain of diorite, 500 feet high, rises in Sections 12 and 13 Concession 9, with cliffs on the north side striking nearly east and west, and which is cut by Pigeon River about three quarters of a mile west of the line, where there are heavy falls. This mountain has no width on the top, but falls with a gradual but steep descent to the south. This slope for about three quarters of a mile is lined with very fine Norway pine of large growth; the soil is sandy. The country continues to fall gradually with clay banks and ravines to Pigeon River. The most of Concessions 10 and 11 are burnt over, as well as all the west part of the Stuart location, and large tracts of land are cleared off from timber. Pigeon River is here a rapid stream about 6 rods wide, with a succession of small chutes and rapids; the banks are walls of slate from 10 to 20 feet high.

General Remarks.

The harbours in front of the Township of Crooks are Harris' Bay, Cloud Bay, Trout Bay, and Pine Bay. They are all of large capacity and almost completely land locked, easy of access and deep, and they have excellent holding ground.

Cloud River is only navigable for small boats for about a mile up from its mouth, with clay banks rising 15 or 20 feet. It takes its rise in Cloud Lake, and is a rapid stream with a succession of chutes till it reaches Section No. 2, and could only be made navigable for logs by placing a dam on it at Cloud Lake, and raising the water of the lake so as to let on a large flow at any time in the river.

Pine River is a rapid stream throughout the Township. It has a width of about three

chains, with deep water for about three quarters of a mile from its mouth. It has clay banks of from 10 to 15 feet high, and there are rapids here which give a fall of about 15 feet in twenty rods, affording excellent water power, with admirable sites for mills on either side of the river. This river must take its rise a long way north of the Township, as it is a large stream, averaging a chain wide where it enters it. There is but little known of its head waters, as it is too rapid to be ascended with canoes. In Concession 1, it is hemmed with high hills and trap cliffs a little back from the river, which are lined with good pine. The river flows with a succession of rapids and chutes from Concession 1, through a valley from 1 to 3 miles wide, of rich alluvial clay loam. This valley is timbered with birch, spruce, tamarack, balsam and pine, with some elm along the river. I saw no floodwood jams on the river, and I should suppose that logs could be floated down on it (excepting when the water is very low) for several miles north of the survey. Everywhere throughout the survey there is a thick growth of brushwood and a great deal of dead timber on the ground, principally spruce, which is dying out fast.

Geological Features.

The base of the mountains in the survey are invariably slate, capped with an overflow of trap. Several rupture dykes of different ages occur along the coast in the Stuart Location, north of Crystal Lake and immediately west of the Jarvis Location. I would here beg to state that while I was prosecuting the survey of the Townships of Blake and Crooks, I kept two men from time to time exploring for a line of road from Fort William to Pigeon River, but they failed to find a pass through the mountain range between the valley of Cloud River and Pine River. And as the survey progressed I explored for a road line on a higher level of country, which I show by a dotted line on the plan of Pardee, commencing near the south-west angle of the Township and Pigeon River, and running in a north-easterly direction, rounding the west side of Loon Lake, and here entering a large valley running to the north, out of which I expected to get by the valley of Slate River; but the line being too far inland on completing the survey of the Township, I made a careful exploration of that region between Cloud and Pine Rivers, and found a pass through which I finally located the road line, and I beg to refer you to my plan and report of the same.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY AND EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON.

By T. N. Molesworth, Esq., P.L.S., 1857, under A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S.

Goderich, 3rd December, 1857.

Sir,—Having received an appointment from the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 29th April, 1857, to assist in the exploration and survey of the country north of Lake Huron,

I, in accordance therewith, placed myself under your direction, and in compliance with instructions from you, dated 23rd May, I proceeded to make the following surveys:—

On the 27th May, having completed my party and supplies, I left Goderich *en route* for the north shore of Lake Huron, arriving at Killarney on the 29th. On the 8th June, having procured the necessary canoes, and obtained some Indians for service as packmen, I proceeded by Lake Huron, White Fish, and Spanish or Vermillion Rivers to a post on the base line 18 miles west from the 1st meridian, arriving there on the 29th inst. On the 30th I commenced the survey of the 2nd meridian, completing it on the 7th September, the distance surveyed being 49 miles nearly; the very wet season and the rough character of the country traversed, caused my progress to be slow on this survey. I also lost a few days in consequence of my supplies having gone astray by going down the east branch of Spanish River.

On the completion of the above survey I proceeded to Killarney to procure fresh supplies, and in accordance with instructions from you, dated 22nd July, I proceeded on 14th September by La Cloche, Spanish and Aux Sables Rivers, to a post on the base line 54 miles west of the 1st meridian, arriving there on the 25th. On the 26th September

I commenced the survey of the 4th meridian line, completing it on the 5th November, the distance surveyed being 42 miles 26 chains; the weather during the survey of this line was very favourable, and the country traversed less rough than that on the 2nd range line.

On the 6th November I left the Spanish River on my return to Goderich, arriving at La Cloche on same day, where I procured a boat to convey my party home. On the 9th I arrived at Killarney, the weather being very rough and stormy. I was wind-bound there until the 13th, having on the 12th paid off the packmen whom I had engaged at Killarney. On the 13th and 14th I sailed from Killarney to Main Station Island, 25 miles north of Southampton, where head winds and stormy weather again setting in, I was wind-bound until the 19th, on which day the wind having become fair, I left *en route* for Goderich, but when 3 miles north of the Saugeen river, a heavy gale and snow storm set in from the S.W., and being unable to make the shelter of the Saugeen River before the gale came on, I was driven ashore 5 miles north of Southampton, and my boat broken to pieces the following night; fortunately I was enabled to save my field notes and instruments, but lost my tent and provisions. I was obliged to make the remainder of the journey to Goderich on foot, arriving on the night of the 24th, when I discharged my party, with the exception of my explorer, Mr. Alley, who remained in Southampton in charge of the luggage saved from the wreck.

2nd Meridian.—I shall now describe the character of the country along the 2nd meridian line, 18 miles west of White Fish Lake, commencing at the base line and proceeding north. This section of country is extremely rough and broken, the surface consisting principally of broken precipitous ridges of granite, the rock exposed almost everywhere to the surface, abounding in precipitous ledges varying from 10 to 100 feet in height, having little soil anywhere on the surface, and covered in many places with large boulders, some from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The outline of the hills is extremely irregular, the whole surface of the country having a slight ascent northwards, broken into innumerable abrupt hills, having rocky and mostly precipitous sides, the precipices in most cases being on the south side of the hills. The explorations made on each side of the line in this section of the country, by my explorer, Mr. Alley, shewed the same features and character exactly as those observed by me on the line, the whole country on each side consisting of rocky ridges, with small valleys, some containing good soil, but not of sufficient depth or extent to be serviceable.

The rocks observed on this portion of the 2nd range line are all unstratified, viz., granite, extending from the base line to 11 miles north, there a small ridge of trap occurs, then granite again to 13 miles, and then white quartz in very irregular hills to the end of the line.

The timber on this section of the line is the same throughout, being white and red pine, balsam, spruce and white birch, tall and growing thickly, but small in diameter, very few of the pines being large enough for lumbering. In some of the valleys cedar and tamarac are found.

The soil is everywhere a red or brown sandy loam, in many places of good quality, but not of sufficient depth or extent to be suitable for agricultural purposes. Between 6½ and 7½ miles the line crosses an extensive tract of burnt timber or brulé, a mile extending principally to the N.W., and visible for 8 miles in that direction, the hills being entirely bare of standing timber, and the naked rock everywhere visible. Another *brulé* occurs at 10½ miles, and from 16 to 18 miles; the surface, which is extremely rough and hilly, is covered with a dense second growth of small balsam, spruce and birch, from 25 to 30 feet in height. From the end of this line northwards, I could see for upwards of 10 miles, and the character of the hills and timber appears just the same as that from 16 to 18 miles.

There are numerous small lakes, as will be seen on the plan: these are all deep, the water clear, and having abrupt rocky shores thickly wooded, and in some of them rocky islets, covered with small timber, giving them a very picturesque appearance.

Returning to the base line, and proceeding southwards, the line after passing over a precipitous rocky hill about ¼ mile south, enters an undulating country, having a good soil of red or brown sandy loam, changing in some places into a clay, with a mixed timber of maple, birch, pine, balsam: this surface extends some miles on each side, inter-

mixed with swamp. On the west side of the lake, at 3 miles south, there is a fine open maple bush, which has been used by the Indians as a sugar bush, and has a soil of brown clay loam. This timber extends 1½ miles to the west, when it changes to spruce and pine, maple again appearing at 6 miles west, the country being level, and granite boulders appearing numerously on the surface. To the eastward the surface is the same, the timber being birch, maple and poplar, granite boulders also appearing; at 6 miles rocky ridges of granite appear, lying east and west, having as before the precipitous sides facing the south. These ridges alternate with sandy valleys, thickly timbered with pine, spruce, balsam, birch, the country on each side as far as I explored being of the same character throughout, more birch prevailing on the east side, and more pine on the west of the line. At 11¼ miles south of base the line crosses the west branch of Spanish River, the hills there rise abruptly nearly 450 feet above the river, and are composed of hornblende slate on the top, mica and argillaceous slates beneath them. There are a series of falls on the river here, forming in all a fall of 60 feet in ¼ mile. From the top of the hill north of the river a very extensive view of the county S.S.W., W. and S.E., is obtainable. West and S. W. it is much broken into rocky hills, covered principally with white pine of small size, and westerly the hills attain a considerable elevation. S.E. the country is less elevated, but rolling, and intersected by rocky ridges, intermixed with sandy hills, over which there are extensive burnings or *brulés*, the prevailing timber being pine, balsam, spruce, and white birch. At 13¼ miles south the line crosses the Spanish River again; at ¼ mile down stream from this crossing there is another fall on the river of 30 feet, the water appearing to have forced its way through a ridge of argillaceous slate, the course of the fall taking the same direction as the strike of the strata, which is S.W., with a dip of 35.° Above and below this fall the banks of the river are formed of yellow sand; the country between this and the east branch of Spanish River consists of flats of sandy clay, broken by ridges of bare trap rock and clay slate, lying in ridges parallel to the courses of the rivers, and not more than ¼ mile apart—a large tract of the timber here has been burnt off. About 15¾ miles the line crosses the east branch of Spanish River, where it opens out into a wide channel or lake ½ mile in width; the banks are rocky and precipitous, and thickly wooded. From this river to the White Fish River the country has the same features and character, being a series of rocky ridges, the valleys between having the same soil as before-mentioned, and interspersed with numerous lakes, the shores of which have a rocky barren appearance from 18 to 23 miles south of base, the prevailing rock being quartz, at 23 miles changing to trap, which at 26 miles changes again to quartz, and continues to Lake Huron. At 27 miles the line strikes the north ascent of the La Cloche mountains, a bold and lofty rocky range of white quartz hills, lying in a direction parallel to Lake Huron, and extending for 50 miles along the coast from the mouth of Spanish River eastwards. Crossing these mountains, which attain an elevation of 700 feet above Lake Huron, the line terminates at their southern base, at the edge of Lake Huron; the line coming out at Lake Huron at the eastern extremity of the bay, lying east of the La Cloche peninsula, and at a point where the water is very much contracted and cut up into numerous channels by small islands.

In concluding my remarks on this line, I consider it, throughout its whole extent, too rough in surface, too much broken by rocky ridges and lakes, and possessing too small an extent of good soil in any one place to render it fit for purposes of settlement; the best portion of land which I passed through in its extent being that from the base line to 6 miles south, and this tract of land would be too much isolated to make available by itself.

4th Meridian.—I shall now proceed to describe the country traversed by the 4th range line, commencing at the base line 54 miles west of the 1st meridian, and proceeding northwards; the country is more level than on the 2nd meridian line, the hills more gentle in their slopes, but have the same character of surface, the rock appearing in most of them, in small steps or precipitous ridges, on the southern faces of the hills. The rock at the base is granite, at ½ mile north quartz appears, changing at 2½ miles north to granite boulders; from this to 15½ miles north the surface is undulating, formed entirely of granite boulders, covered with a light soil, and thickly timbered with birch, white pine, poplar, spruce, balsam. From 15½ to 18 miles the rock is quartz, the surface is more diversified by ridges, in which precipitous ledges of rock occur, and the line terminates

n a lake of several miles in extent, called Green Lake, the shores of which are low, the rock appearing everywhere around, and the timber mostly birch and spruce.

There are several islands in the lake, which extends 5 or 6 miles in a N.E. direction from the end of the line: the valleys between the hills have a brown sandy loam soil of medium quality.

The character of the country on each side appears by exploration of a similar character with that on the line, the same rocks, timber and soil prevailing throughout.

Returning to the base line, and proceeding southward, the surface becomes more rough, and for the next 6 miles is formed of a series of rough broken granite hills, the rock appearing, or close to the surface, alternating with dense cedar swamps, and interspersed with small lakes.

From 6 to 10 miles south of base, a large lake extends along on the west of the line, to the eastward the surface is rolling for 2 miles, then level, with a considerable extent of cedar swamps and small marshes intermixed, the soil is a sandy loam, over rock, the prevailing timber being pine, spruce, birch, cedar, tamarac. From 9 to 10¾ miles the line crosses a pinery, the timber being nearly all pine of large size, the surface level, the soil a good brown clay loam, but not more than a foot deep over the rock, which is trap. From this to the east of the line at Spanish River, the country traversed by the line is nearly similar, level, descending by abrupt steps of bare rock at intervals, the timber being red and white pine, spruce, birch, and balsam, with occasional ridges of maple, the soil a sandy mould of some depth in places, in others the rock approaching the surface, interspersed with numerous lakes with abrupt rocky shores, and thickly timbered banks. The rocks south of the base are, granite from the base to 7¼ miles south, quartz from that to 8¾ miles, then trap from 8¾ to 13¾ miles; from 13¾ miles to 17 miles granite and trap, and from thence to the end of the line grey quartz.

Approaching the Spanish River the land lies low, the ridges of rock being of slight elevation, and the surface somewhat swampy. The character of this line on the whole is better than the 2nd range line; it is more level, possesses more available soil, and has better timber, but it is altogether too rocky in its surface to make available for a good settlement. The best part of it is from 12 miles south of the base line to the Spanish River. A few townships might be laid out on each side of the line here, suitable for a people coming from a mountainous country, who with economy and labour might make a good settlement.

I may here mention that I noticed considerable magnetic attraction in many of the granite boulders frequent on this line.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks for your kindness in offering me every facility and assistance in prosecuting the work, and also my satisfaction with the conduct of my explorer, Mr. Alley, and chief chain-bearer, Mr. Robertson, both of whom aided me readily and cheerfully in my work.

REPORT OF THE TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY LINES, NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON.

By Arthur Jones, Esq., P. L. S., 1859.
UNDER A. P. SALTER, ESQ., P. L. S.

Chatham, May 27th, 1859.

Sir,—Since I had the honour of reporting progress to you from the Sault Ste. Marie on the 16th of December last, I have completed the survey of the boundary lines of the four townships north of Lake Huron, and now beg to continue my report from the point at which I then left off.

On arriving at the Sault on the 9th of December, I immediately discharged all those of my party residing in the neighbourhood, with the understanding that they were to be employed again as soon as the weather had become more settled, deeming such a course far more prudent than being in the woods incurring every expense, arising from having a party of men employed while unable to do near the usual amount of work from the unsettled state of the weather.

I again left the Sault for the woods, by way of Garden River, on the 4th January, having previously engaged the services of an Indian to guide my party from Garden River, through the low lands, to the centre of the survey, where I intended making a cache of the greater portion of my provisions.

I have laid down the Indian's track on the plan, having taken its general bearing with a pocket compass; at the same time estimating the distances by the time taken to walk from point to point.

After having packed all my supplies into the woods as far as the cache, I immediately set out for the point at which I had left off work, where I arrived on the 14th, recommencing on the following morning, and continuing to be almost steadily employed up to the 13th of February, on which day I completed the survey.

From the section post between sections 3 and 4, at a distance of 50 chains and 70 links, the River Goulais was crossed, and also again twice on section 2, with but a few chains intervening between the last two bends, its average width being three chains, and current strong. The land, to ten chains beyond the last crossing of the river, was level; soil a sandy loam; timbered with black spruce, balsam, cedar, white pine and white birch. For the remaining distance of one mile and thirty chains to the north-east angle of the township, the country was much broken by hills, timbered with black birch, balsam, cedar, white pine and maple.

The line east of township No. 3, North Range, 23 west, was for at least half its distance rather rocky and broken, the remaining portion, however, being of a better description.

The first mile was extremely hilly, timbered with a poor growth of maple, birch, cedar, and balsam, after which the country became gently rolling, having a good sandy loam soil, to the quarter section post of section 12, which was planted in a low level tract extending for about fourteen chains to the foot of a hill, from whence the surface again become high and rolling, broken by occasional rock ridges, and bearing a mixed growth of maple, balsam, cedar, birch, spruce and white pine, to the section post of sections 24 and 25, a distance of about two miles and twenty chains. After which, for the remainder of the distance to the east and west line run by yourself, the land was very good.

On this line two small lakes were met, one in section 24 and the other in section 25.

The line east of fractional township No. 2, North Range, 23 west, being a continuation of the above, was, with the exception of the last mile, a succession of steep rocky hills, with soft wood valleys intervening. After having completed the survey of the line, I commenced that of the division line of the four townships from the central post previously established, by measurement, first running the line between the townships north of your east and west line, and afterwards the division line between the fractional townships south.

At twelve chains from the commencement of the northern boundary line a rather steep hill was struck, bearing north-westerly and south-easterly, about which I noticed much local attraction. After crossing this hill the line passed through a very fine section of country, the surface dry and rolling, soil a sandy loam, timbered with a fine growth of b. birch, maple, balsam, and a few white pine, extending to Goulais River, which was met in sections 13 and 18, making a distance of about 3 miles. From the north side of the river for a few chains the land was also good, when it became much broken by steep, rocky hills, and so continued for one mile; the remainder of the distance however to the northern boundary line was nearly as good as that previously passed over. On this line only one lake was crossed.

Of the production of the above boundary, south of your east and west line, little can be said, further than it passed over a tract of high dry hard-wood country, composed of nearly equal strips of good and bad land.

Before closing this description, I must beg to offer a few remarks on the worth of each of the four townships separately, as far as it was possible for me to judge from the timber and the general appearance of the country, the depth of the snow amounting towards the latter part of the survey to between four and five feet, rendering it impossible to speak with that degree of accuracy which one otherwise could do.

Township No. 3, North Range, 24 west, from what I saw of it while packing from the cache to the point of recommencement, as well as while running its boundaries, contains, with trifling exceptions, most excellent land for about a quarter of a mile beyond the crossing of the River Goulais, when its utility is destroyed by what appears to be a steep rocky range of hills following the general course of the stream. After crossing this range the country for the last mile or mile and a half to the northern boundary line is also good, having a very fair portion of the township fit for agricultural purposes.

Of township No. 3, North Range, 23 west, I cannot speak as favourably, except of the western half, which much resembles that last described. The remaining portion however is impaired by rocky hills, although not by any means wholly deficient of good land.

These hills also occur to some extent south of your line, in township No. 2, North Range, 23 West, deteriorating its value by rendering the surface in places extremely rough and broken, although in the valleys which were occasionally seen for a considerable distance extending along the base of a hill range, the land presented a far more cultivatible appearance.

Judging from what I saw of township No. 2, North Range, 24 West, while packing from Garden River to the cache, as well as while running its boundary, I should say that the greater portion of it contains a very fair description of land, a little rocky in places, but not sufficiently so as to destroy its general worth to any great extent.

After having finished the survey I returned to the Sault and discharged all my party except the two men from Chatham; but unfortunately from not having received any money, and being unable to leave until after my men were paid, I was detained at the Sault until the 12th March, where having previously succeeded in borrowing sufficient money for the purposes required, I left together with my two men and the mail carriers, on foot, for Penetanguishene, where we arrived on the 29th, having been detained several days on the route by bad ice and weather. I arrived at Chatham on the 2nd April, where I discharged Angus McLeod and James Lammon.

I have the honour herewith to forward my returns of survey, which I trust will be found satisfactory. In making out my final account, I have included four accounts paid for snow shoes, strings, and a train for the transport of provisions, for which I shall feel obliged by your making an application to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as these articles were indispensably necessary.

I regret that confinement from illness for several weeks past has prevented me from completing my returns before this.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY AND EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON.

By P. S. Donnelly, Esq., P.L.S., 1857,
UNDER A. P. SALTER, ESQ., P.L.S.

Moore, January 15th, 1858.

To A. P. Salter Esq., *Provincial Land Surveyor,*
Chatham, C. W.

Sir,—In pursuance of instructions I received from the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated April 29th, 1857, to assist in the Exploration Survey North of Lake Huron, I placed myself under your direction, and in compliance therewith, accompanied you to the base line on Spanish River; parted with you there, June the 22nd, 1857, and followed Mr. Johnston, P. L. Surveyor, along the said line until he had established the post, 36 miles west of the principal meridian. On the 25th June, I commenced my

first range line from that post, bearing N. 0° 32′ 30″ W., 16 miles and 66 chains, over high, broken and precipitous rock ranges, with small valleys of stony land between, heavily timbered; land occasionally interspersed with large boulders. For ten miles the ridges were composed of granite, after which quartz appeared to the end of the line, bearing strongly marked indications of the presence of minerals. My progress was rendered slow owing to the roughness of the country, the difficulty of cutting the large standing burnt pines through which the line passed for the last few miles run, and also owing to the detention met with in crossing the numerous narrow lakes, whose length generally lay across the line nearly east and west. Having used the last of my provisions towards the end of the 17th mile, I was obliged to return to the base without having quite completed the distance you directed me to run; but, from a high bluff of rock, I was enabled to gain an extensive view of the surrounding country, which appeared to be similar in every respect to that lately passed through. The line, on its reverse course, S. 0°, 32′ 30 E., passed over a well timbered and fertile tract, sufficient in extent for three townships on either side of the line, but which the "La Cloche" mountain range, bordering on Lake Huron, would render inaccessible to intending settlers. I crossed that range and reached the water's edge of Lake Huron on the 5th of August, having surveyed 47 miles and 55 chains. I arrived at the "La Cloche" post of the Honourable Hudson Bay Company on the night of the same day, where I remained during the day following, to procure canoes, etc., and articles of clothing for my party. Having ascended the river Mississaga, I packed in my instruments, camp equipage, provisions, etc., from the head of the Grand Portage, in an easterly and northerly course, to the post 90 miles west of the principal meridian. The ground, for about six miles, was of excellent quality and timbered with pine, hemlock and balsam, and maple, beech, and hemlock alternately. From this to the post the country travelled over was very rough and broken.

Agreeably to the instructions I received from you through your messenger, on the 28th August, I, accompanied by my explorer, examined the country north of the post last mentioned, and perceiving that its character was similar to that of the country traversed by my first line northerly from the base line, I determined on running southerly only, the course being S. 1° 22′ E., and distance 23 miles and 48 chains, over low rock ridges of granite and trap (quartz occasionally appearing) and the valleys of good soil, heavily timbered, but not of sufficient extent as to render them serviceable for agricultural purposes, at about five chains east of the post I planted On this line, 18 miles from the base, is a vein of copper ore in quartz, a specimen of which I herewith transmit, as also one from a vein I discovered at the head of the Grand Portage, on the S.W. side of the river. Having ascended the Mississaga a second time and reached the post on the base line, 108 miles from the principal meridian, I commenced the survey of my third range line on the 19th of September and completed it on the 5th of October, the course being S. 1°39′ E, and distance to the water's edge of Lake Huron 19 miles and 72 chains. From base line to the Mississaga, 332 chains 25 links, soil is sandy loam and stony, thickly covered with black birch, maple, hemlock, pine, etc; thence to 607 chains, good land, hardwood timber and suitable for farms. Between 607 and 808 are valleys of good land, low ridges of rock and swamps alternately, the greater part being arable soil. From 808 to 1115 are granite rock ridges and lakes. Between 1115 and 1504 chains, is capital hardwood table land, partly through the Indian Reservation. From 1504 to 1592 the balance of the said Reservation to the water's edge of Lake Huron is composed of cedar swamps and low ridges of rock, through which a road could be constructed from the lake to the tract above noted as lying between 1115 chains and 1504 chains, this being the only tract traversed by any of my lines easy of access, otherwise than from the westward.

On the 6th of October, I proceeded to the Bruce Mines, procured some necessary supplies, and on the same day, returned to the river Thessalon, where I received your instructions to return to Penetanguishine, where I arrived on the night of the 21st of October and discharged my men on the 22nd, allowing those who did not reside there, time to go home. In conclusion, I beg to state, that the country lying to the eastward and westward of my range lines, was properly explored for several miles each way and found not materially to differ from that which the lines traversed.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY AND EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON,

By T. W. Herrick, Esq., P.L.S., 1857.
UNDER A. P. SALTER, ESQ., P.L.S.

Toronto, December 20th, 1857.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I beg to lay before you the following report of my progress during the summer, while surveying meridian lines on the north shore of Lake Huron, as also of the character of the country passed through.

On the 3rd June, I started with my party from Penetanguishene, having previously met with considerable delay from the quantity of drift-ice between that place and Collingwood, rendering it impossible for a boat to pass through Coasting along the north shore of Lake Huron, I arrived on the 12th at the mouth of the White Fish River, and after some delay in obtaining canoes, proceeded up the river to White Fish Lake, and thence, by the east branch of the Spanish River, to the northern extremity of the meridian line surveyed by you last summer.

Starting on the 25th June from the post planted there by you, in Lat. 46° 32′27″N., I surveyed northward for a distance of 18 miles, planting corner posts for townships at intervals of six miles, and correcting my course every clear night by astronomical observations.

My progress on this part of the line was slow, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of provisions so far inland.

Having completed this part of the work, I started back on the 27th July for the base line on White Fish Lake, and commenced on the 2nd August to survey from thence southward, towards the shore of Lake Huron, which I reached on the 3rd September, at a distance of 25 miles from the base line on White Fish Lake.

From thence, proceeding with my party in canoes along the lake shore, I reached, on the 16th September, the mouth of the Blind River, and under the guidance of an Indian, portaging from lake to lake, arrived on the 20th at Lake Endähdähyegon, and from thence to the post on the base line mentioned in your instructions,as 72 miles to the west of the principal meridian or first line surveyed by me. Starting from here, I ran a line northward, parallel to the principal meridian, for a distance of 18 miles, establishing township corners as before.

Having completed this portion of the range line on the 13th October, I proceeded to produce the same line southward from the base line, and on the 14th November reached the shore of Lake Huron at a distance of 23 miles from the base line and about 3 miles to the west of the mouth of the Serpent River.

Here, according to instructions previously received from you, I started my party for the Sault Ste. Marie, and in company with a few of my men who did not wish to continue out during the winter, I started for Penetanguishene, with the intention of procuring supplies for the winter. But finding at the Hudson Bay Company's station at La Cloche instructions from you of later date, desiring me to discontinue the work for the winter, immediately on my arrival at Shebahwahnanning, I despatched a schooner, which lay there, to fetch the party down. Owing to adverse winds and the extreme roughness of the season, the schooner did not reach Penetanguishene until the 4th December, on which day I discharged my party.

I now proceed to give a description of the nature of the country surveyed by me during the summer.

Starting on the principal meridian line, 12 miles to the north of the base line, and proceeding northward, the surface of the country, for the first six or eight miles, is undulating, crossed at intervals by ridges of granite and greenstone rocks, lying northeast and southwest. The soil is for the most part good, consisting of a sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and in the lower valleys a deep soil of vegetable matter.

The timber consists chiefly of birch, maple, spruce and poplar, mixed with fine pine.

On the lower grounds we find tamarack, mixed with cedar, spruce, and black ash.

On this portion of the line we crossed two branches from the Spanish River, both flowing in a southwesterly direction, and navigable in most places for canoes.

After passing the second branch of the Spanish River, the surface became rugged and rocky and generally unfit for cultivation, the last six miles being a succession of deep valleys and high barren granite mountains, covered with burnt timber.

About the tenth mile on this line, I found a good deal of impure magnetic iron ore, causing considerable local attraction, the variations of the needle being 9 or 10° West. On that portion of the meridian line to the South of White Fish Lake, we passed through some rich undulating country, intersected here and there by granite ridges.

In the neighbourhood of Lake Penage may be found some fine land heavily timbered with maple, mixed with red and white pine, of very superior quality and favourably situated for lumbering purposes, as there is direct water communication by Lake Penage and White Fish River to Lake Huron. The country disimproves, when within a few miles of Lake Huron ; the soil being in general stony and barren, though in many places may be found groves of fine pine.

On this line we crossed several streams and lakes containing deep clear water. The rocks met with in this section of the country are chiefly red granite, syenite, gneiss, greenstone, etc.

Proceeding to the second line surveyed by me, 72 miles to the west of that just described, I found much improvement in the general features of the country, the soil being better and the surface less uneven.

Commencing on the base line and proceeding northward, we passed through a great deal of land of good quality and well adapted for settlement, the timber in general consisting of pine, maple, birch, spruce, etc.

The country is well watered by numerous streams and beautiful lakes, some of which contain lake trout, white fish, black bass, etc. in abundance.

About the second mile on this line, I found micaceous iron ore of good quality, lying in masses on the surface, and, upon examination, discovered iron to be widely spread through the district.

Proceeding southward from the base line towards Lake Huron, we passed through a great deal of good rolling land, well timbered with red and white pine, of good quality, birch, maple, hemlock, spruce, etc.

On approaching the lake shore, as on the former line, the country becomes rocky and barren and the timber less luxuriant.

MINING INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

THUNDER BAY, 31st October, 1872.

HON. R. W. SCOTT,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

SIR,—The explorations and mining operations carried on in this mining division during the past summer have not been crowned with any important discoveries or great successes. On the contrary, the result of the operations at several of the mines has been unsatisfactory.

At the Algoma mine, in the township of McGregor, the company have withdrawn their men, the vein, as I understand, affording no reasonable encouragement for further expenditure.

At the Beck or Silver Harbour mine, operations have, for the present, at all events, been suspended. The ore obtained from that mine, last winter, proved to be poor, and the prospects in depth are not encouraging.

In my last year's report I spoke hopefully of 3 A. The greater part of the past summer has been spent by the parties interested in organizing a company to develope and work it. This having been accomplished, the mine is now being opened up vigorously, and by next spring, possibly, some judgment may be formed as to whether this is likely to constitute a lasting and permanent mine or otherwise. In the meantime, the appearance of the vein is reported to be very encouraging.

The mines situated on the Shuniah vein have failed as yet to realise the hopes and expectations of the parties carrying on the same. One or two shafts will continue to be sunk this winter, and I trust that, at greater depths than they have yet attained, the vein may be found to be richer. A company has been formed to carry on mining operations at Jarvis Island. This is a more promising location than many others on which more or less money has been expended during this past summer. Two shafts are in course of being sunk on the vein, which will, I hope, turn out well.

The Dawson Silver Mining Co. are engaged on exploratory operations on locations M and R 2, in the township of McIntyre. Veins have been found containing some galena, but very little, if any, silver as yet.

Trials on a number of other locations have been continuously prosecuted during the past summer, but are now suspended for the winter.

Silver Islet mine is said to be rich as ever, at the depth of one hundred and eighty feet. The out-put for the month of October considerably exceeds the average. The returns of the quantity of ore shipped this season, and the value thereof, have not yet been completed, but will be forwarded to the Department as soon as they are received.

In accordance with your instructions, I have visited the "Gold Region" in the vicinity of Jack Fish Lake. This lake is situated quite a short distance on the other side of the Height of Land, being not above twelve miles in a straight line from Shebandowan Lake, which is on this side the water shed. Owing to indisposition, I was only able to stay a short time in the Gold Region. The only vein on which any mining has been done is that first discovered.

Capt. Frue, of Silver Islet, and others having purchased an interest in this location from Messrs. McIntyre, McKellar and others, a considerable force of men was sent up early in March last to make a winter road from the Shebandowan to Jack Fish Lake, and to open up and develope the vein. This they continued to do until shortly before the opening of the navigation, when "Blackstone," chief of the Lac des Milles Lacs band of Indians, ordered the miners off. Operations were suspended, and have not since been resumed.

The vein is situated in a sort of slate ore of the Huronian series of rocks. Its course or bearing is north-east and south-west or thereabouts, and it dips to the north at an angle of 80° with the horizon. The opening or "stope" on the vein is about six fathoms in length, and appears to have been from nine to twelve feet in depth. The stope or opening being partly filled with rubbish which had fallen in from the side, and almost entirely full of water, I was unable to obtain a complete and satisfactory view of the vein, particularly of its appearance in the bottom of the stope or opening. Judging from what can be seen of the vein at the north-eastern extremity of the stope, it is a tolerably strong and regular vein—one, I should say, not unlikely to go down to some considerable depth. The width of the vein between what appears to me the true walls, is about 5 ft. 2 in. This width, however, is not all ore or vein matter. First we have, on the north or hanging wall, a branch of ore 1 ft. 7 in. in width; then we have about 2 ft. 10 in. in width of slate, and, finally, another branch of ore reposing on the foot wall, the width of which is about 9 in. The slate appears to me of the nature of what miners term a horse—that is, the mere accidental occurrence in the vein of a portion of the enclosing rock, which will probably die out in length and depth, and be replaced by the ore bearing gangue of the vein. The matrix or gangue of the vein consists chiefly of quartz of a white or reddish-white colour. The metallic contents, so far as visible, consist of iron pyrites, copper pyrites and galena. The lead and copper in the vein are not in quantity sufficient to be of any commercial value. I have been told that assays show that the ore taken from this vein contains gold and silver to the value of five hundred dollars per ton. If the vein would yield ore of an average quality in richness only a tithe of the above, this would be a most valuable mine. But this result may have been obtained from carefully-selected specimens only. What the average value or yield of the ore, as it comes from the vein, may be, has not, I suspect, yet been fully determined. We must wait the result of more extensive and complete operations, before we can form more than vague conjectures as to the true value of this vein, in particular, or of the Gold Region in general. I took a few samples of the ore, which I will have assayed first opportunity. A good deal of exploration has been carried on, and a large quantity of land has, I believe, been surveyed and applied for in the Gold Region. Under the influence of excitement, lands are taken up with so little judgment, that I am not sanguine as to the prospects of the "adventurers" generally, but hope that at least some of them may be rewarded with success. Until the Indian claims are disposed of, however, nothing whatever can be done.

Thirty-nine miners' licenses have been issued this year, as against twenty-four licenses issued in 1871 and eighteen licenses in 1870.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E. B. Borron,
Mining Inspector,
Lake Superior Mining Division.

Thunder Bay, 31st October, 1872.

The Hon. R. W. Scott,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, I have made a somewhat hasty examination of the land in the valley of the Kaministiquia River, more particularly of that

portion included in the townships of Nee-bing and Pai-poonge. These townships have been surveyed, and the land open for sale for upwards of eleven years. The terms have been as liberal as they could well be, namely, twenty cents an acre, one-fifth to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest, letters patent to issue on performanee of the usual settlement duties. These terms having been modified lately in respect to the payment of the twenty cents an acre, which must now be paid in full, and not in instalments.

As, notwithstanding the liberality of the terms, only two or three families have as yet settled in the Townships of Nee-bing and Pai-poonge, I presume your object in desiring me to examine and report thereon, is to ascertain what may be the capabilities of the country, and what obstacles have existed, or may still exist, to retard its settlement.

I shall put what I may have to say on this subject under various heads, commencing with climate.

Climate.—No meteorological observations have been made here with sufficient accuracy and extending over sufficient length of time, to enable me to lay before you much more than my own impressions on this subject. The nearest points known to me whereat systematic observations have been made, are at Fort Wilkins, on Point Keweenaw, and at Fort Brady, Sault St. Marie, the former on the south shore, and the latter at the lower end of this lake. At Fort Wilkins (latitude 47° 27'), the mean annual temperature has been found to be 41° 4', the mean temperature of the winter being 21° 1', and the mean temperature of the summer 61° 4'. At Fort Brady (latitude 46° 30'), the mean annual temperature is 39° 8', the mean temperature of the winter being 17° 6', and of the summer 61° 7'. The fact that, at Fort Wilkins, although further north than Fort Brady, the mean annual temperature is, notwithstanding, nearly two degrees warmer, is attributed to the circumstance of the almost insular position of Point Keweenaw, surrounded as it is on three sides by water. Now, at Fort William, which is one degree north of Fort Wilkins, and nearly two degrees of latitude north of Fort Brady, the temperature must, I think, be as low, if not lower, than it is at Fort Brady or Sault St. Marie. The mean annual temperature will probably be found not to exceed 38°, nor will the mean temperature of our summer exceed, I think, 60°. Our climate is very similar to that of St. Petersburg, in Russia, a fact noticed in the report on Lake Superior of Messrs. Foster and Whitney, United States geologists. Although the winters are long and cold, there are few days that work cannot be carried on in the woods, where there is tolerable shelter, and that with little inconvenience or suffering.

The navigation closes generally about the latter end of November, and opens about the first week in May. We have occasionally frosts in the month of June, which are injurious to the potato crop; and in the fall of 1869 the frost set in so sharp, about the beginning of October, that, on or about the seventh of that month, it became impossible to dig such potatoes as were then in the ground, and both the Hudson Bay Co. at Fort William, and Mr. McIntyre at Point Meuron, lost a portion of the crop at both these places. As regards the humidity of the climate, I should say that we have more cloudy and wet days in summer, if not actually more rain, than falls to the share of most other places in Ontario. But the snow has not been, at any time during the three winters I have spent here, so deep as I expected. I do not think it has at any time exceeded three feet at or near the level of the lake. The past spring and summer have been wet, and, while we hear complaints of the low state of the water in the St. Lawrence below Kingston (even to the length of its impeding navigation), this lake is decidedly on the rise, and is higher at present than it was two years ago. A more healthy climate or country than this cannot, I am persuaded, be found in the interior at least of this continent.

Soil.—The land at and near the mouth of the Kaministiquia River is low and marshy, fit only for meadows or pasturage. As we ascend, the banks of the river become higher, until at the Hudson Bay Company's post, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth, the land is sufficiently elevated to admit of successful cultivation. Between "the Fort" and town plot of Fort William the ground continues to rise until at the town plot, and Roman Catholic Mission opposite, the banks of the river are from ten to fifteen feet in height. The upper portion of these banks and of the adjacent land would appear to consist of a variable thickness of a light, sandy loam, with a stratum of clay beneath. The

sand seems to thin out as it approaches the lake, and I am inclined to think that, at the entrance of the river, the clay (if it does not actually form the bed of river) must be quite near to the bottom. This sandy loam (very sandy, as it appears in the banks), when mixed with a little alluvial soil from the overflowing of its banks by the river, or when there has been a very moderate depth of vegetable matter, or mould accumulated on it, produces very fair crops, indeed: as is proved by the experience of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort William, and on the farm at the Roman Catholic Mission and at Point Meuron.

Ascending the river still further, and about the western boundary of the town plot, the character of the two sides begins to differ considerably. On the left or south side, McKay's Mountain rises bold and precipitous to the height of a thousand feet; on the right or northern side, we have no mountains, or even hills. The principal feature on this side is a plateau of light, sandy soil, which frequently approaches quite close to the river, forming indeed the banks, and is rarely far removed from it. The elevation of this plateau or table land appears to vary from twenty to one hundred and twenty feet above the river, being most elevated, so far as I could judge, from Lot No. 8 to Lot No. 33, in the Township of Pai-poonge. The width of this plateau increases also, I think, as we ascend the river, and, westward of Lot No. 8 above referred to, will be found to extend considerably north of the northern boundary line of the township.

The western portion, too, has been more completely burnt over by fire. Isolated trees and scattered clumps, in the wetter places and along the water-courses alone, meet the eye, which can frequently take in a mile or more at a stretch. At some points it appears to be quite level, at others it is gently rolling; occasionally it is scooped out into deep ravines and hollows by small streams which intersect it. This portion of the plateau might now not inappropriately be called Prairie. Hundreds of acres of it are clear and ready for such tillage and such crops as may be adapted to the soil and to the climate.

The soil, as remarked before, is a light, sandy soil of a brownish tint. It can hardly, I think, be classed as a loam—I would call it a poor soil. Certainly one the fertility of which would require to be kept up by the application of manure and a proper succession of crops. Still I can see little, if any, difference between this soil and that at Point Meuron, which certainly produces good crops of potatoes, oats, barley and hay, in the hands of Mr. McIntyre. It may be that on much of this portion of the plateau that I am now describing, the greater part of the vegetable matter or soil has been burnt off by the fires which have destroyed the timber. There can be little doubt, however, that this land will afford good pasture. The eastern portion of this plateau has not, apparently, suffered so much from fire, and there is enough of vegetable matter on the surface to render the soil fertile. The whole of this plateau is underlaid by a stratum of a grey or bluish-grey clay. At points on the river where it is exposed, as on Lots 9 and 10 in Pai-poonge, it is seen that this clay is impermeable to water, numerous springs gushing forth on the line of junction between the stratum of sand above and the clay. The thickness of the sandy soil at this point would appear to be at least twenty or twenty-five feet; that of the clay I did not ascertain.

On the south side of the River Kaministiquia the surface of the country is broken up into ridges, rising, as we go back from the river, into hills, and still further, into mountains of considerable height. I was unable to examine this side as carefully as I would have liked, but so far as I did examine it the soil appeared more loamy, and, I think, generally more fertile than it is on the northern side of the valley. The clay before alluded to as underlying the light, sandy soil on the north side, approaches, and, in many cases, comes quite up to the surface on the south side of the river. The land, however, on this side does not appear to have been recently burnt over by fire. It is thickly timbered with poplar, white birch, spruce, cedar and some juniper or tamarac, with seemingly a good mixture of pine. It cannot pretend to be first-rate land, but there is, where I examined it, a good thickness of vegetable matter or soil, the accumulation of years; and I have no doubt that, where not too steep or rocky, and where the exposure is reasonably good, the land on this side may be successfully cleared and cultivated.

On both sides of the river we have a limited extent of alluvial or bottom land.

situated mostly at the points where the river turns or bends. The soil on these points seems excellent, and supports frequently a fine growth of elm trees. These lots have a very attractive appearance, and will, where sufficiently high above the river, doubtless, when cleared and cultivated, yield good crops. I would judge, however, from marks which are left on the banks and trees, that the river, especially above Point Meuron, rises occasionally as much as from three to six feet above its ordinary level. If so, these bottom lands will at such times be mostly flooded or covered with water to a greater or less depth. Intending settlers should carefully examine and satisfy themselves on this point, before locating and building their houses; and suitable crops should also be selected for such bottom lands as may be liable to be flooded.

The Kaministiquia River is one of the largest rivers that flow into Lake Superior. It enters the lake by three mouths or channels, forming two islands, containing from six to seven hundred acres of land each. The higher portions of these islands admit of cultivation, the lower will form good meadows. The principal channel of the river is the most northerly one; there is about six feet of water on the bar at the entrance of this channel. Inside the bar, and to Point Meuron, ten miles up the river, there is sufficient depth of water to float the largest lake steamer. Above Point Meuron is one continuous rapid to the Falls of Kakabeka, a distance of about twenty-five miles from the entrance by the windings of the river. During the whole of this distance the river maintains a width of from two to three hundred feet, and upwards. I may conclude this description of the valley of the Kaministiquia with an extract from the "Narrative of the Tour of Professor Agassiz on Lake Superior," in 1848, in which it is referred to in the following terms:—"This valley is the only spot we saw on the lake that seemed at all to invite "cultivation, indeed, if we except the Posts (of the Hudson's Bay Co.,) almost the only "place where cultivation appeared possible, the better quality of the soil was abundantly "manifested in the size of the forest trees."

Crops.—The mean summer temperature of Fort William being probably in the neighbourhood of 60°, theory would warrant us in assuming that, so far as the climate is concerned, all the common grains, such as wheat, rye, oats and barley, should grow and ripen well. Wheat has, I believe, been grown on the Kaministiquia as an experiment, but I think it would be a precarious, and, on the whole, an unprofitable crop. Oats, if proper attention be paid to seed, soil and culture, should grow and ripen well. Owing, however, doubtless to inattention to these points, most of the patches I have seen growing here do not appear to have either ripened or filled well. Barley succeeds well, and from the fact of its being more generally grown than any other grain at the Hudson Bay Company's Post, I presume it has been found by experience, not only the most profitable grain, but the one best adapted to the climate. Rye should not only grow here, but is the grain best suited to the light, sandy soil, I have before described as the soil existing on the plateau, on the north side of the Kaministiquia. I have not heard, however, as yet, of this grain having been tried here. Indian corn will not ripen.

As regards root crops, the potato succeeds very well; the quality excellent and yield good. I have seen crops that must have amounted to at least three hundred bushels to the acre. Turnips, carrots and parsnips, &c., grow, but so far as my observation extends, not so well as potatoes. Cabbages grow well, if not destroyed when young by the cut worm, and the same may be said of the cauliflower, in good soil. The tomato does not come to maturity. The smaller fruits, raspberries, currants and strawberries, can be raised in any quantities. The grasses, especially timothy and clover, grow remarkably well, and if the land were cleared and seeded down, the valley of the Kaministiquia would supply all the hay needed in the district market. No better markets for agricultural produce can be found in Canada than those afforded by the mines, public works, and saw-mills in Thunder Bay. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that the prices of the leading articles produced here will in the future become unremunerative. The prices obtained for hay and potatoes are higher than they would command in England, where heavy rents are paid for the land. At the same time hay and potatoes are the two crops that succeed best on the Kaministiquia. Milk, butter, beef, mutton, and working cattle are all in demand, at prices far beyond those of Toronto, and a country such as I have been describing only requires settlers in order to produce all these in abundance. With

Prince Arthur's Landing growing rapidly into a town, with the Pacific Railroad and other public works in prospect, with the saw-mills, the first of which has just been completed on the Kaministiquia, by the energy and enterprise of Messrs. Oliver, Davidson & Co., and with mines and fisheries springing into existence all along the north shore, settlers need not fear the want of a good market.

I shall now endeavour to lay before you the obstacles which, in my opinion, prevent the settlement of the valley of the Kaministiquia, and they appear to me as follows:— 1st. Taking advantage of the easy terms as regards payment of the price of the land. All the more accessible and choice lots were applied for years ago, by parties who, for the most part, had, I believe, no *bona fide* intention whatever of settling on the land, or of performing the settlement duties. Although in many instances only four cents an acre (the first instalment) has been paid, and that ten years ago, and although no settlement duties have been as much as commenced, the Department has never taken any steps that I am aware of, either to insist on a fulfilment of the conditions of the sale, or to declare such claims forfeited. 2nd. Without a road, that portion of the Township of Nee-bing above Point Meuron, and the whole of the Township of Pai-poonge, is virtually inaccessible. As far as Point Meuron the Kaministiquia is navigable, but beyond that it is of no practical use or benefit whatever, as a means of communication available to ordinary settlers. The river, with the exception of a short distance below White Fish River, is one continuous rapid, as you may infer from the fact that, with a light canoe and three good voyageurs, it took me all day to get up from Point Meuron to a little below White Fish River, a distance of only about twelve miles. Indeed, the current is so swift that none but experienced boatmen could ascend the river at all.

This road should be situated, in my opinion, on the north side of the river. By following the plateau, before mentioned, an easy and excellent line could, I believe, be found all the way from Fort William to the White Fish River, or rather a point opposite, where the White Fish River joins the Kaministiquia. The distance is not more than sixteen or seventeen miles. Until this is done, I venture to predict that few, if any, settlers will locate themselves above Point Meuron.

It is not necessary that I should more than allude to the dredging of the bar at the mouth of the Kaministiquia, as being a work which, if carried out and completed, would exercise an important influence on the settlement of the valley. As regards improvements I have simply to report that there is only one improvement as yet on either townships of such a nature and extent as at all fulfil the settlement duties required by the Department. This is at Point Meuron, lot 19 in the 1st Concession of Nee-bing, the property of Mr. McIntyre. A party named Lambert has a house and improvement on lot No. 15, and another named Poulin erected a small house and cleared a little land on lot No. 7, both in the first Concession of Nee-bing. One Thomas Weigand is also performing his settlement duties on Lot No. 1 of the fourth Concession. I notice, too, that the workmen of Mr. Oliver are presently engaged under-brushing and clearing up several lots, said to have been recently acquired by him. With these few exceptions, I know of no settlers in the townships I am referring to. Nee-bing and Pai-poonge embrace an area of upwards of sixty thousand acres. Supposing that two-thirds or even one-half of this land is fit for cultivation, there is room for quite a large number of settlers.

The time, too, is a favourable one for the introduction of settlers into this district. When not necessarily employed on their clearings or farms, or when in want of a little ready money, it is an important advantage and consideration with many to be able at such times readily to obtain employment at remunerative rates of wages. On the other hand, we have public works going on, mines opening up, and a saw-mill in operation, all of which require labourers, so that both the employer and the employed would be alike benefitted.

The opening up and settlement of a tract of land such as we find in the valley of the Kaministiquia, is a matter of the greatest importance to the mining, lumbering, and other interests in this district. Produce which must now be brought hundreds of miles, at an enormous increase in the cost, might be raised and supplied at reasonable rates on the spot.

Large sums of money have been derived from the sale of mineral lands in this district.

and from the special tax levied thereon, and the expenditure of at least a portion of the money in making roads and improving the navigation of the rivers, appears to me the most appropriate and best use to which it can be put.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E. B. Borron.
Mining Inspector.
Lake Superior Mining Division.

Report of the Inspector, Madoc Mining Division.

Crown Lands Office,

Belleville, 11th Dec. 1872.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information the following respecting the Madoc Gold Mining Division.

There are only two (2) Quartz Mills now in active operation, namely: Dr. Williams, on Lot 9, Con. 8, Marmora (and known as the Cook Mine), and the Independent Gold Mining Company. The former has been in successful operation for several years, and steadily producing paying yields from eight (8) to ten (10) dollars per ton. Since the date of my last report the company have completed the enlargement of their mill to twenty (20) stamps, and have also added a Dunstan revolving furnace which has not yet met their fullest expectations, but it is believed by some slight improvements it can be made to do good work. The yield of gold continues an average about the same from eight (8) to ten (10) dollars per ton, the shaft has now reached a depth of 100 feet, and still gives the same rich show as it did near the surface while the vein itself continues the same breadth.

The proprietors have erected a large boarding-house, besides several substantial houses for their men; and on the whole the work seems to be prosecuted with a good deal of energy and perseverance, and with additional capital would be made highly remunerative.

The Independent Gold Mining Company, also situated in Marmora, has a mill of five (5) stamps and an improved grinding and amalgamating furnace of a superior kind for roasting the ore, which saves and utilizes the sulphur and arsenic present in the quartz.

The owners are very sanguine as to the value of their property, which has hitherto been worked for the sake of development only. The returns of gold, I have, therefore been unable to ascertain. Messrs. Gatling and Co. have been expending a large amount of money on their property in Marmora, about 4 miles from the Cook Mine.

Their works and machinery are of a very substantial kind, consisting of the mill-building, 40 x 86 with an engine house, 25 x 37; boarding-house capable of accommodating 100 men; large blacksmith shops together with stables and offices.

They have sunk two (2) shafts, one 80 and the other 75 feet deep, about 75 feet apart, shewing what is apparently a good paying vein throughout.

This same vein has been traced for about ten miles, and wherever it crops out gold has been washed from the decomposed surface ore.

In addition to the above, there are two mills which are not in active operation at present. These are also in Marmora.

Mining operations in other townships are in a great measure suspended. The great difficulty that all these mining enterprises have experienced and are still contending with, is the great deficiency of capital.

This has been felt in the early history of all countries where Quartz Mining has been prosecuted: but it is expected that this difficulty will disappear when men of capital are

convinced as in California, and elsewhere, of the richness of the deposits that are, as I have reason to believe, now being developed in this District.

I have the honour, to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
ALFRED A. CAMPBELL.

Honourable Commissioner, Crown Lands,
Toronto.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

The board meet at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the first Monday in each of the months of January, April, July and October, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday, (in which case they shall meet on the day next thereafter, not being a holiday) 22 Vic., cap. 77, sec. 4 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

CANDIDATES FOR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor must be examined by the Board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz. :—vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of the square and cube root, practical geometry, euclid, plane trigonometry, mensuration of superficies, and the use of logarithms; their writing and spelling are also taken into consideration.

Final candidates before obtaining a license to practise undergo a strict and searching examination by the Board of Examiners as to their proficiency in euclid, plane and spherical trigonometry, calculations of areas by means of the traverse tables, &c., on laying and dividing land, on the adjustment and use of the transit or theodolile, in astronomy, including the calculations necessary to determine the latitude by meridian altitudes of the sun, moon or stars, or, by double altitudes, to find the time by an observation, to find the time when any star passes the meridian, with the time of its elongation, azimuth angle and variation of the compass, also in the method of keeping field notes, drawing up descriptions by metes and bounds for insertion in deeds, taking affidavits in the matter of disputed boundaries. Also in the laws regulating surveys, in geology, and as to their proficiency as draughtsmen.

STATEMENT of the names of preliminary and final candidates who have passed their examinations before the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario during the year 1872.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

Samuel Bray.	H. W. Libby.	R. J. Jephson.	F. G. McIntosh.
John C. Macnabb.	Frank Walsh.	J. G. Murray.	W. A. Browne.
John Strathern.	J. H. Ogilvie.	O. J. Klotez.	T. S. Hamel.
E. H. Hopkins.	E. C. Steele.	F. W. Halliday.	J, A. Bell.
R. C. McPhillips.	Allan Cavana.	B. N. Molesworth.	H. C. Denny.
R. A. McColl.	A. W. Ross.		

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED.

A. J. Crickmore.	Richard Purdom.	Spearman G. Bird.
Elihu Stewart.	Henry G, Browne.	William Pearce.
William Browne.		

Statement of Work performed in the Survey Branch during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

1.—25. Instructions and letters of instruction for Crown Surveys prepared.
2.—13. Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed.

3.—19. Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered.
4.—19. Plans of Private Surveys examined.
5.—36. Plans to accompany instructions prepared.
6.—865. Plans and portions completed and copied.
7.—7. Municipal Surveys examined and confirmed.
8.—588. Letters relative to Surveys prepared, written and entered.
9.—144. Mining letters prepared, written and entered.
10.—19. Reports to Council relative to Municipal Surveys drawn up and entered.
11.—1390. Pages of field notes copied.
12.—68. Plans of mining locations examined.
13.—90. Railway plans and books of reference examined and certified to.

NOTE.—The foregoing statement does not account for the time spent in furnishing information to parties applying personally at the surveyor's branch who are unable to gain the information they require without the assistance of the head of the branch, and then much careful research into the old correspondence, plans and field notes and other documents is necessary in order to insure reliability in the information given which is frequently used as legal evidence in courts of law in disputed cases.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	REMARKS.
				$ cts.	
	Hon. R. W. Scott	Commissioner	1871, Dec. 21	3200 00	
	Thos. H. Johnson	Assistant Commissioner	1869, Aug. 21	2600 00	
	John M. Currie	Clerk	1869, Mar. 30	1400 00	Resigned 31st January, 1872.
	Geo. Kennedy	do	1872, Feb. 1	1400 00	Appointed on resignation of Mr. Currie.
	H. A. Ford	Short-hand writer and clerk	1872, Aug. 1	1000 00	
Land Sales and Free Grants	John C. Tarbutt	Chief Clerk	1841, June 1	1800 00	
	A. Kirkwood	Clerk	1854, Mar. 21	1500 00	
	J. M. Grant	do	1860, May 12	1100 00	
	P. Alma	do	1871, Aug. 1	800 00	
	J. J. Murphy	do	1872, May 1	800 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads	Thomas Devine	Head of Surveys	1846, July 11	1800 00	
	E. Fox	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1857, Sep. 28	1280 00	
	G. B. Kirkpatrick	do do	1866, Jan. 30	900 00	
	A. Clarke	Clerk	1871, Sep. 19	400 00	Dismissed 2nd February, 1872.
	H. J. Jones	Chief Clerk, Patents	1840, Nov. 9	1400 00	
	J. Innes	Clerk	1848, Nov. 1	900 00	
	W. Bell	do	1872, Jan. 1	700 00	
	J. W. Bridgland	Surveyor and Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1856, Jan. 22	1600 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Chief Clerk	1857, Oct. 14	1600 00	
	A. J. Taylor	Clerk	1872, Oct. 1	1400 00	
	H. G. Langlois	do	1868, Aug. 1	800 00	
	E. G. Kirby	do	1869, Aug. 1	450 00	
Accounts	William Ford	Accountant	1852, April 10	1800 00	
	D. G. B. Ross	Book-keeper	1861, April 15	900 00	
	R. H. Browne	Senior Clerk in charge of agents' returns	1862, May 14	900 00	
	James Scott	Clerk	1869, Sep. [illegible]	900 00	Resigned August 1, 1872.
	F. Stow	do	1872, Oct. 1	800 00	

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December 1872.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	
Registry ..	John Morphy	Registrar	1851, June 8	1400 00	
	John Bradshaw	Office-keeper	1852, March 27	500 00	
	A. McDonald	Messenger	1864, Nov. 3	500 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for the Sale of Lands, 1872.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	
A. S. Cadenhead	Wellington	6th August, 1870	1045 65	
W. Halpenny	Part of Renfrew	8th November, 1869	136 34	
Hugh Hamilton	Huron	23rd October, 1872		
C. F. Holterman	Part of Renfrew	22nd June, 1865		Successor to C. Widder.
William Jackson	Grey		74 65	
A. McNabb	Bruce	3rd November, 1854	1155 33	
E. Perry	Parts of Frontenac and Addington	29th April, 1851	1902 20	
J. McKibbon	Part of Victoria	27th March, 1856	317 60	
R. McPherson	Part of Frontenac	24th November, 1870	392 96	
H. S. Huber	Waterloo	10th July, 1871	614 57	
J. Sharman	Perth	November, 1863	555 16	Died 3rd September, 1872. (No successor appointed.)
C. Widder	Huron	27th April, 1853	908 39	
J. Wilson	Part of Algoma District	15th January, 1857	970 51	
		25th July, 1854	65 69	Died September, 1872.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 3.

List of Crown Land Agents for the Disposal of Free Grants, 1872.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	
D. Anderson	Part of Peterborough	21st November, 1870	500 00	
J. D. Beatty	Part of Muskoka District	21st June, 1869	500 00	
C. P. Brown	Part of Algoma	25th June, 1872	500 00	
J. Bowker	St. Joseph Island	17th July, 1871	500 00	
J. Graham	Parts of Victoria and Peterborough	28th May, 1869	500 00	
A. Kennedy	Part of Renfrew	24th August, 1871	500 00	
C. W. Lount	Part of Muskoka District	25rd May, 1868	1000 00	
S. G. Lynn	Part of District of Nipissing	28th August, 1869	500 00	Died February, 1872.
E. Playfair	Parts of Frontenac and Addington	5th March, 1870	500 00	
J. Reeves	Part of District of Nipissing	12th February, 1872	500 00	Successor to S. G. Lynn.
J. R. Tait	Part of Hastings	28th May, 1869	500 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Mining Inspectors, 1872.

Name.	Mining Division.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum	Remarks.
			$ cts.	
A. A. Campbell	Madoc	25th September, 1869	1,000 00	Mr. Campbell also acts as agent for the sale of lands for part of the County of Hastings.
E. B. Borron	Lake Superior	12th May, 1869	1,000 00	

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 5.

List of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his services, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum, up to 1 July, 1872.	Salary per annum, from 1 July, 1872.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
Upper Ottawa	A. J. Russell, Agent	Ottawa City	1846, June	1,840 00	2,000 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada in the collection of Slide dues; the proportion of salaries chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant	do	1858, April 13	1,200 00	1,400 00	
	J. Richie, Clerk	do	1864, June 23	700 00	1,000 00	
	L. A. Russell, Draughtsman	do	1866, November, 15	600 00	700 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	do	1864, June 23	550 00	650 00	
Belleville Agency	Joseph F. Way, Agent	Belleville	1854, May 6	1,440 00	1,440 00	
	J. A. Macinnes, Clerk	do	1859, February 26	800 00	800 00	
	J. A. Crozier, do	do	1867, December 1	500 00	500 00	
Collector at Quebec	McLean Stewart, Collector	Quebec	1845, September 27	1,800 00	2,000 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa respecting salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	* William O'Kane, Assistant	do	1861, June 1	1,200 00	1,400 00	
	John McKay, Clerk	do	1864, May 27	800 00	1,000 00	
	William Miller, Clerk	do	1872, November 7	.....	1,000 00	

* W. O'Kane died 14th September, 1872.
John McKay was paid at the rate of $1,000 per annum from 1st July to 7th November, 1872, at which date he was appointed Mr. Stewart's deputy, in the place of William O'Kane, deceased, at the rate of $1,200 per annum.

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of acres sold, amount of Sales and amount of Collections for the years 1871 and 1872.

SERVICE.	1871.			1872.		
	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	78,037	122,964 66	180,733 83	113,623	138,436 50	193,168 98
Clergy Lands	8,535	16,909 59	85,038 20	16,100	28,757 61	121,313 07
Common School Lands	3,702	14,844 72	77,343 70	2,068	12,341 42	80,967 47
Grammar School Lands	1,998	3,846 67	6,817 04	3,906	5,535 47	12,356 03
	92,272	158,565 64	349,932 77	135,697	185,071 00	407,805 55

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
TORONTO, 30th December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN of the number of persons located for Free Grants, and number of acres located, the number of purchasers and number of acres sold to locatees, under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, during the year 1872.

Township.	District or County.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.
Brunel	Muskoka	72	10041	8	196
Macaulay		41	5021	5	60
McLean		61	8226	5	79
Cardwell		12	1438	...	...
Muskoka		17	1907	...	...
Stephenson		44	5216	4	20
Watt		35	3906	...	...
Medora		24	3396	1	15
Monck		15	2041	2	16
Draper		54	6688	11	88¼
Humphrey	Parry Sound	28	3702	3	65
Foley		38	5472	3	64
Christie		10	1302	2	30
Ferguson		14	2036	3	32
McKellar		21	3078	1	18
McDougall		20	2982	2	67
Hagerman		26	3731	4	110
Anstruther	Peterborough	7	792	...	...
Cardiff		2	200	1	12
Chandos		9	1322	1	10
Monmouth		2	277	...	...
Minden		7	778	...	...
Stanhope		6	719	1	1
Glamorgan		5	864	...	...
Snowdon		10	1143	...	...
Anson	Victoria	5	878	...	...
Hindon		1	100	...	...
Mayo	Hastings	7	876½	...	...
Carlow		6	882	...	...
Dungannon		5	885	...	...
Herschel		2	194	...	...
Monteagle		21	2435	7	11
Wicklow		4	502	...	...
Grattan	Renfrew	21	2353	10	539
Algona, South		16	2086	...	...
Alice		6	606	...	...
Buchannan		4	492	...	...
Wilberforce		23	2803	3	157
Fraser		2	200	...	...
Head					
Petawawa		5	614	...	...
Rolph		4	568	...	...
Wylie		1	100	...	...
McKay					
Hagarty	Nipissing	19	3204	5	122
Richards		1	100	1	24
Chaffey		68	8655	4	109
Stisted		55	6843	7	163
Carried forward		.....	.....	..	....

APPENDIX No. 7.—*Continued.*

RETURN of the number of persons located for Free Grants, &c.

Township.	District or County.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.
Brought forward		.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherwood	Nipissing	...	.....	...	...
Abinger	Addington	...	.....	...	...
Anglesea		1	100	2	200
Denbigh		...	.....	...	...
Clarendon	Frontenac	2	266	...	...
Palmerston		2	384	..	...
Miller		...	.....	...	...
Korah	Algoma	14	2060½	1	60
		875	115065	97	2268½

NOTE.—Of the locations made in the Free Grant townships in 1871, 148 were cancelled, the locatees not having gone into actual occupation.

The lands that are suitable for settlement and cultivation in the following townships were appropriated as Free Grants during the past year, under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, namely :—

Morrison and Wood, in the District of Muskoka.

Monteith, McMurrich, Spence, Croft and Chapman, in the District of Parry Sound.

Faraday, M'Clure and Bangor, in the County of Hastings.

Matawatchan, Radcliffe, Raglan, Brudenell, Lyndock, Griffith, Sebastopol and Brougham, in the County of Renfrew.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. C. TARBUTT,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1872, which are considered as Revenue.

	$	cts.
Woods and Forests	903,952	19
Crown Lands	193,168	98
Mines	68,328	32
Casual Fees	748	11
Surveyor's Fee Funds	211	00
	1,166,408	61

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands which are considered as Special Funds.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clergy Lands:		
Principal	76,115 98	
Interest	45,065 59	
Rent	101 50	
Inspection	30 00	
		121,313 07
Common School Lands:		
Principal	44,090 98	
Interest	36,876 49	
		80,967 47
Grammar School Lands:		
Principal	8,580 99	
Interest	3,775 04	
		12,356 03
Refunds on above Services:		214,636 57
Clergy Lands	1,253 88	
Common School Lands	447 95	
		1,701 83

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Gross Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the years 1871 and 1872.

	1871.	1872.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	180,733 83	193,168 98
Clergy Lands	85,038 20	121,313 07
Common School Lands	77,343 70	80,967 47
Grammar School Lands	6,817 04	12,356 03
*Woods and Forests	453,403 20	903,952 19
Mines	34,653 95	68,328 33
Casual fees	385 50	748 11
Surveyors' Fee Fund	200 00	211 00
Amount in Suspense Account	31,009 94	35,780 55
	869,585 36	1,416,825 73
Promissory notes received on account of bonus at timber sale in October, 1872		279,322 80
		1,696,148 53

* This item includes $236,346·23 collected at date on sale of timber berths in October, 1872.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st 1872.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

	$ cts.	$ cts
Commissions.		
A. Cadenhead	1,045 65	
W. Halpenny	136 34	
C. F. Holterman	74 65	
H. S. Huber	555 16	
A. McNabb	1,902 20	
E. Perry	317 60	
J. Sharman	908 39	
C. Widder	970 51	
J. Wilson	65 69	
W. Jackson	1,155 33	
J. McKibbon	392 96	
R. Macpherson	692 90	
		8,217 38
Agents' Postage.		
J. R. Tait	7 30	
D. Anderson	3 91	
J. D. Beatty	18 10	
A. S. Cadenhead	12 28	
C. F. Holterman	3 43	
H. S. Huber	5 25	
W. Jackson	23 61	
C. W. Lount	47 35	
A. McNabb	54 15	
E. Perry	6 45	
C. Widder	14 26	
J. Wilson	12 68	
R. Macpherson	4 85	
A. Kennedy	10 77	
J. Graham	19 95	
		244 34
Salaries of Agents.		
D. Anderson, salary for 15 months	625 00	
E. B. Barron, do do	1,250 00	
J. D. Beatty, do do	625 00	
A. A. Campbell, do do	1,250 00	
Jos. Graham, do do	625 00	
C. W. Lount, do do	1,250 00	
S. G. Lynn, do 6 months	250 00	
J. R. Tait, do 15 months	625 00	
E. Playfair, do do	625 60	
J. Bowker, do do	625 00	
A. Kennedy, do do	625 00	
J. Reeves, from 12th February to 31st December	442 12	
C. P. Brown, from 21st March to 31st December	390 00	
J. F. Way, salary for 13 months 1,560 00		
J. A. McInnes, clerk, do 866 68		
J. A. G. Crozier, do do 541 68		
	2,968 36	
		12,175 48
Wood Ranging.		
G. Bick	951 00	
J. Brown	18 00	
J. Chambers	827 00	
A. Gunn	50 00	
T. B. Hely	965 00	
J. Hiscott	686 30	
A. G. Judd	706 88	
Carried forward		

APPENDIX No. 11.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		
Wood Ranging.—Continued.		
S. M. Johnson	1,138 57	
C. Johnson	1,404 73	
P. W. Freeman	1,577 34	
J. W. Freeman	425 00	
P. Kelly	75 00	
J. Kennedy	570 00	
W. McKay	1,090 90	
J. McDonald	555 20	
D. Killins	50 00	
J. Ritchey	92 50	
D. Rose	764 33	
W. Russell	926 92	
Jos. Shaw	1,271 03	
S. L. Soper	711 80	
J. B. Williams	1,850 20	
J. Wilson	147 50	
		16,855 20
Miscellaneous.		
A. McNabb, examining trespass	63 00	
W. McKay, do	30 25	
P. Barnet, do	18 00	
J. C. Tarbutt, travelling expenses	11 00	
J. Reeves, services at S. Algoma	9 00	
W. Bell, inspecting	558 53	
W. Jackson, do	8 50	
J. Macpherson, do	12 00	
J. Graham, do	90 00	
C. W. Lount, incidentals	17 00	
J. A. McInnes, board at Toronto	60 00	
Mr. Langstaff, inspecting	39 75	
H. Creswick, do	18 00	
M. Deane, do	36 25	
T. E. Lee, services at Cardiff	20 00	
T. White, inspecting	7 00	
J. O'Neil, checking timber	30 00	
W. McGeorge, examining trespass	132 00	
H. Muma, expenses *re* lots at Chatham	67 00	
J. Chambers, inspecting	2 00	
T. H. Johnson, travelling expenses	398 22	
G. B. Cowper, do	166 15	
H. Muma, inspecting trespass	391 10	
W. M'Connell, examining trespass	15 75	
G. Sherwood, guarding timber	97 00	
C. E. Belle, services at Montreal	100 00	
C. Rankin, inspecting	8 00	
W. Belle, inspecting trespass	200 00	
J. F. Way, disbursements	675 83	
J. Richey, inspecting Petewawa river	250 00	
		3,531 33
Expenses of Inspectors, Valuing Lands.		
G. Harshaw	219 00	
S. Clapp	219 00	
G. Brant	359 46	
T. Flynn	494 75	
H. M'Crea	325 00	
C. Johnson	271 13	
Carried forward		

APPENDIX No. 11.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		
Expenses of Inspectors Valuing Lands.—Continued.		
J. McVeigh	569 25	
J. W. Lewis	165 00	
J. L. Brodie	80 00	
D. Thorburne	220 50	
D. McLennan	50 00	
O. Quigley	325 00	
G. T. Shaver	195 00	
W. Stafford	175 00	
J. Tytler	265 00	
D. McDonald	355 00	
P. Gareau	110 00	
W. Allison	127 00	
J. Richey	190 00	
J. B. Royce	40 00	
J. McFadyen	320 00	
J. Sheppard	30 00	
J. B. Campbell	590 00	
J. Kilgour	230 00	
A. McIntyre	275 00	
T. Gamley	20 00	
T. Culbertson	30 00	
W. H. Denault	25 00	
W. Thompson	160 00	
F. McRae	20 00	
W. Cameron	515 00	
J. Junkins	375 00	
A. M'Corkindale	230 00	
J. Waterworth	40 00	
N. Dodge	613 00	
M. McDougall	230 00	
C. Wheelock	140 00	
J. Laird	40 00	
W. S. Yates	215 00	
T. Brown	455 80	
D. Killins	278 00	
S. Robertson	200 00	
D. Lawrence	231 25	
J. Kilburn	50 00	
T. Hanton	505 00	
A. Wright	500 00	
J. Hunter	775 00	
M. McKinnon	90 00	
J. McRae	240 00	
A. Shaw	390 00	
W. Stokes	247 75	
H. O'Connor	25 00	
E. B. Weeks	25 00	
M. Sweeny	25 00	
E. Smith	20 00	
W. McMahon	20 00	
T. Robinson	20 00	
H. Barton	165 00	
J. Davies	96 00	
P. Carrigan	50 00	
H. Wood	30 00	
B. Switzer	40 00	
J. Fitzgerald	305 00	
		13,636 80
Carried forward		

APPENDIX No. 11.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		
Refunds		29,301 72
Colonization roads		75,114 44
Surveys		39,300 00
Advertising		4,825 33
Office postage		650 00
Subscriptions		137 87
Contingencies		3,955 68
Board of surveyors		185 00
Compensation claims		520 40
T. Hammond, arrears of salary		700 00
Agents' Receipts.		
T. F. French, applied	70 00	
W. Harris, do	29 32	
J. B. Askin, do	296 85	
D. Maynahan, do	10 00	
J. Alexander, do	10 00	
W. Wallis, do	46 64	
J. Barnes, do	20 00	
J. E. Brooke, do	40 00	
		522 81
Scrip Issued.		
John Jeffery	80 00	
O. J. Smith	160 00	
J. Paterson	100 00	
Ex-estate George McBeth, deceased	872 00	
William Rankin	150 00	
Duncan McEachern	260 00	
		1,522 00
		211,395 87

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 12.

WOODS AND FORESTS: Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Ottawa territory collections by A. J. Russell	211,023 40	
Do do by McL. Stewart, Quebec	95,589 19	
		306,612 59
Amount of Belleville territory collections by Joseph F. Way	158,862 11	
Do do by McL. Stewart, Quebec	3,877 76	
		162,739 87
Amount of Western Timber District collections at Department	88,338 20	
Do do by McL. Stewart, Quebec	8,451 93	
		96,790 13
Total collections of actual accruals of 1872, viz:—		
On Timber Dues, Ground rent and incidental bonuses		566,142 59
NOTE:—The following amounts were paid in December, 1871, too late to appear as collections of that year:—		
On account of Ottawa Agency	81,438 63	
Do Belleville do	10,418 54	
Do Western District	9,606 20	
	101,463 37	
Making total receipts of 1872, exclusive of sale of Timber Berths, October 1872.	667,605 96	
Add cash collected to date on sale of October	236,346 23	
Total cash collections in 1872	903,952 19	
Add notes payable on account of sale of October last	287,484 08	
Total receipts in 1872	1,191,436 27	
Comparative Statement of Collections and Accruals in Western District 1871-72.		
Collections in 1871	$168,470 38	
Deduct sale of limits November 1871, not being ordinary accrual for the year	118,646 00	
	49,824 38	
Collections of 1872	96,790 13	
Increase in 1872	46,965 75	
Accruals in 1871	$194,024 19	
Deduct sale of limits November 1871, as above	118,646 00	
	75,378 19	
Accruals of 1872	117,909 26	
Increase in 1872	42,531 07	

THOS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 13.

WOOD AND FORESTS: Collections for the year ending 31st December 1872.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ottawa Agency		306,612 59
Belleville do		162,739 87
Western District		96,790 13
Collections actually pertaining to 1872, irrespective of sale of Timber Berths in October 1872		566,142 59
Collections made in December 1871, on accruals of that year, but too late to appear as such although included in accruals :—		
Ottawa Agency	81,438 63	
Belleville do	10,418 54	
Western District	9,606 20	
		101,463 37
		667,605 96
Cash collections on accruals of 1872	667,605 96	
Do sale of October	236,346 23	
Total cash collections 1872	903,952 19	
Collections on sale of Timber Berths, October 1872 :—		
Cash	236,346 23	
Notes payables	287,484 08	
		523,830 31
Total actual receipts of 1872		1,191,436 27
Collections of 1871	453,403 20	
Less sale of limits in November 1871, not being an ordinary accrual of the year	118,646 00	
	334,757 20	
Add for comparison, collections in December 1871, too late to appear as such.	101,463 37	
	436,220 57	
Collections proper of 1872	566,142 59	
Do 1871	436,220 57	
Increase 1872 over 1871	129,922 02	

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER.
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 14.

WOODS AND FORESTS, Accruals for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ottawa Agency		359,723 25
Belleville D		181,523 40
Western District		117,909 26
		659,155 91
Accrual at sale of timber berths, October, 1872:—		
Bonus and ground rent	602,665 50	
Add interest paid and over-payments made	720 08	
	603,385 58	
Less bonus and ground rent on berths sold with respect to which the conditions of sale were not complied with by purchasers:—		
Bonus 75,250 00		
Ground rent 1,174 00		
	76,424 00	
		526,961 58
Total actual accrual of 1872		1,186,117 49
Accrual of 1871	570,882 29	
Deduct sale of limits in November, 1871, not being an ordinary accrual of the year	118,646 00	
	452,236 29	
Accrual proper of 1872	659,155 91	
Do 1871	452,236 29	
Increase of 1872 over 1871	206,919 62	

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 15.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Patents issued by the Crown Lands Department during the years 1871 and 1872.

Number issued in 1871	1,923
Do 1872	2,673

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1872.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

STATEMENT of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

TERRITORIES AND NAMES OF AGENTS.	Area under License.	Saw Logs.		Oar Logs.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Boom Timber.	
	Square miles.	White Pine.	Other.		Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	P'ces	Feet.
Ottawa Territory. A. J. Russell, Agent.....	7542	1434907	8017	17688	100535	5783650	16219	623631	28725	711453
Ontario Territory. Joseph F. Way, Agent.....	1809	872260	4851	.....	4122	276565	123	6378	15177	303819
Western Timber District.....	3007	546880	2582	.....	4289	268432	38	1726	1667	34312
	12358	2854047	15450	17688	108946	6328647	16380	631735	45569	1049584

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

TERRITORIES AND NAMES OF AGENTS.	Wharf Timber.		Floats.	Railway Ties.	Cedar Rails.	Cedar Posts.	Shingle & Stave Bolts.	Cordwood.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Cords.	Cords.	Hard.	Soft.
								Cords.	Cords.
Ottawa Territory. A. J. Russell, Agent.....	.....	.....	.....	42115	.....	.....	294	.....	500
Ontario Territory. Joseph F. Way, Agent.....	.....	.....	181	9137	4000	209	5377	.....	50
Western Timber District.....	355	7323	.....	44874	.....	88	.....	156	87
	355	7323	181	96126	4000	297	5671	156	637

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

No 16.

FORESTS.

Rent, and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

TIONS OF TIMBER.

Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce.		Basswood.		Maple.	
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
7	173	85	2634	273	10671	215	5914	C 604 S 2 B 28	3090 30 952	115	4209	448	15380
2	61	61	2290	46	1607	57	1966	H 63 C 15	2986 300	8	357	.....	.....
629	31328	578	30652	22	971	5	207	.....	.....	35	1532	2	72
638	31562	724	35576	341	13249	277	8087	712	7358	158	6098	450	15452

OF TIMBER, &c.—*Continued.*

TIONS OF TIMBER.

Staves.		Miscellaneous.	Trespass and Fractions.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Totals.
West India.	Standard						
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
....	.....	Telegraph poles 70 Piles 800	5221 05	388513 20	15508 00	481 00	359723 25
.....	....	Telegraph poles 500 Traverses..... 676	4392 56	172384 84	4614 00	132 00	181523 40
19375	5757	Scaffold poles... 300	6269 78	104257 98	6326 00	1055 50	117909 26
19375	5757	.....	15883 39	615156 02	26448 00	1668 50	659155 91

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

No.	SURVEYOR.	No. and date of Instructions.		SURVEY.	Date when confirmed.
					1872.
1	W. E. Yarnold	270	34 August, 1868	Lot No. 13, in the 10th Concession of Township of Reach	14 March.
2	Wm. McMillen	302	6 June, 1870	Survey of Lots 12 to 18, both inclusive, in the 5th Concession of North Dorchester	25 June.
3	John Shier	311	30 November, 1870	Lots Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28, in the 9th Concession, Pickering, &c	9 April.
4	W. E. Yarnold	314	19 April, 1871	To survey Lot 26, in the 6th Concession, Scott	10 October.
5	Charles Rankin	329	9 July, 1872	To survey and plant posts at the several angles of the Lots in the Village of Park-Hill	4 November.
7	Henry Creswick	331	9 July, 1872	To survey part of line between the 3rd and 4th Concession opposite to Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, in the Township of Vespra	

SURVEY BRANCH,
THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1871.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENTS of Municipal Surveys, for which Instructions were issued during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

No.	SURVEYOR.	No. and Date of Instructions.		DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY.
			1872.	
1	W. E. Yarnold	323	17 January	To survey Lot No. 32, in the 8th Con. of Darlington, and to plant durable monuments at the front and rear angles of the said Lot.
2	W. E. Yarnold	324	30 January	To survey Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, in the 4th Con., Uxbridge.
3	W. E. Yarnold	325	3 February	To survey Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, in the 6th Con., Uxbridge.
4	James Dixon	326	16 February	To survey Line between 4th and 5th Cons. Verulam, from No. 27 to the Boundary of Somerville.
5	John Shier	329	11 April	Lots Nos. 2, 3, and 4, in the 2nd Concession of E. Whitby.
6	C. F. Caddy	328	11 April	Lots 3 to 24, in the 9th Concession, Percy.
7	Alfred Wilson	327	12 April	N. E. and N. W. Angles of Lot No. 1, on the Lake Road West, Bosanquet.
8	Charles Rankin	329	9 July	To survey and plant posts at the several angles of the Lots in the Village of Park Hill.
9	C. J. Hanning	330	9 July	To survey Lots Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Clarke, and to plant monuments.
10	Henry Creswick	331	9 July	To survey part of the Line between 3 and 4 Cons. opposite to Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Township of Vespra.
11	W. E. Yarnold	332	9 July	To survey Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in 6th Con. of the Township of Reach, and to plant monuments at the N. E. and S. E. and the N. W. and S. W. angles of said lots.
12	James Dixon	333	26 July	To survey in rear of range of Lots fronting on North Bay of Balsam Lake, in Township of Bexley, and to plant durable monuments.
13	John Shier	334	26 July	To survey Lot No. 12, in 6th Con., Township of East Whitby.
14	Benjamin Springer	335	26 July	To survey Lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, on East of Mitchell Road; Lots 1 to 13, both inclusive, in 15th Con.; and Lot 13, in 14th Con., in the Township of Blanshard.
15	Wm. McGeorge	336	26 July	To survey Line between the Counties of Elgin and Kent, being limit between Townships of Aldborough and Orford, &c.
16	John Shier	337	10 October	To survey Lots Nos. 17 and 18, in 8th Con. of Reach, and to plant stone monuments at the front and rear angles of the said lots.
17	John Shier	338	26 October	To survey Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in the 4th Con. of the Township of Uxbridge, and to place stone monuments at the front and rear angles thereof.
18	Wm. G. McGeorge	339	4 November	To survey and establish the Line in front of the 9th Con. of the Township of Aldborough, from the west side of Lot No. 12 to the east side of Lot B, in said 9th Concession of Aldborough, and to mark the said line by permanent monuments.
19	J. J. Francis	340	14 September	To survey boundary line between Townships of Harwich and Howard, from edge of Lake Erie to boundary established by Commissioners, to place stone monuments at the S. E. and N. E. corners of Harwich, and at the S. W. and N. W. corners of Howard, &c.

THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys completed and closed during the year ending 31st December, 1872,

No.	Date of Instruction.	SURVEYOR.	DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY.	Balance paid.	Number of acres surveyed.
				$ cts.	
1	31st July, 1871	Hugh Wilson	To survey the reserve at Prince Arthur's Landing into town and park lots..	45 74	534
2	2nd August, 1871	B. Springer	To survey into town and park lots the west half of lot A, Turnberry	15 67	50
3	3rd May and 7th September, 1865	J. L. P. O'Hanly	To subdivide McDougall and lay out lots on Parry Sound Road	592 79	43,864
4				189 64	29,740
5	5th February, 1870	A. B. Scott	To subdivide parts of Muskoka and Wood	320 10	50,674
6	7th February, 1870	A. B. Scott	To subdivide the Township of Spence into farm lots	544 45	36,717
7	24th July, 1871	A. B. Scott	To subdivide the Township of McGregor	92 80	
8	3rd April, 1872	W. G. McGeorge	Timber reserve, Point aux Pins	436 51	
9	23rd August and 19th November, 1872	William Bell	Timber limits, Madawaska and Petewawa	98 70	
10	16th May, 1872	Thomas O. Bolger	Examination survey of the line between the 10th and 11th concessions of Lake	114 00	
11	27th May, 1872	Charles Rankin	Survey of part of the 4th concession of Colchester	1,733 12	38,243
12	13th December, 1871	Quintin Johnstone	Survey of the residue of Brougham	4,696 42	
13	26th September and 18th October, 1871	William Bell	Survey of timber limits in Amable du Fond and Mattawan		

THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys in progress on 31st December, 1872, and amounts advanced thereon during the year 1872.

No.	Date of Instructions.	SURVEYOR.	SURVEY.	Amount advanced.
				$ cts.
1	15th January, 1869	Henry Creswick	Survey of part of the Township of Sunnidale	
2	1st February, 1872	William McLatchie	Survey of McLaren & Co.'s timber limits	
3	9th February, 1872	Hugh Wilson	Survey of Townships of Blake, Crooks and Pardee	9,000 00
4	5th March, 1872	Robert Sparks	Survey of line between Heenan and Fraserlimits and east boundary of Heenan limits	
5	8th March, 1872	William Hawkins	To subdivide the reserve adjoining Southampton	200 00
6	16th March, 1872	Robert Sparks	Survey of boundary line between timber limits 426 and 501	
7	8th July, 1872	F. W. Armstrong	To subdivide part of Muskoka	37 66
8	18th July, 1872	Thomas Oliver Bolger	To lay out and subdivide the Township of Lyell	6,800 00
9	18th July, 1872	Thomas Oliver Bolger	To lay out and subdivide the Township of Sabine	3,000 00
10	28th July, 1872	Quintin Johnstone	To lay out and subdivide the Township of Effingham	1,444 73
11	24th August, 1872	C. C. Forneri	To survey a portion of McGregor	248 75
12	10th September, 1872	J. J. Haslett	To survey the line between the 10th and 11th concessions of Lake	1,700 00
13	1st October, 1872	J. L. P. O'Hanly	Survey of boundary line between Ontario and Quebec	
14	2nd November, 1872	C. C. Forneri	To lay out a line of road from Prince Arthur's landing to Black Bay	
15	9th November, 1872	A. B. Scott	To subdivide the Township of McKenzie	2,100 00
16	18th November, 1872	Francis Bolger	To subdivide the Township of Carling and part of Fergusson	2,500 00

THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

STATEMENT of Letters Registered in the years 1872 and 1871.

YEARS.	BRANCHES.					Transferred to other Departments.	TOTAL.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned—not called for at address.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Accounts.	Woods and Forests.	Surveyors.	Colonization Roads.						
1872	13,211	3,507	3,001	983	847	65	21,614	28,500	40,000	57	78
1871	10,491	2,605	2,615	1,005	601	63	17,380	23,500	32,000	72	63
Increase	2,720	902	386	.....	246	2	4,234	5,000	8,000	.....	15

Letters for the year	1868	11,900				$ cts.
Do	1869	15,867	Postage for the year	1869 (8 months)		347 00
Do	1870	15,478	Do	1870		416 83
Do	1871	17,380	Do	1871		405 90
Do	1872	21,614	Do	1872		628 80

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31, 1872.

RETURN,

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he would cause to be laid before this House all correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Government of the Dominion respecting the Indian Lands.

By Command,
T. B. PARDEE.
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 24th January, 1873.

Government House,
Toronto, 18th March, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honour to make enquiry as to whether the Government of the Dominion of Canada would be disposed to enter into negotiations for the transfer to my Government of the Indian Lands, or of any of them, situated in this Province, and, if that Government be so disposed, to further inquire upon what terms such transfer could be effected.

I have, at the same time, to ask for such information as the Dominion Government may be disposed to give on the following points bearing on the matter, viz: as to the quantity of such lands sold but not yet paid for, their localities and the amount due on them, also as to the quantity of such land now open for sale and of those reserved, with their localities. Serious complaints are made of the drawbacks arising in some of the older settled townships of this Province, through the existence of the Indian Reserves, and in view of that fact, I have to enquire whether the Dominion Government would be disposed to enter into negotiations with the Indians for the purpose of making arrangements if possible for the settlement by Indians, or whites, or by both, of these Reserves or of any part of them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

To the Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa. (Signed.) Your obedient Servant, W. P. Howland.

Indian Branch,
Ottawa, 26th March, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 18th Instant, and, in reply, to state that under existing laws no disposal of Indian lands can take place until surrendered and conveyed by the Indians owning them to the Crown in trust, and after the subject has been brought by the officers of the Department before the Indians

in council in the form of a proposal of a definite nature. If the Government of the Province of Ontario desire to acquire any of the Indian Reserves within that Province, a proposition should be submitted through this Department to the Government of the Dominion, explaining the conditions upon which the Government of Ontario would be prepared to purchase any particular Reserve or Reserves.

The question would then be in a tangible shape to be brought before the Indians who own the Reserve or Reserves which are to form the subject of negotiation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

Annual Return of the Orphans' Home of the City of Ottawa. (*Not printed.*)

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967